



**AGENDA
PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD
REGULAR MEETING
SEPTEMBER 11, 2024
5:00 PM
CITY HALL COMMISSION CHAMBERS
204 ASH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034**

- 1. CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL / DETERMINATION OF QUORUM**
- 2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- 3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES**
 - 3.1 Approval of Minutes for the Regular Meeting of August 14, 2024.
- 4. BOARD BUSINESS**
 - 4.1 2024 Nassau County Transit Study Final Report Presentation
By Alexander Traversa, Director, Planning and Sustainability, Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA)
 - 4.2 Continue Board Discussion to amend or Parking Standards and Parking Minimums with Staff Presentation of preliminary research outcomes and suggested areas for consideration of future code changes.
- 5. PUBLIC COMMENT**
- 6. ADJOURNMENT**

THE NEXT PAB REGULAR MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2024 AT 5PM.

All members of the public are invited to be present and be heard. Persons with disabilities requiring accommodations in order to participate in this program or activity should contact the City Clerk at (904) 310-3115 or TTY/TDD 711 (for the hearing or speech impaired). All interested parties may appear at said meeting and be heard as to the advisability of any action, which may be considered with respect to such matter. For information regarding this matter, please contact the Planning Department (904) 310-3135.



**MINUTES
PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD
REGULAR MEETING
AUGUST 14, 2024
5:00 PM
CITY HALL COMMISSION CHAMBERS
204 ASH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034**

1. CALL TO ORDER 4:59

ROLL CALL / DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Victoria Robas (Chair)	Peter Stevenson (Vice-Chair)
Daphne Forehand	Mark Bennett
Nick Gillette	Richard Doster

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Barbara Gingher

OTHERS PRESENT:

Margaret Pearson, Senior Planner
Tammi Bach, City Attorney
Kelly Gibson, Planning & Conservation Deputy Director
Morgan Ohlendorf, Recording Secretary

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

3.1 Approval of the Minutes for the Special Meeting of July 10, 2024.

Vice-chair Stevenson pointed out two grammatical corrections under Item 6.1 along with Member Doster who also pointed out a grammatical correction under the same item.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made by Vice-Chair Stevenson, seconded by Member Doster, to approve the Minutes with the noted amendments.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by voice vote, and being all ayes, carried.

4. NEW BUSINESS

4.1 **PAB CASE 2024-0009** REQUEST FOR PRELIMINARY PLAT OF EIGHT (8) TOWNHOMES AND ONE (1) SINGLE FAMILY HOME AT 1110 S. 13TH STREET TOTALING APPROXIMATELY 1.29 ACRE. APPLICANT: GILLETTE & ASSOCIATES, AGENT FOR DALE COLE, OWNER OF SEA LA VIE AMELIA LLC

DRAFT

Member Gillette recused himself from case 2024-0009 due to a personal conflict of interest.

Mrs. Pearson, Senior Planner, presented the staff report and recommended approval.

Member Bennett questioned where Tract One is identified in the agenda packet. Mrs. Pearson clarified that it will be for stormwater and open space.

Vice-Chair Stevenson asked how many trees will be lost in the process of this approval. Mrs. Gibson presented the plan from the TRC meeting and identified the tree mitigation and planting requirements table.

Board members requested a copy of the tree mitigation be sent to them. Mrs. Gibson will provide this document to all members by email.

Vice-Chair Stevenson disclosed that he spoke with Theresa Prince, attorney for the owner.

Member Doster expressed concerns about the character of this development and how it would fit into the current cityscape.

Asa Gillette, Gillette & Associates, 31 S. 4th Street, agent for the owner, reasoned that the proposed 9 parcel development follows the Land Development Code, Comprehensive Plan, and although the land use would allow development of 14 parcels, the project was reduced in order to comply with tree preservation and drainage requirements from the LDC.

Member Doster asked Mr. Gillette about the engineering firm's process regarding a project and its impact on the neighborhood. Mr. Gillette explained their set of rules and how they must follow regulations, and also felt that this project would fit with the surrounding area.

Member Bennett asked Tammi Bach, City Attorney, about the previous rezoning of the property. Mrs. Bach explained the illegality of contract planning to the Board.

Member Forehand asked if the units would be used as resort rental dwelling units. Mr. Gillette answered that he's not aware that they would.

Public Hearing was opened.

Margaret Kirkland, 1377 Plantation Point Drive, spoke on behalf of Conserve Nassau and expressed concerns with increasing density, the decrease in lot sizes, the removal of trees, increased impervious areas.

Joyce Tuten, 2120 Beech Street, asked about the total number of trees removed and questioned whether any more trees could be saved. Mrs. Gibson explained the tree mitigation.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made by Vice-Chair Stevenson, seconded by Member Bennett, to recommend approval of PAB case 2024-0009 to the City Commission requesting that a Preliminary Plat for Sea La Vie subdivision, be approved and that PAB case 2024-0009, as presented, is sufficiently compliant with the Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code to be approved at this time.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by voice vote, and being all ayes, carried.

4.2 PAB CASE 2024- 0010 LDC AMENDMENTS TO AMEND PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD) STANDARDS

Mrs. Gibson presented the staff report and recommended approval.

Vice-Chair Stevenson shared concerns from the public about PUDs.

DRAFT

Mrs. Gibson described some of the benefits of PUDs and the flexibility they provide. Mrs. Bach clarified that PUDs can not deny developments that are allowable under the current LDC, but PUDs allow more opportunities for staff to review projects.

Member Forehand asked why 4.03.01(I)(6) was struck out completely. Member Gillette suggested keeping 4.03.01(I)(6) but specifying its limitations.

Member Bennett asked for the definition of “open space” and “open recreational space.” Mrs. Gibson clarified that “open recreational space” was a misprint and corrected the language presented.

Member Forehand questioned the additions of section 4.03.01(C)(7) to 4.03.01(C)(14). Mrs. Gibson explained that these points clarify what classifies as ‘public benefit’ and Member Gillette expanded by saying that the additional points clarify the opportunities for PUDs.

Vice-Chair Stevenson suggested the “Egans Creek Greenway” be changed to the “Ron Sapp Egans Creek Greenway.” Mrs. Gibson concurred.

Member Doster asked for clarification on who defines the “unique identity and charm of the City” as presented in 4.03.01(A) and if that could be further defined. Mrs. Gibson, Member Gillette and Mrs. Bach agreed that this is better left undefined but discussed by Board Members at the time a project is presented.

Public Hearing was opened.

Mr. Ferreira, a member of the audience, expressed concerns about the Live Local Act and any future developments that could possibly create egress and ingress curb cuts off of S. 15th Street. Mrs. Bach explained the difference between state, county, and city roads and their individual role in the enforcement of the Live Local Act.

Public Hearing was closed.

Board Members resumed discussion about LDC amendments. Member Gillette recommended adding “Roadway Standards” to 4.03.01(J). The Board collectively agreed that they do not want to include buffer and sidewalk standards within that section.

Chair Robas re-opened the floor for public comment.

Joyce Tuten, 2120 Beech Street, commented on wordsmith and the flexibility of the amended PUD standards language.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made by Member Gillette, seconded by Vice-Chair Stevenson, to recommend approval of PAB case 2024-0010 to the City Commission requesting LDC Text Amendments with the noted amendments by Staff and the ones proposed by the Board Members.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by voice vote, and being all ayes, carried.

5. BOARD BUSINESS

5.1 Continue Board Discussion to amend Parking Standards and Parking Minimums with Staff Presentation of preliminary research outcomes and suggested areas for consideration of future code changes.

Mrs. Gibson recommended deferring this topic to the next meeting to a date certain of September 11, 2024, in order to allow more time for Staff to prepare additional information.

Member Bennett asked if there was any consideration for golf cart parking space.

DRAFT

Lauree Hemke, 751 Barrington Drive, commented on sidewalks and connectivity.

6. STAFF REPORT

Mrs. Gibson formally introduced Margaret Pearson as the new PAB Staff liaison.

7. PUBLIC COMMENT

No members of the public wished to speak.

8. ADJOURNMENT 7:04 PM

Morgan Ohlendorf, Recording Secretary

Victoria Robas, Chair

Nassau County Transit Study – 2024 Update

Final Report



**August
2024**

Prepared for:



100 LaVilla Center Drive
Jacksonville, FL 32202
(904) 265-6999

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Executive Summary

As an update to the 2015 Nassau County Transit Study, this study is an opportunity to review existing transit services and assess the opportunities to address growth and additional mobility needs across Nassau County.

Nassau County is currently served by multiple transit services provided by NassauTRANSIT and the Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA). The 2024 Nassau County Transit Study analyzes the challenges and opportunities for transit in Nassau County and recommends near-, medium- and long-term improvements. Sections of this report include the following:

- Existing Conditions / Market Analysis
- Public Engagement
- Transit Service Toolkit
- Future Service Framework
- Implementation Plan
- Marketing Strategic Plan

Throughout the study, the JTA and Nassau County conducted a robust public engagement process to better understand the needs and preferences of Nassau County residents and transit users. Key transit needs identified from public engagement efforts directly informed the study's outcomes, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Key Transit Needs Addressed

Access to Employment	• Existing Nassau Express Select service operates at peak hours for travel to downtown Jacksonville, offering limited opportunities for people to reach Nassau County for work. The service does not connect with Amelia Island. • Proposed service would offer more trips and serve new destinations, including downtown Fernandina Beach.
Access to Healthcare	• Stakeholders expressed a consistent need to access major medical facilities, including UF Health North, UF Health Wildlight, and VA clinic locations. • Proposed service would connect to each of the UF Health facilities, as well as the VA Clinic located near River City Marketplace in Duval County.
Tourist Transportation	• Stakeholders expressed a need for tourist circulation on Amelia Island, as well as for connections from Jacksonville International Airport to Fernandina Beach and major resorts. • Proposed improvements to demand-response service would better meet travel needs on Amelia Island, while revisions to the Nassau Express Select service would enable travel to and from the airport. Future extension of the Nassau Express Select to Fernandina Beach would further enhance regional connections for both residents and tourists.
Improved Rural Access	• Stakeholders expressed a need for connections from the Town of Callahan and Town of Hilliard to destinations in Nassau County and the broader Jacksonville region. • Proposed flex routes would connect Callahan and Hilliard to JTA's First Coast Flyer service, as well as the Nassau Express Select, demand response service, and destinations in Yulee.

The transit needs identified by stakeholders formed the basis for the study’s recommendations, which are shown below in Table 2. A successful plan will require that Nassau County, the JTA, and local stakeholders work together to implement new transit programs and services, with a focus on customer and community needs.

Table 2. Service Recommendations

Time Horizon	Recommendation	Partners
Short-Term (1-2 Years)	1: Expand Nassau Express Select Service	Nassau County, JTA
	2: Modernize Demand-Response Service	Nassau County, JTA
	3: Facilitate First- and Last-Mile Service	Nassau County, JTA, Private Sector
	4: Improve Mobility Hub Visibility	Nassau County, JTA, Municipalities, Property Owners
Medium-Term (3-5 Years)	5: Introduce New Flex Routes	Nassau County, JTA
	6: Extend Nassau Express Select	Nassau County, JTA
	7: Continue Demand-Response Modernization	Nassau County, JTA
	8: New and Improved Mobility Hubs	Nassau County, JTA, Municipalities, Property Owners
Long-Term (5+ Years)	9: Expand Demand-Response / Microtransit	Nassau County, JTA
	10: Increase Nassau Express Select Service	Nassau County, JTA
	11: Expand First- and Last-Mile Options	Nassau County, JTA, Private Sector
	12: Modernize and Expand Mobility Hubs	Nassau County, JTA, Municipalities, Property Owners

The proposed future vision for transit in Nassau County is shown in Figure 1 on the following page. When fully implemented, the proposed system will include the following:

- An expanded Nassau Express Select route providing direct service to Fernandina Beach
- Two flex routes connecting Callahan and Hilliard to Yulee and the JTA bus network
- New microtransit service in the Fernandina Beach-Yulee urbanized area
- Paratransit service maintained in all rural areas of the county

Taken together, the proposed system addresses key transit needs in Nassau County, including access to healthcare, recreation, and employment. Key destinations related to these transit needs are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 1. Proposed Future System

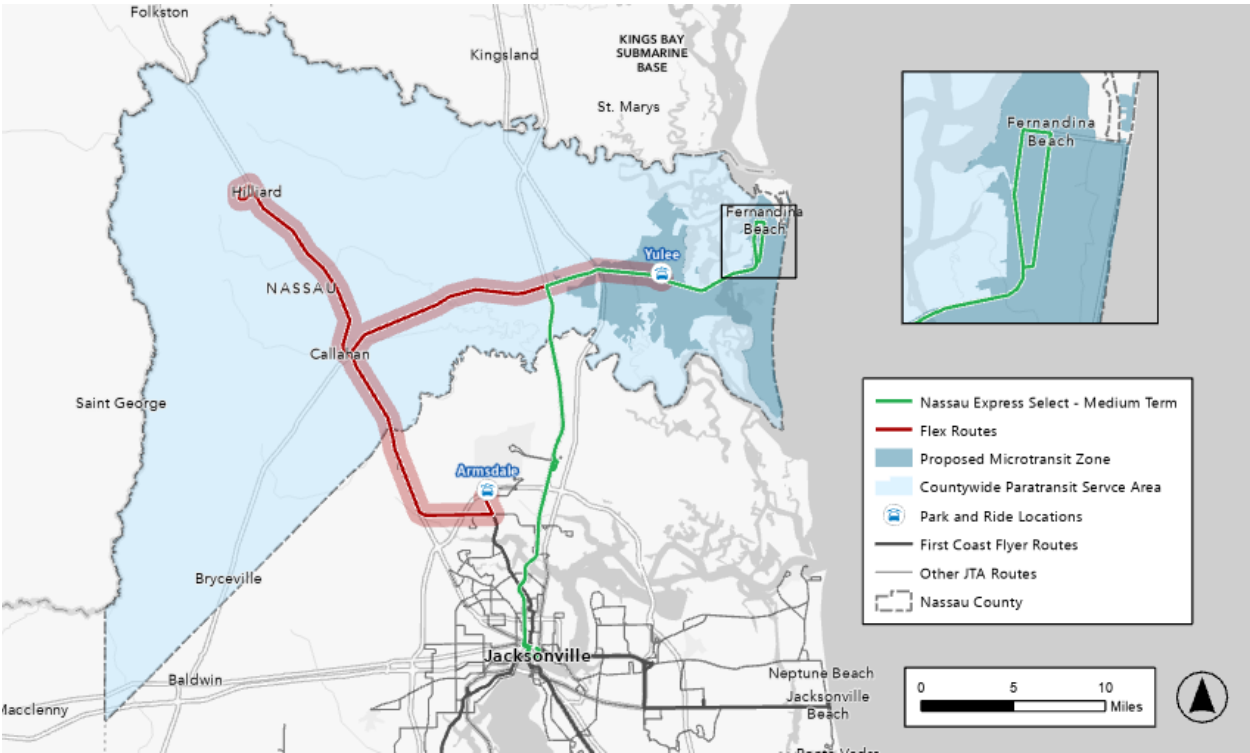
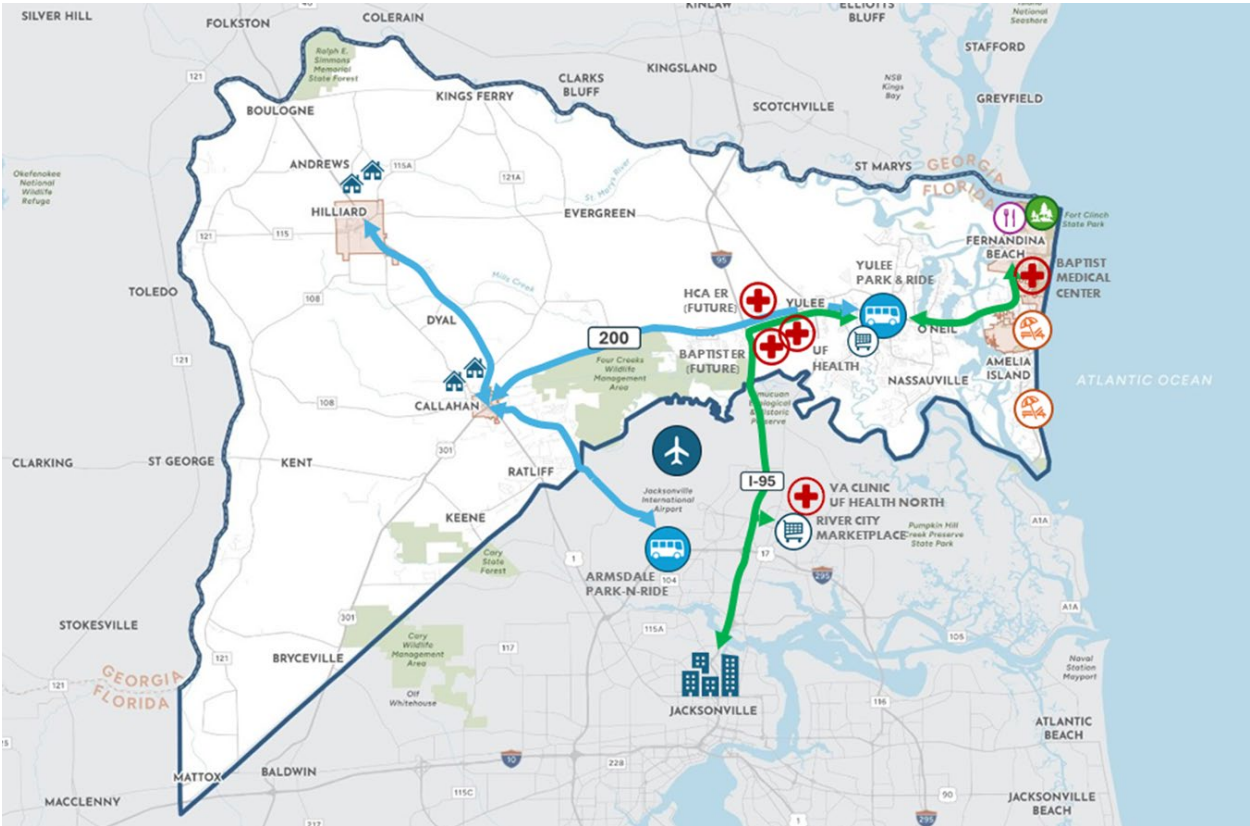


Figure 2. Key Destinations, Travel Patterns, and Transit Needs Addressed



Introduction

As an update to the 2015 Nassau County Transit Study, this study is an opportunity to review existing transit services and assess the opportunities to address growth and additional mobility needs across Nassau County.

Nassau County is currently home to multiple transit services, including both fixed-route bus and demand-response service provided by NassauTRANSIT and the Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA). These transit services operate across a diverse range of communities, from rural areas in the western part of the county to the regional tourism hub of Amelia Island in the east. This spectrum of operating environments presents clear opportunities and challenges for transit which are addressed in the Nassau County Transit Study.

Key components of this report include the following:

- **Existing Conditions:** The first section of the report describes the existing conditions of transit service in Nassau County, highlighting current operations, ridership, revenue, and other service characteristics.
- **Market Analysis:** The second section assesses existing land use, population characteristics, employment destinations, and commute patterns within Nassau County, with a focus on identifying key markets for transit service.
- **Public Engagement:** The third section of the report summarizes the public engagement activities conducted throughout the study, as well as key results of survey and outreach efforts that informed subsequent phases.
- **Transit Service Toolkit:** This section outlines the various types of transit service that were considered as part of the Nassau County Transit Study, as well as the markets for which they are best suited.
- **Future Service Framework:** The Future Service Framework includes the study's recommendations, which are divided into short-, medium- and long-term scenarios.
- **Implementation Plan:** The Implementation Plan assigns timelines and responsibilities for Nassau County, the JTA, and other partners to implement the Future Service Framework. Study recommendations will be included in the County's five-year Capital Improvement Plan.
- **Marketing Strategic Plan:** The Marketing and Strategic Plan outlines activities that Nassau County and the JTA can complete in order to raise awareness of transit and transition branding to JTA's family of services.

Together, these elements make up the Nassau County Transit Study, which reflects the transit needs identified through detailed analysis and robust public engagement efforts and positions Nassau County to enhance transit service as it continues to evolve, grow, and urbanize over the next 5-10 years.



Existing Conditions

This section examines operating conditions and market characteristics of Nassau County's public transportation services. In order to establish a basic understanding of the operating performance of Nassau County's transportation services, the analysis makes use of recent data from the JTA and NassauTRANSIT for local demand-response services, fixed-route services, and commuter bus services. The findings of this examination will help in the development and analysis of alternative service scenarios and inform decisions on potential changes to Nassau County transit service.

System Overview

Nassau County is served by two local public transportation agencies: NassauTRANSIT, which provides most transit service within the county and is operated by the Nassau County Council on Aging, and the JTA—the principal transit provider for the city and region of Jacksonville. Transit in Nassau County comprises three types of services: the Island Hopper, which provides on-demand transit service on Amelia Island, scheduled on-demand service to all riders and county-wide paratransit operated by NassauTRANSIT, and Nassau Express Select service which connects Yulee to downtown Jacksonville and is operated by the JTA under a contractual agreement. These services are shown in Figure 6, with greater detail for the Fernandina Beach-Yulee area in Figure 7.

In 2023, the Fernandina Beach-Yulee area was reclassified by the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) as Urbanized Area over 50,000 people based on updated population estimates from the 2020 Census. This change will impact federal funding allocations for transit, including the eligibility of NassauTRANSIT to receive federal funding. While this section documents existing transit services provided under the current funding structure, future recommendations will recognize a transition to the JTA as a federal and state funding recipient for transit in Nassau County.

Paratransit and Demand-Response Service

NassauTRANSIT offers door-to-door demand-response transit services to all residents anywhere within Nassau County. Paratransit service is available on weekdays only from 7 AM to 3:30 PM and costs \$2 per person, per boarding. Passengers may also schedule demand-response trips to Jacksonville on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings from 7 AM to 3:30 PM, still at a \$2 fare. Any resident may use these services but must schedule on the same day as the reserved trip. Reservations are available only to those with qualified need as approved by the State of Florida. NassauTRANSIT will also provide services on-demand to all riders everywhere in Nassau County for \$2 per boarding per person. The cost is the same for scheduled rides and same-day rides. Service is available for Amelia Island from 8 AM to 4 PM Monday to Friday, and from 9 AM to 12 PM and 1 PM to 5 PM on Saturdays.

Figure 3. Paratransit Vehicles and Passengers



Source: NassauTRANSIT



Island Hopper

In addition to regular countywide service, NassauTRANSIT operates the Island Hopper demand-response transit service (Figure 4) on Amelia Island on Saturdays from 9 AM to 12 PM and from 1 PM to 5 PM. Service is available to the general public and is not subject to eligibility requirements. Fares are \$2 for a one-way trip.

Figure 4. Island Hopper Vehicle and Passengers



Source: NassauTRANSIT

Nassau Express Select

Nassau Express Select is a commuter service linking the community of Yulee to downtown Jacksonville, specifically the Jacksonville Regional Transportation Center (JRTC) at LaVilla. Passengers board at the corner of Amelia Concourse and SR200/A1A, or they may drive to the Winn-Dixie park-and-ride lot in Yulee and board from there. Service is offered on weekdays in the early morning and late afternoon and costs \$3 one-way (see Table 3). Nassau Express Select also accepts JTA day and month passes, as well as reduced fares for qualifying low-income residents. This service uses wheelchair-accessible cutaway buses featuring 'executive-style' comfort as well as complimentary Wi-Fi and USB charging ports for passenger use (Figure 5).

Table 3. Nassau Express Select Schedule

Direction	Start Location	Start Times	End Location	End Times
Northbound	JRTC at LaVilla*	6:10am, 6:40am, 4:45pm, 5:15pm, 6:15pm	Yulee Winn-Dixie	6:40am, 7:10am, 5:30pm, 6:00pm, 7:00pm
Southbound	Yulee Winn-Dixie	6:40am, 7:10am, 5:30pm, 6:00pm, 7:00pm	JRTC at LaVilla*	7:20am, 7:50am, 6:10pm, 6:30pm, 7:30pm

Source: JTA. * Note: The first two northbound and last two southbound trips daily operate between Yulee Winn-Dixie and the JTA's Armsdale Road Park-and-Ride facility and do not serve the JRTC at LaVilla.

Figure 5. Nassau Express Select Vehicle and Passenger



Source: NassauTRANSIT

Figure 6. Nassau County Transit Overview

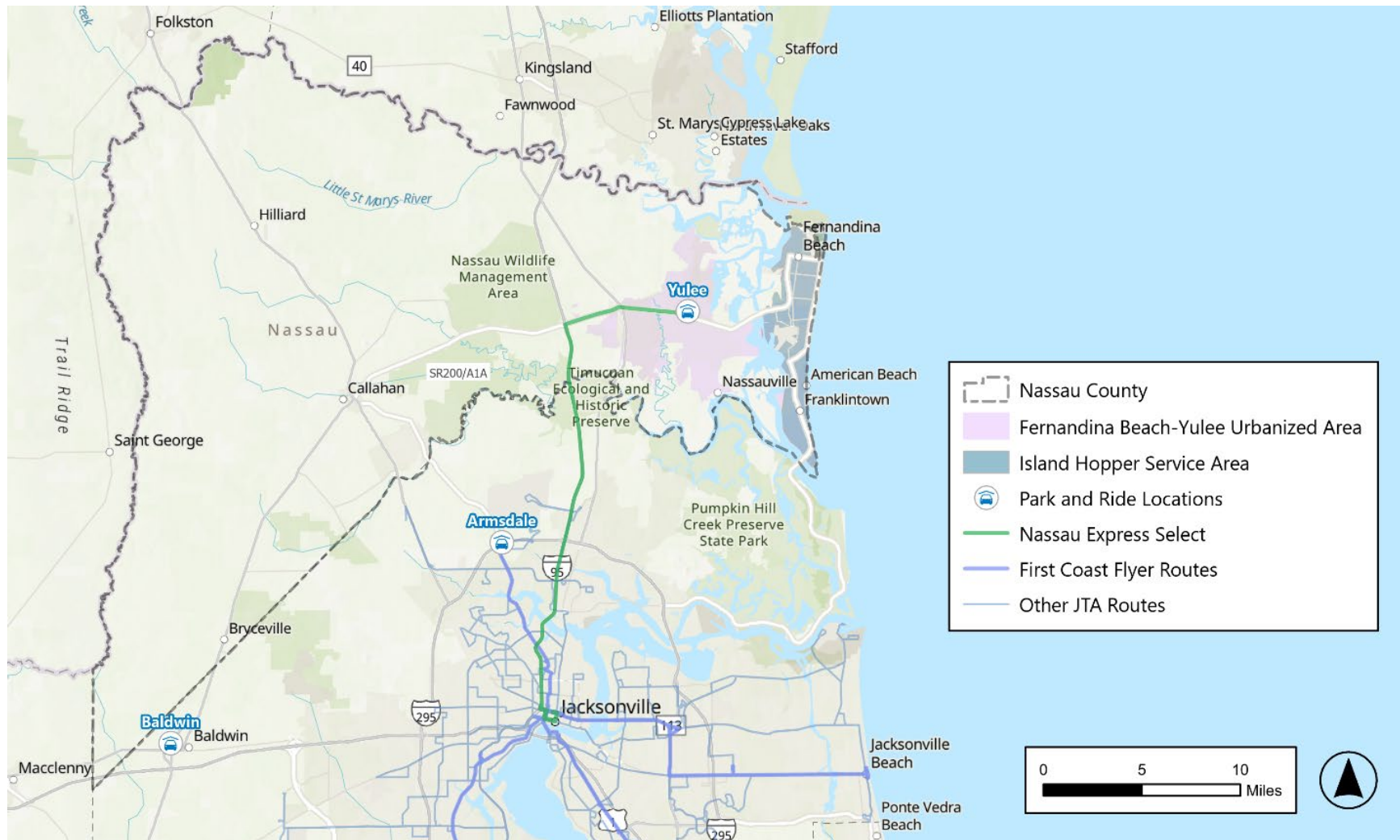
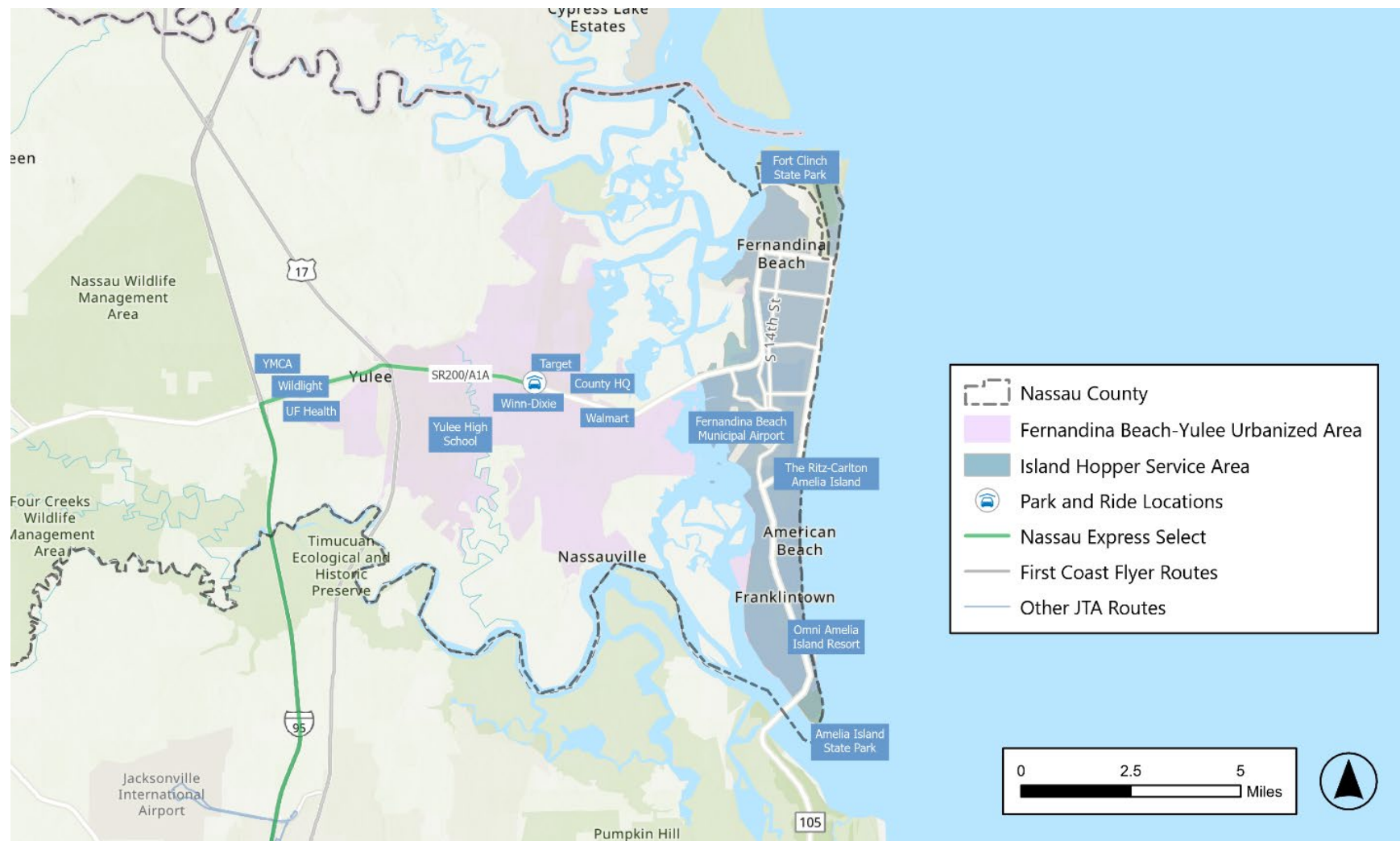


Figure 7. Fernandina Beach-Yulee Area Transit Detail



System Performance

In order to assess systemwide performance over time, the following section uses data from the National Transit Database (NTD) to report annual operating statistics and performance measures for NassauTRANSIT's demand-response and fixed route transit services. Data are analyzed for the most recent available five-year period (2017 to 2022) and summarized for each individual year, as well as an average rate of change per year, and a total percent change over the five-year period. It should be noted that data for 2020, 2021, and 2022 reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and recovery.

Table 4 shows Nassau County demand-response operating statistics from 2017 to 2022. Most notable are the change in passenger trips in 2020 due to the pandemic and the sharp increase in operating expenses in 2022.

Table 4. Demand-Response Operating Statistics, 2017-2022

Operating Statistic	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Annual Rate of Change	Percent Change
Revenue Hours	21,118	21,283	25,384	19,783	21,221	25,025	3.5%	18.5%
Revenue Miles	295,677	293,060	361,748	295,058	249,271	331,881	2.3%	12.2%
Passenger Trips	43,419	39,258	40,123	35,060	23,228	37,487	-2.9%	-13.7%
Operating Expenses	\$777,623	\$750,441	\$776,609	\$705,310	\$900,198	\$1,175,454	8.6%	51.2%
Passenger Revenue	\$12,445	\$12,142	\$12,170	\$10,873	\$12,561	\$10,974	-2.5%	-11.8%

Source: National Transit Database, 2017-2022

Table 5 shows Nassau County fixed route operating statistics from 2017 to 2022. Similar to the demand-response service, the Nassau Express Select saw a steep decline in passenger trips in 2020 due to the pandemic and an increase in operating expenses in 2021.

Table 5. Fixed Route Operating Statistics, 2017-2022

Operating Statistic	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Annual Rate of Change	Percent Change
Revenue Hours	6,938	9,665	5,895	5,374	4,928	962	-33.6%	-86.1%
Revenue Miles	193,114	181,572	149,190	147,105	126,812	21,786	-35.4%	-88.7%
Passenger Trips	9,609	16,252	14,610	10,873	7,283	4,392	-14.5%	-54.3%
Operating Expenses	\$172,087	\$330,925	\$180,354	\$219,081	\$339,360	\$45,467	-23.4%	-73.6%
Passenger Revenue	\$9,609	\$22,022	\$14,610	\$10,912	\$7,283	\$4,392	-14.5%	-54.3%

Source: National Transit Database, 2017-2022

Table 6 shows performance measures for demand-response service in Nassau County from 2017 to 2022. These measures are sourced from NTD or otherwise calculated based on the operating statistics reported in Table 4. Results show that NassauTRANSIT's demand-response service saw a substantial increase (75.1%) in expenses per passenger trip between 2017 and 2022, with the per-trip expenses (from \$17.91 to \$31.36) and per-trip subsidy (from \$17.62 to \$31.07) both almost doubling.

Table 6. Demand-Response Performance Measures, 2017-2022

Performance Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Annual Rate of Change	Percent Change
Operating Expense Per Passenger Trip	\$17.91	\$19.12	\$19.36	\$20.12	\$38.75	\$31.36	11.9%	75.1%
Operating Expense Per Revenue Hour	\$36.82	\$35.26	\$30.59	\$35.65	\$42.42	\$46.97	5.0%	27.6%
Passenger Trips Per Revenue Hour	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.5	-6.5%	-28.6%
Average Fare Per Passenger Trip	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.30	\$0.31	\$0.54	\$0.29	0.0%	0.0%
Operating Ratio	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	0.93%	-10.3%	-41.9%
Subsidy Per Passenger Trip	\$17.62	\$18.81	\$19.05	\$19.81	\$38.21	\$31.07	12.0%	76.3%

Source: National Transit Database, 2017-2022

Table 7 shows performance measures for fixed route buses in Nassau County from 2017 to 2022. These measures are sourced from NTD or otherwise calculated based on the operating statistics reported in Table 5. Results show that the Nassau Express Select saw an even greater increase in operating expenses per passenger, operating expenses per revenue hour, and subsidy per passenger than demand-response service, with each increasing by over 160 percent.

Table 7. Fixed Route Performance Measures, 2017-2022

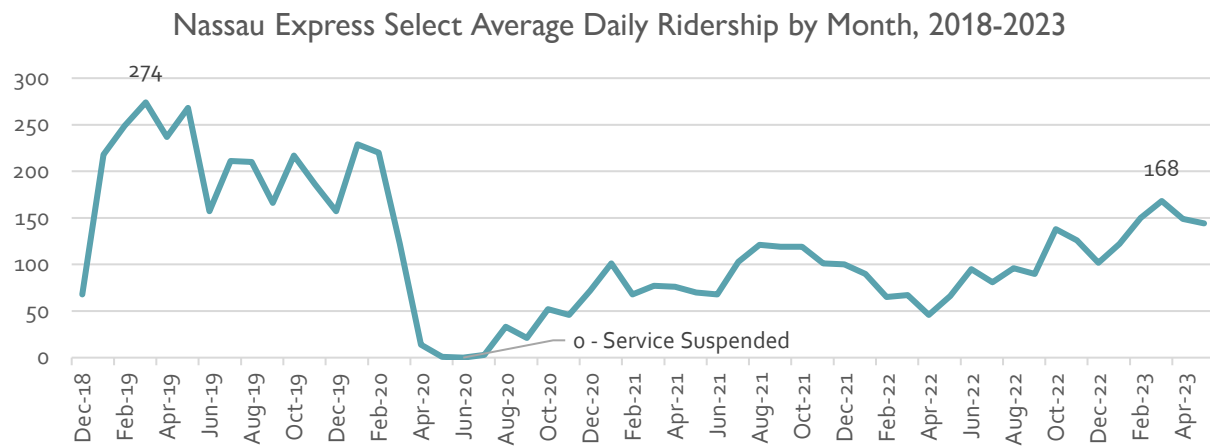
Performance Measure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Annual Rate of Change	Percent Change
Operating Expense Per Passenger Trip	\$17.91	\$20.36	\$12.34	\$20.15	\$46.60	\$10.28	-10.5%	-42.6%
Operating Expense Per Revenue Hour	\$24.80	\$34.24	\$30.59	\$40.77	\$68.86	\$46.95	13.6%	89.3%
Passenger Trips Per Revenue Hour	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.5	4.6	26.9%	228.6%
Average Fare Per Passenger Trip	\$1.00	\$1.36	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	0.0%	0.0%
Operating Ratio	5.6%	6.7%	8.1%	5.0%	2.1%	9.70%	11.6%	73.2%
Subsidy Per Passenger Trip	\$16.91	\$19.01	\$11.34	\$19.15	\$45.60	\$9.28	-11.3%	-45.1%

Source: National Transit Database, 2017-2022.

Overall, data for fiscal years 2017 to 2022 show mixed performance in the years leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic, with both demand-response and Nassau Express Select services facing steep ridership declines and increased expenses during the pandemic response. Ridership data for the Nassau Express Select service reflects a suspension of service in spring and summer of 2020, as well as an ongoing recovery, as shown in Figure 8. Trends for both services indicate a need to right-size transit service to meet post-pandemic needs.¹

¹ National Transit Database - https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/transit_agency_profile_doc/2022/41114.pdf

Figure 8. Nassau Express Select Ridership, 2018-2023



Market Analysis

The following section analyzes the market for transit in Nassau County, including the major demand-side factors of land use, population demographics, travel patterns, and planned growth and development. It concludes with a discussion of the equity implications of current transit access for key population groups, as well as potential opportunities for improvement.

Land Use

Land use and transportation planning are often strongly tied together. For example, increasing the mix and proximity of residential, retail, commercial/office, and recreational land uses fosters an integrated transportation network and makes it easier for the public to reach their destinations by non-auto modes (e.g., transit, walking, and bicycling). A diversity of transportation options can help balance transportation demand and strengthen connections between communities.

Nassau County is located on the Atlantic Ocean and is part of the Jacksonville Metropolitan Area, also known as Metro Jacksonville or Northeast Florida. As of the 2020 Census, portions of eastern Nassau County have been designated as the Fernandina Beach-Yulee Urbanized Area, with a population of over 50,000 residents. The county is home to Amelia Island, a popular tourist destination; the county is also known for timber and agriculture production. The county is made up of three incorporated towns: Callahan, Hilliard, and Fernandina Beach. Like much of Florida, Nassau County has experienced significant development growth since 2000; while Jacksonville remains the population center of the region, growth rates in the surrounding counties, including Nassau County, are predicted to outpace Jacksonville. Urban development in the county has previously been focused on the City of Fernandina Beach; however, the largest amount of new development is occurring in the Yulee area, located in the eastern portion of the county. The area is close to major transportation corridors, and growth is expected to continue. The area of the county west of I-95 remains mostly rural but is predicted to grow alongside its surrounding counties.

In May 2007, the county partnered with the Amelia Island/Fernandina Beach/Yulee (AIFBY) Chamber of Commerce to develop a long-term planning and consensus building process, and a 25-year vision for Nassau called Vision 2032. Separately, a report evaluating the 2000-2010 comprehensive plan's effectiveness was conducted during the development of Vision 2032. The county's current 2030 comprehensive plan (2010-2030) seeks to rectify a major shortcoming of the previous 2010 comprehensive plan (2000-2010). The 2010 comprehensive plan (2000-2010) dedicated a significant portion of land to low-density residential development, and otherwise provided little development direction. The report found that this policy would lead to unsustainable sprawl and identified six essential outcomes that need to be achieved to effectively manage growth and encourage more compact mixed-use development over the life of the plan.



Together, the six outcomes emphasize combating sprawl through increased settlement density in town centers and preserving outlying countryside:

- A future land use plan that is a useful tool for managing growth
- A land development code that creates more efficient development patterns
- A coordinated economic development program
- A land acquisition/management program for recreation and conservation
- A parks and recreation master plan
- A leadership role in the Northeast Florida region

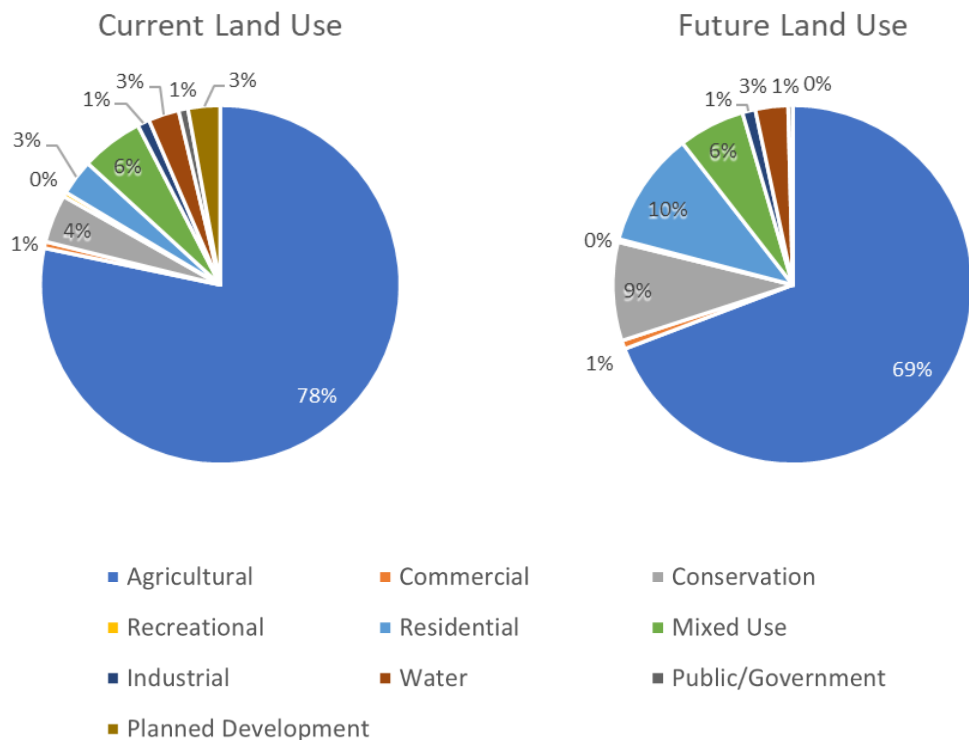
This framework encourages the continuation and growth of sustainable agriculture in the county and establishes urban transitional areas around the towns of Callahan and Hilliard. Critically, the framework sets up an Urban Development Area to which most development will be directed over the life of the plan. This will allow the county to pursue its goals of improving the jobs-housing balance, reducing sprawl, and reserving land for open space and agricultural uses. Figure 9 shows the expected outcome for future land use after the implementation of the plan. These land uses will also promote more efficient public service delivery, including transit. Nassau County is placing emphasis on more mixed-use areas while also upgrading and expanding “green infrastructure.”

Nassau County planning documents acknowledge the relationship between transportation and land use to better support the planning of more mixed-use and pedestrian-oriented development. Vision 2032 indicates that residents face issues such as long commute times and traffic congestion. Nassau County recognizes the growth in the area and the larger role they will need to take in the Northeast Florida region, including with transit and transportation planning. The county coordinates long-range transportation planning with municipalities in partnership with the North Florida Transportation Planning Organization (NFTPO), the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), and the Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA).

Nassau County’s Vision 2032 plan was created in 2007 with a 25-year vision for the county. Strategies recommended in the plan were created to achieve goals in five major priority areas: growth management, recreation and open space, infrastructure, environment, and education and school facilities. Nassau County has started the process of planning for the county’s Vision 2050 Plan.

Nassau County’s 2030 Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2010. This plan details the community’s policies and areas of priority for future economic, physical and social development. An update to the Comprehensive Plan will commence upon completion of the Vision 2050 Plan.

Figure 9. Service Area Existing and Future Land Use



Source: Nassau County Property Appraiser Office, Town of Callahan

The Town of Callahan plans to prepare for growth in the County while promoting mixed-use and sustainable development. Examining the current and future land uses (Figure 10 and Figure 11), it is evident that development will continue to consume agricultural land, while conservation will increase in the county by almost five percent. The proportion of mixed-use parcels will stay consistent over time, with most mixed use still condensed in the northeast portion of the county. However, the share of residential parcels is expected to grow by seven percent, taking up a large share of land around existing towns and along major transportation corridors.

Planned increases in residential land uses are not accompanied by corresponding increases in commercial or industrial uses, indicating that residents may increasingly need to travel outside the county for work. Recent employment data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) survey show that while 12,762 total workers both live and work in Nassau County and 10,335 workers travel to Nassau County for work, more than double this number (26,620) commute elsewhere from Nassau County.² The land use maps presented in Figure 10 and Figure 11 illustrate the expectation that the area east of I-95 will grow over time as these land use types relocate to take advantage of highway proximity.

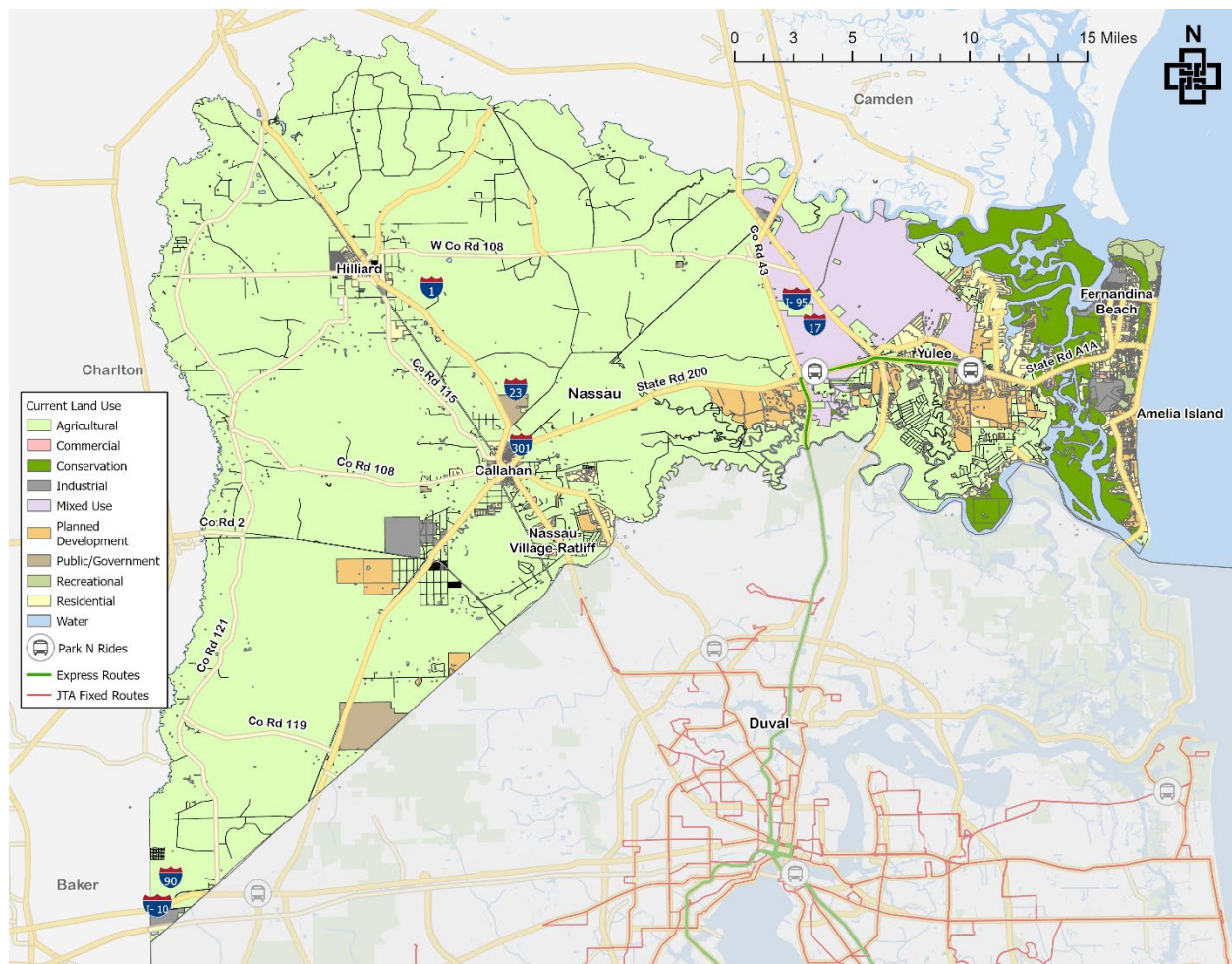
² LEHD data are available at <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/> and at <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>.

Table 8. Service Area Land Use Percentage Comparison

Land Use*	Existing Land Use %	Future Land Use %	Change
Agricultural	78%	69%	-9%
Commercial	1%	1%	0%
Conservation	4%	9%	+5%
Recreational	0%	0%	0%
Residential	3%	10%	+7%
Mixed Use	6%	6%	0%
Industrial	1%	1%	0%
Water	3%	3%	0%
Public/Government	1%	0%	-1%
Planned Development	3%	0%	-3%

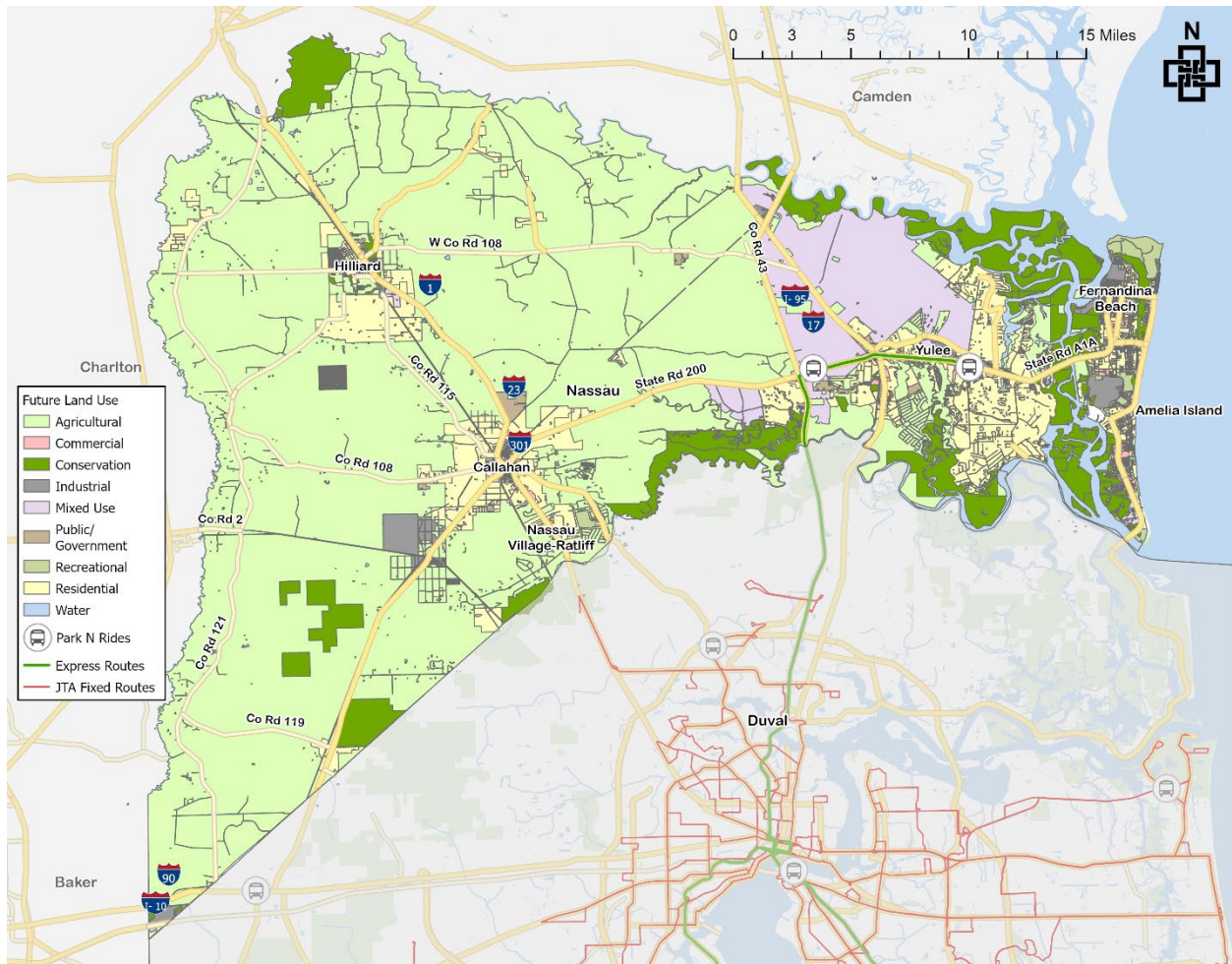
Source: Nassau County Property Appraiser Office, Town of Callahan

Figure 10. Nassau County Existing Land Use



Source: Nassau County Property Appraiser Office, Town of Callahan

Figure 11. Nassau County Future Land Use



Source: Nassau County Property Appraiser Office, Town of Callahan

Population and Employment Profile

Population Density

Nassau County is home to approximately 88,492 people according to 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates and is growing rapidly. The Florida Bureau of Bureau of Economics and Business Research (BEBR) 2024 Projections of Florida Population by County estimate that the county's population is to 100,763 people, reflecting the significant population growth occurring in the region.³

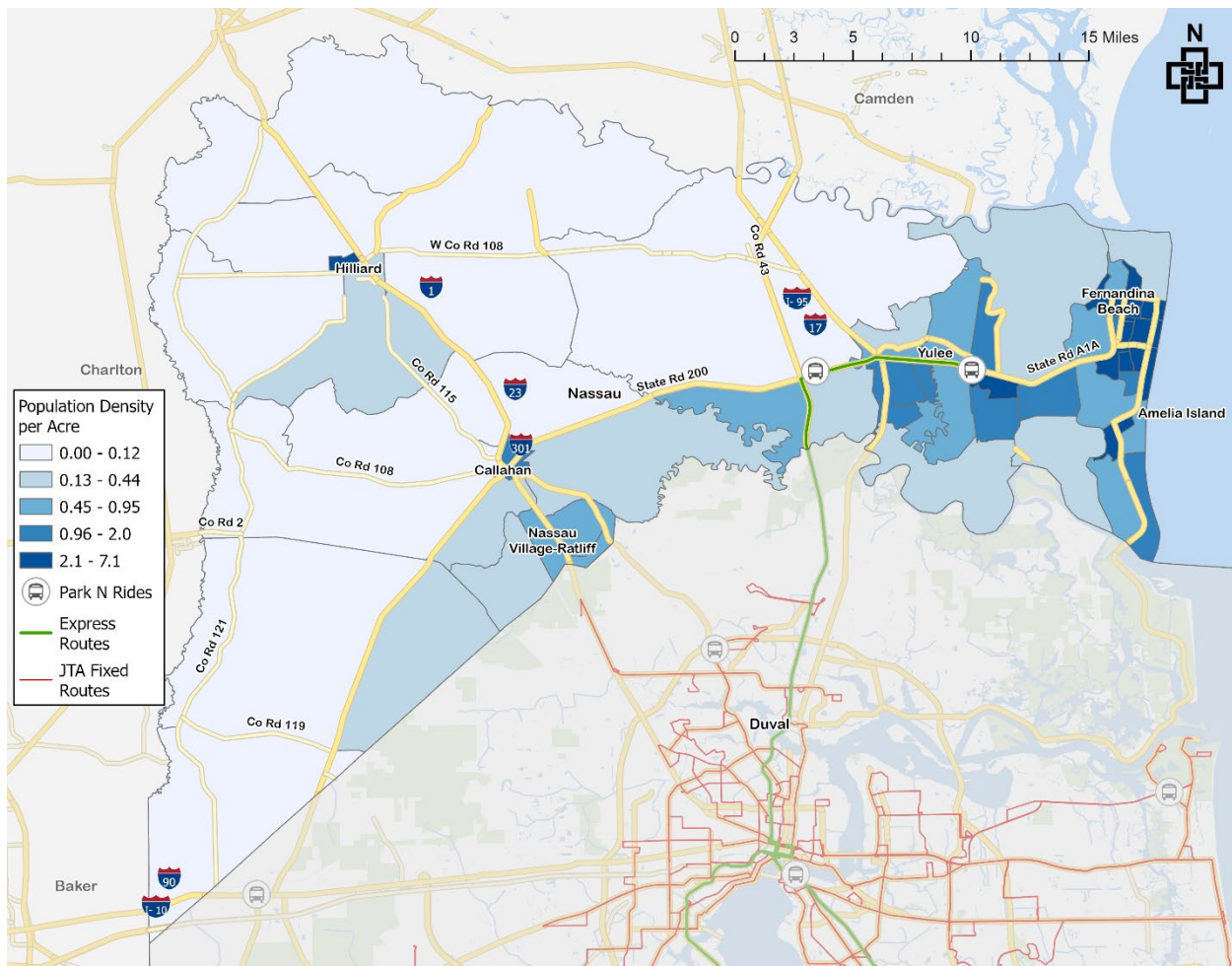
Traditional transit benefits from a critical level of population density. The closer destinations are to each other, the more useful walking, bicycling, and transit become to people living and working in each neighborhood. High-density neighborhoods often have more multi-family housing, smaller lot sizes, shallower setbacks, and less space dedicated to parking.

Figure 12 and Figure 13 show current population density (2021) and estimated future population density (2045). Most higher density areas are found in the eastern portion of the county, which has one park and ride stop with connections to express routes into downtown Jacksonville. Areas outside of this collection of high density in the east are primarily low density except for areas in the Town of Callahan, Town of Hilliard, and the southern section of the county between Callahan and O'Neil.

³ 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Source: Bureau of Economics and Business Research, Projections of Florida Population by County, 2025-2050, with Estimates for 2022 (2023)

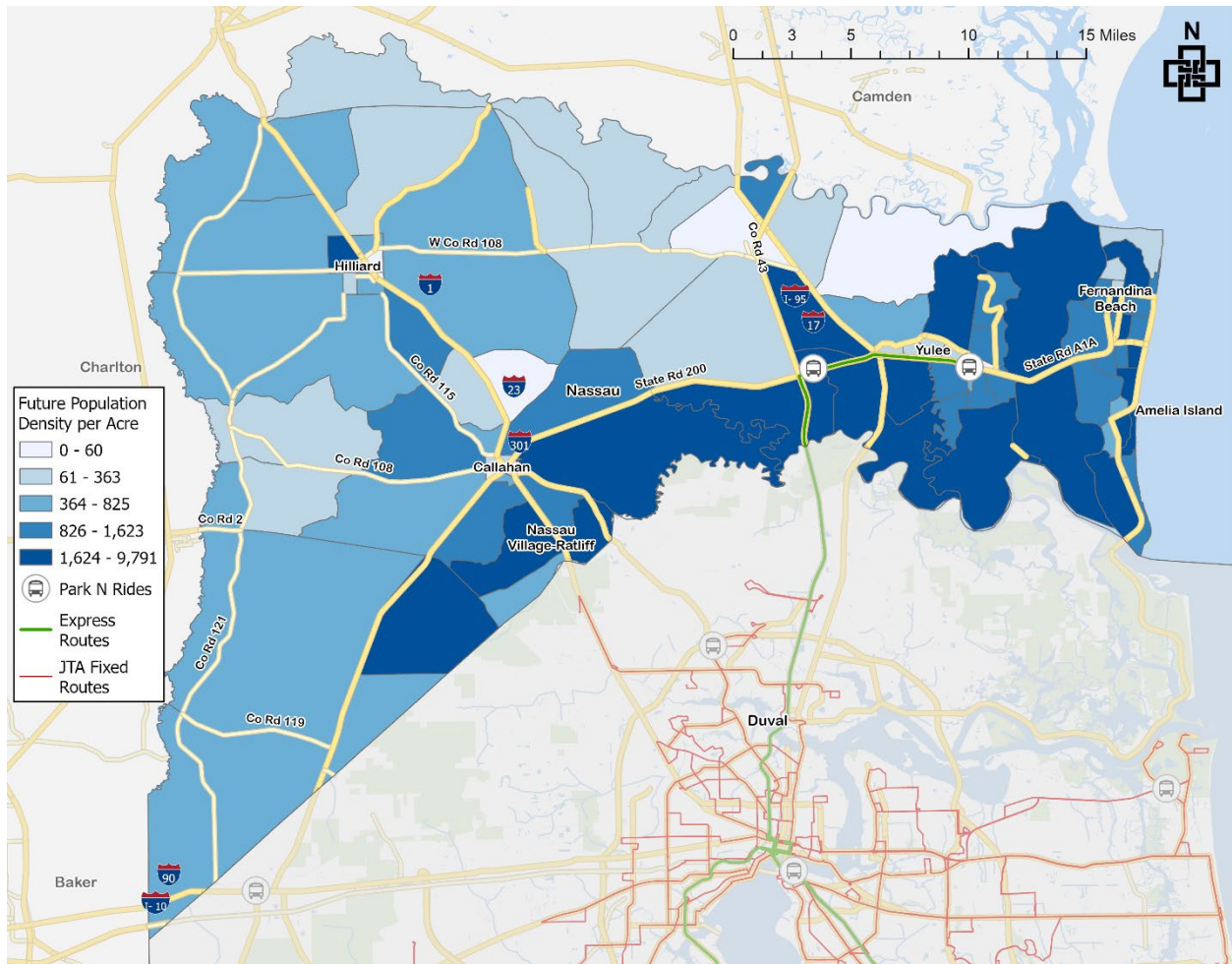
Figure 12. Population Density (2021)



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Future population projections for 2045 predict increased population density throughout much of Nassau County. Population density in Nassau County is projected to be highest in the areas bordering the northern part of Duval County, spanning roughly from Amelia Island to Nassau Villages-Ratliff. Amelia Island, Fernandina Beach, and their surrounding areas are projected to remain higher density areas. Further inland, the Yulee and Hilliard areas are projected to grow, as well as a small area between I-95 and Highway 17 bordering Camden County, Georgia. Many of the more rural areas in western Nassau County are projected to have moderate population density.

Figure 13. Population Density (2045)



Source: Northeast Regional Planning Model (NERPM) – North Florida Transportation Planning Organization.

Transit-Oriented Population Index

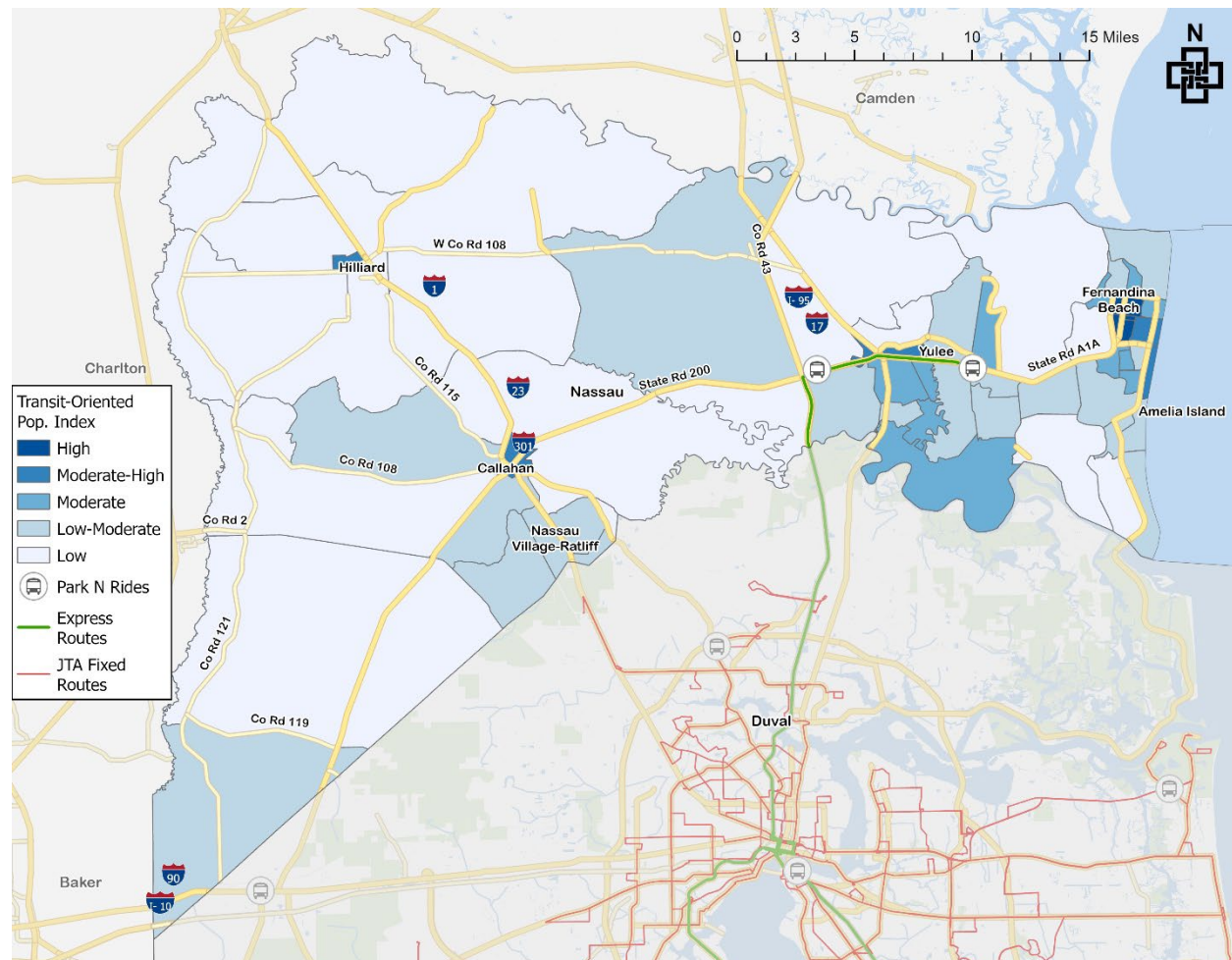
A Transit-Oriented Population Index identifies areas with higher numbers and concentrations of individuals with a propensity for transit use. The index is constructed from various demographic statistics in five categories: population (including race and ethnicity), age, income, vehicle ownership, and disability status. After scoring each Census block group in these categories, the scores are weighted and combined to create the overall Transit-Oriented Population index. Table 9 details the weights used for each category, and the maps in Figure 14 through Figure 18 show the results by census block group for different modes and service types.

Table 9. Transit-Oriented Population Index

Category	Weight
Population (General / Minority)	30
Vehicle Ownership (Zero / One Car)	30
Income (Less than 150% of Poverty Line)	20
Age (Youth / Senior)	10
Disability Status (Yes)	10

Figure 14 shows the results of the composite Transit-Oriented Population Index, which indicates the relative level of transit need present throughout Nassau County. The index is highest in the City of Fernandina Beach, which is home to some of the densest housing in Nassau County. Other areas of eastern Nassau County, including Yulee and the rest of Amelia Island, have moderate to high transit need, as do the Town of Hilliard and Town of Callahan. Rural areas in northern and western Nassau County generally have low to moderate transit need.

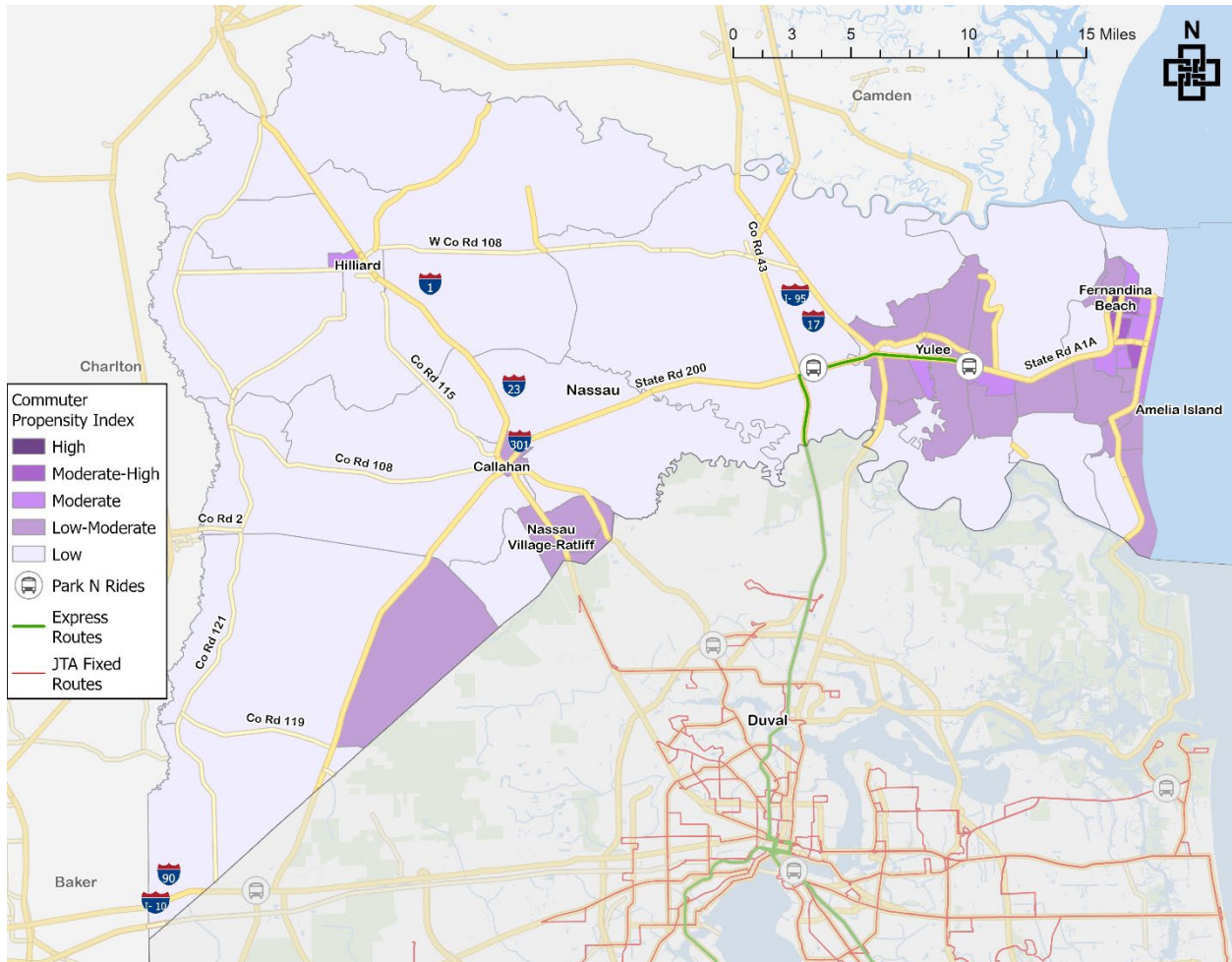
Figure 14. Transit-Oriented Population Index



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Figure 15 shows the results of a Commuter Propensity Index, which indicates the relative number of transit users who are in the labor force or employed, along with the number of people who report using transit, carpooling, or other means of commuting besides using a single-occupant vehicle. Areas of highest commuter propensity include Fernandina Beach, Yulee, Nassau Village, and small portions of the Town of Callahan and Town of Hilliard.

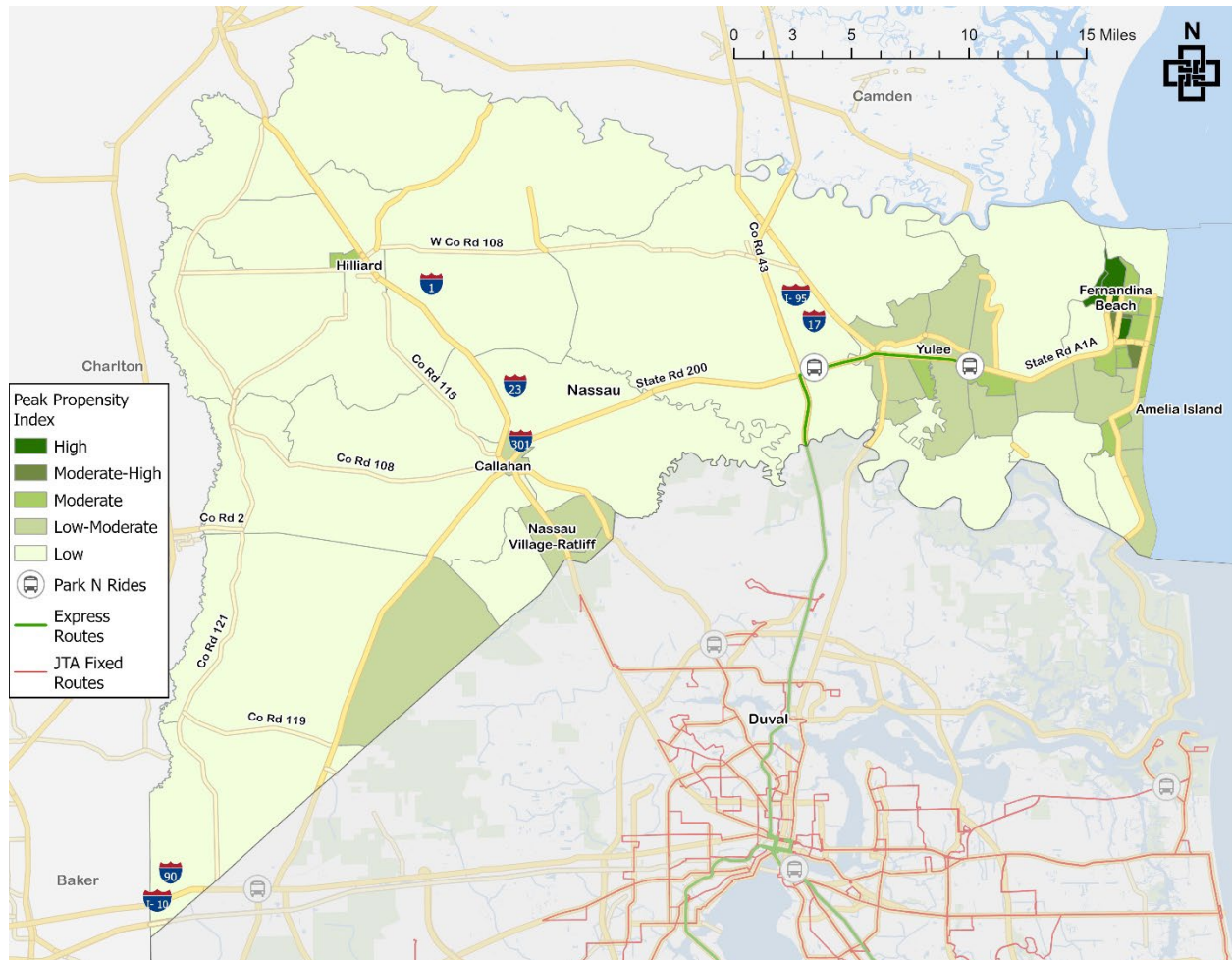
Figure 15. Commuter Propensity Index



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Figure 16 shows the results of a Peak Propensity Index, which indicates the relative number of employees who are likely to commute at peak hours. The highest peak propensity is found in downtown Fernandina Beach, with moderate peak propensity present in Yulee and Nassau Village.

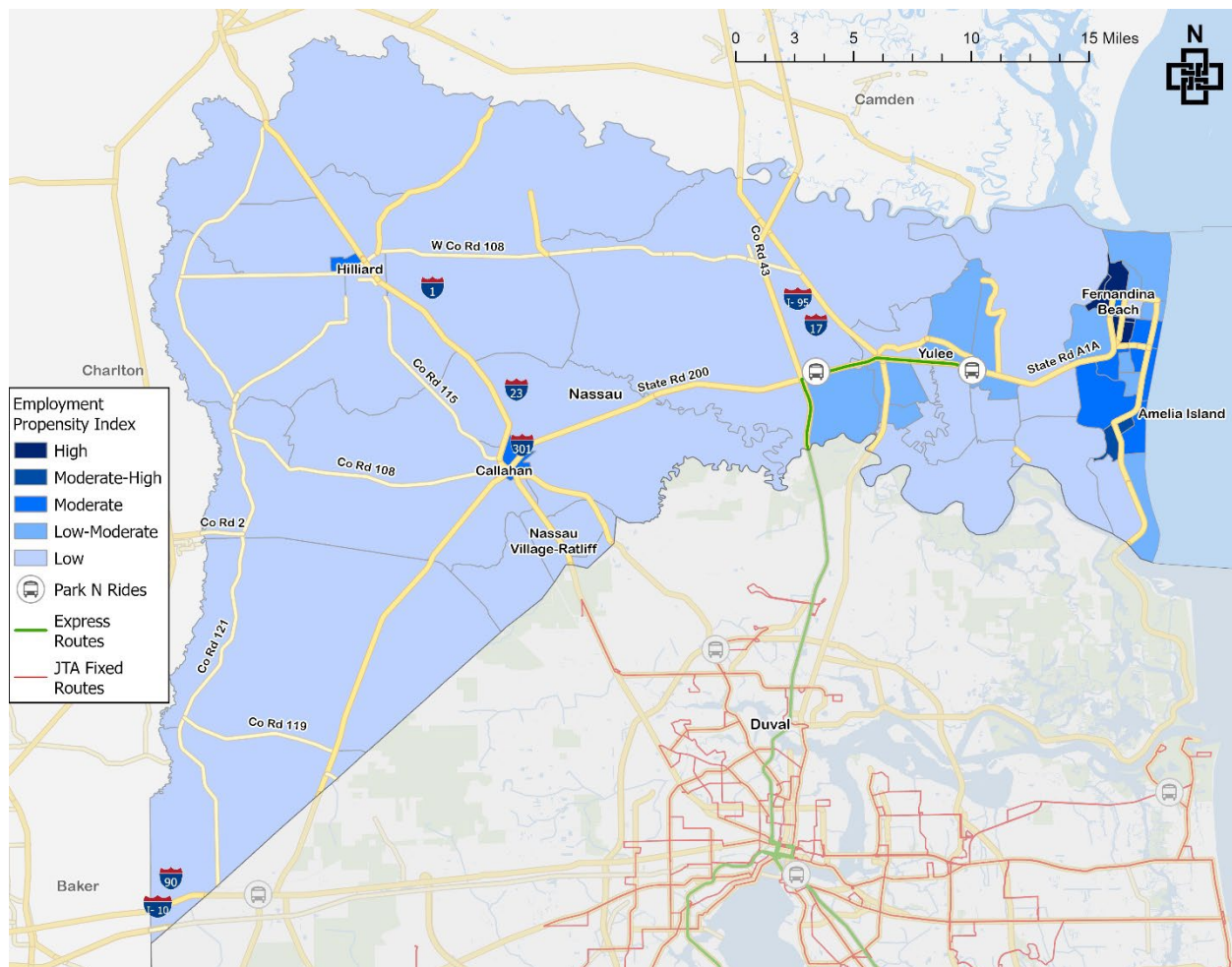
Figure 16. Peak Propensity Index



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Figure 17 shows the results of an Employment Propensity Index, which indicates the areas that are most likely to attract commute trips. These places, which tend to draw travel from surrounding communities, include downtown Fernandina Beach, the resort areas of Amelia Island, and to a small extent, the Town of Hilliard and Town of Callahan. Rural areas of Nassau County have very low employment propensity, which is consistent with their overall low employment levels.

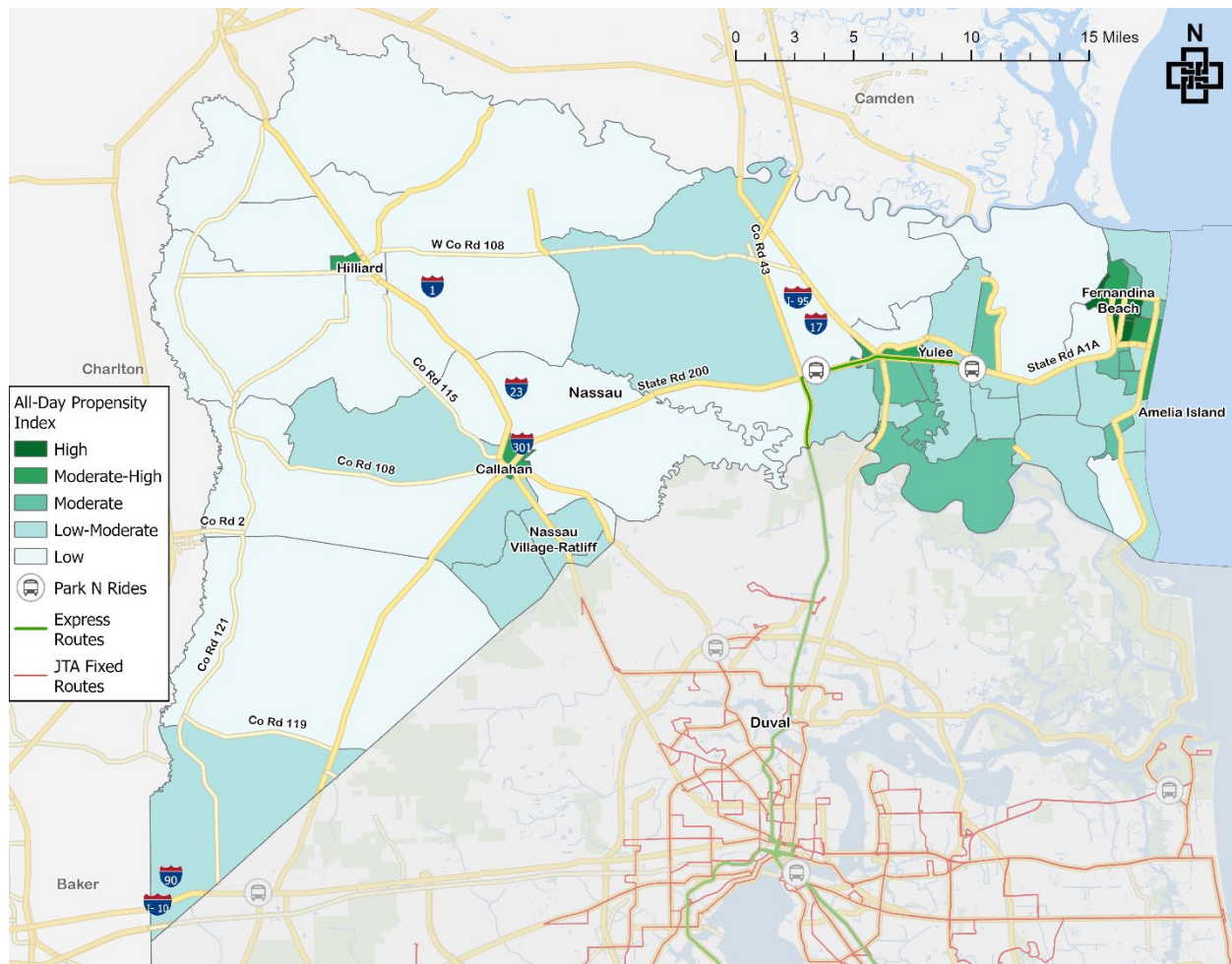
Figure 17. Employment Propensity Index



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Figure 18 shows the results of the All Day Propensity Index, which indicates the potential of areas within Nassau County to support transit service that operates outside traditional rush hours. Areas with the greatest potential to support all-day transit service typically include places where multiple types of destinations are combined in close geographic proximity, such as mixed-use neighborhoods and major residential/commercial centers. Of areas within Nassau County, Fernandina Beach has the greatest potential to support all-day transit service.

Figure 18. All Day Propensity Index



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Population Demographics

Transit riders come from all backgrounds, physical abilities, ages, socioeconomic classes, races, and ethnicities. Understanding the service area’s demographics is essential to ensuring that transit service serves its intended users, including the composition and location of historically underserved populations: racial and ethnic minorities, older adults, younger populations, and low-income populations. This leads to an understanding of where more transit-oriented populations reside and, in turn, helps agencies craft a strategy for providing service. An understanding of service area demographics also helps transit agencies meet the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 12898, which require that no community be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefit of, or be subjected to, discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance, including for providing transit services.

Population Below Poverty Line

Poverty is an important variable when determining need and demand for transit services. Automobiles are expensive to own and operate, and these costs represent a larger relative share of a low-income household’s expenses. Table 10 shows the total persons below the poverty line and the percentage of total population below the poverty line in Nassau County. Just under 10 percent of Nassau County’s population lives below the poverty line.

Table 10. Population Below Poverty Line

Population Group	Persons	% Total Population
Population Below Poverty Line	8,440	9.6%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Household Vehicle Availability

Vehicle availability is a strong indicator of transit need; households still need to make trips to jobs, school, grocery stores, or medical appointments regardless of whether they have access to sufficient personal vehicles. Households in mixed or dispersed settlement patterns rely more on vehicles than urban households because destinations tend to be further apart. Table 11 describes the number and percentage of zero-vehicle households in Nassau County. Only about three percent of households in the county have no access to vehicles, which is consistent with its dispersed land use pattern. As a comparison, roughly six percent of Florida households are zero-vehicle households (about 500,000 out of over eight million households).



Table 11. Zero-Vehicle Households

Population Group	Households	% Total Households
Zero-Vehicle Households	1,040	3.0%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Age Distribution

Age distribution in the county is important to predict transit use because certain groups, such as older adults and young people, are less likely to have access to a personal vehicle and/or may not be able to drive for physical or legal reasons, making public transit their primary means of getting from place to place.

Table 12 shows the age distribution of the county, showing age cohorts ranging from those younger than five years to those older than 65 years. Overall, Nassau County is aging; more than half of the county population is older than 45 years, and nearly half of that cohort is older than 65 years (22 percent of the total). While some older persons will remain able to drive personal vehicles, an aging population is likely to make increasing use of transit to meet their daily travel needs. Likewise, young people (less than 18 years old) represent about a fifth of the county population. While vehicle ownership is high in Nassau County, the majority of the younger population are not able to drive themselves; they and their households would therefore benefit from transportation access that does not involve driving.

Table 12. Nassau County Age Distribution

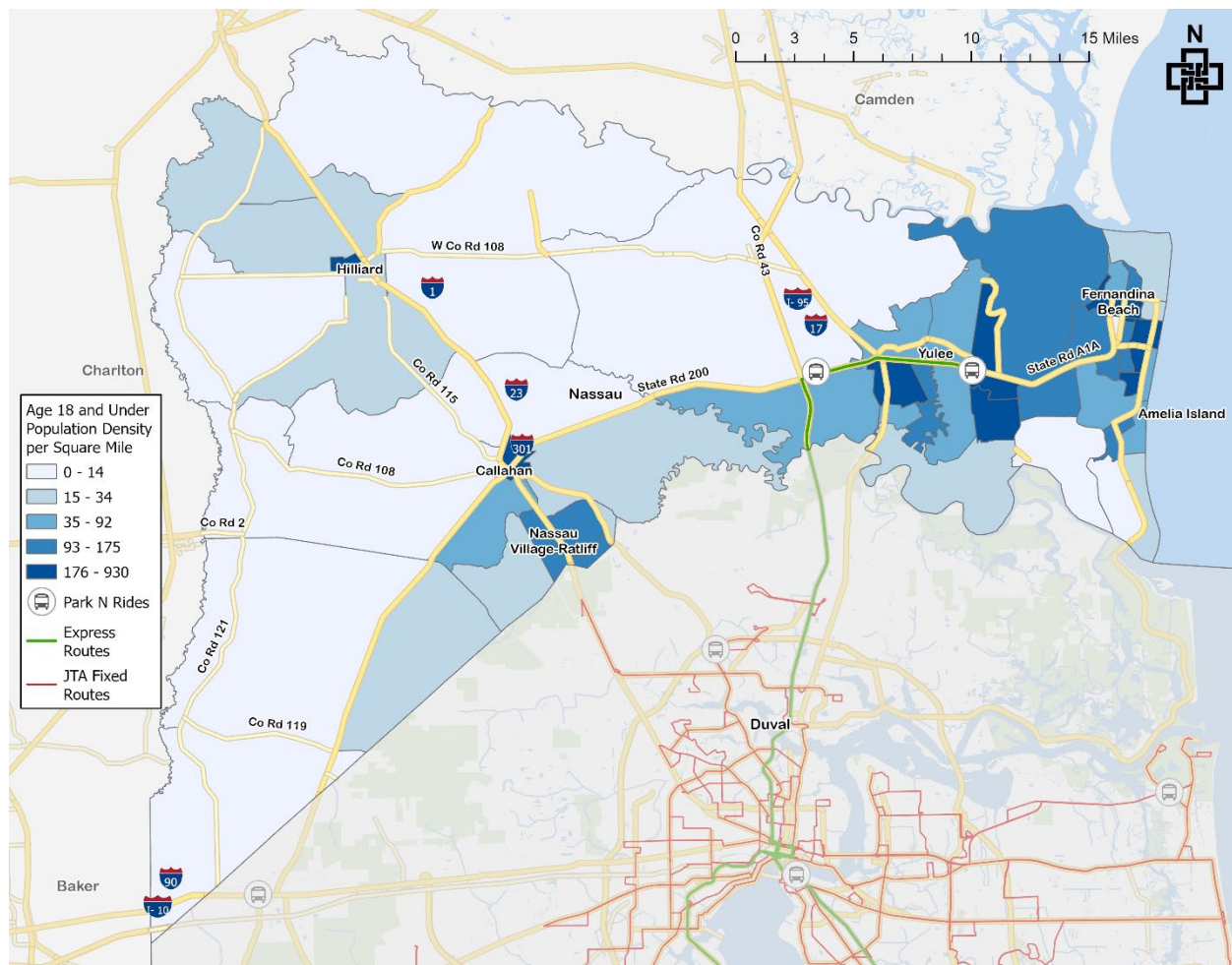
Age Group	Persons	% Total Population
<5	4,420	5.0%
5-9	5,190	5.9%
10-14	4,820	5.4%
15-19	4,720	5.3%
<18	17,630	19.9%
20-24	3,920	4.4%
25-34	9,750	11.0%
35-44	10,360	11.7%
45-54	11,770	13.3%
55-59	7,200	8.1%
60-64	6,620	7.5%
65 +	19,710	22.3%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates



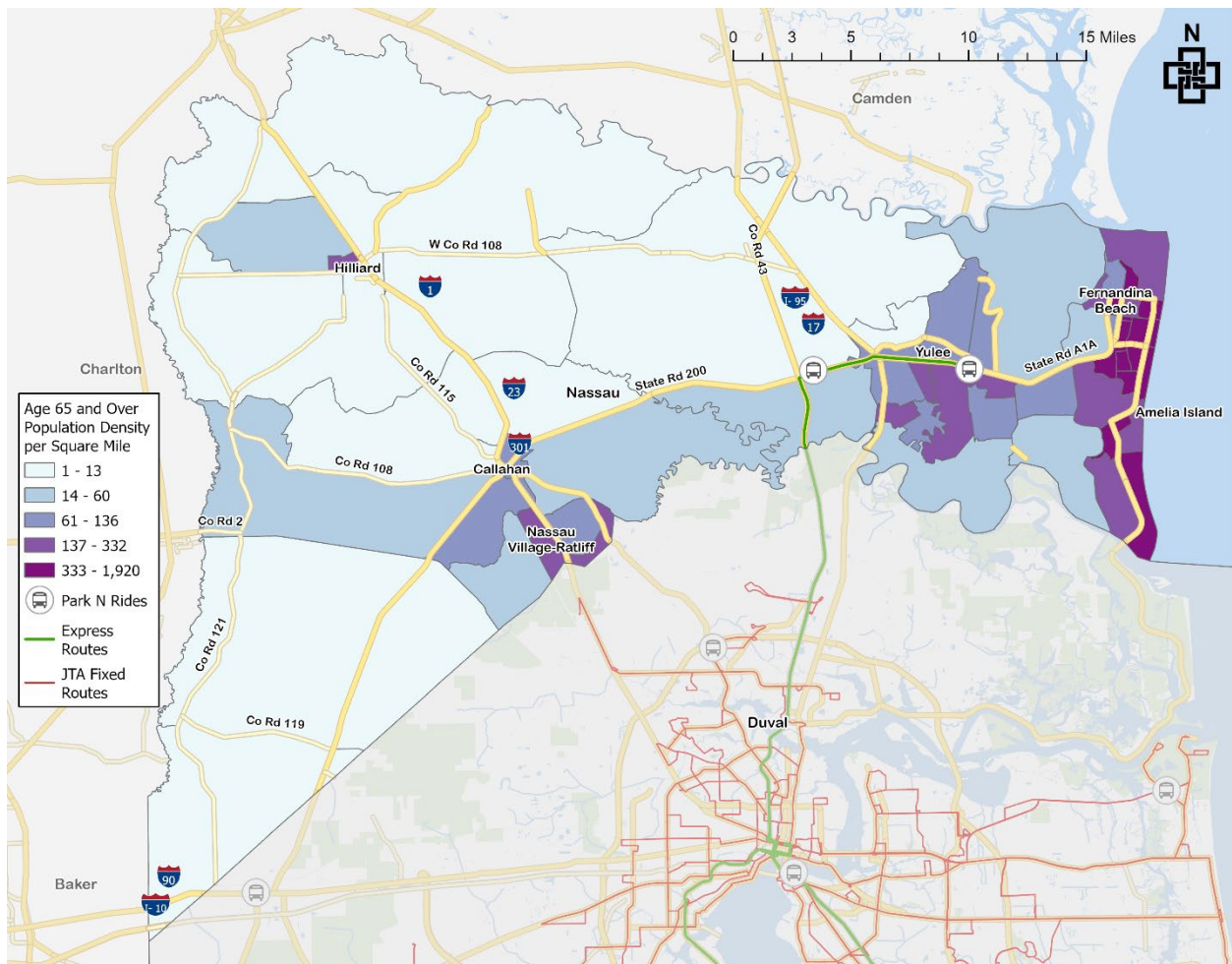
Figure 19 and Figure 20 show the density of populations in the county that are under age 18 and age 65 and over, respectively. Areas of high population density for both over 65 and under 18 can be seen in areas surrounding Fernandina Beach, O'Neil, and the Town of Callahan. Areas northwest of O'Neil and parts of Fernandina Beach are low density for ages 18 and under but high density for populations 65 and over.

Figure 19. Population Density - Under Age 18



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Figure 20. Population Density – Age 65 and Over



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Minority Populations

Minority populations refer to certain racial and ethnic groups that are not white/Caucasian. The US Census separately differentiates some racial and ethnic categories from each other. Specifically, identifying as Hispanic or Latino is distinguished from racial classifications, even though identifying as Hispanic or Latino may also be considered as identifying as part of a minority population. Table 13 displays the population estimate and percentage of these population groupings in Nassau County. The county has a majority white population, with nearly 86% of the population identifying as white and not Hispanic or Latino.

Table 13. Nassau County Race by Ethnicity

Population Group	Persons	% Total Population
White and Hispanic or Latino	2,480	2.8%
Minority and Hispanic or Latino	1,750	2.0%
Minority and Not Hispanic or Latino	8,470	9.6%
White and Not Hispanic or Latino	75,790	85.7%
Total	88,490	

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

*Numbers are rounded to nearest tenth

Table 14 and Table 15 show the population demographics for both racial minorities and Hispanic and Latino identifying. Figure 21 illustrates distribution of racial and ethnic groups throughout Nassau County. Minority groups make up 11.5 percent of the total county population, and 4.8 percent of the population identifies as Hispanic or Latino.

Table 14. Minority Population by Race

Population Group	Persons	% Total Population
American Indian and Alaska Native	310	0.3%
Asian	850	1.0%
Black or African American	4,880	5.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	10	0.0%
White	78,280	88.5%
Some other race	1,350	1.5%
Two or more races	2,820	3.2%
Total Non-white	10,220	11.5%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

*Numbers are rounded to nearest tenth

Table 15. Persons Identifying as Hispanic or Latino

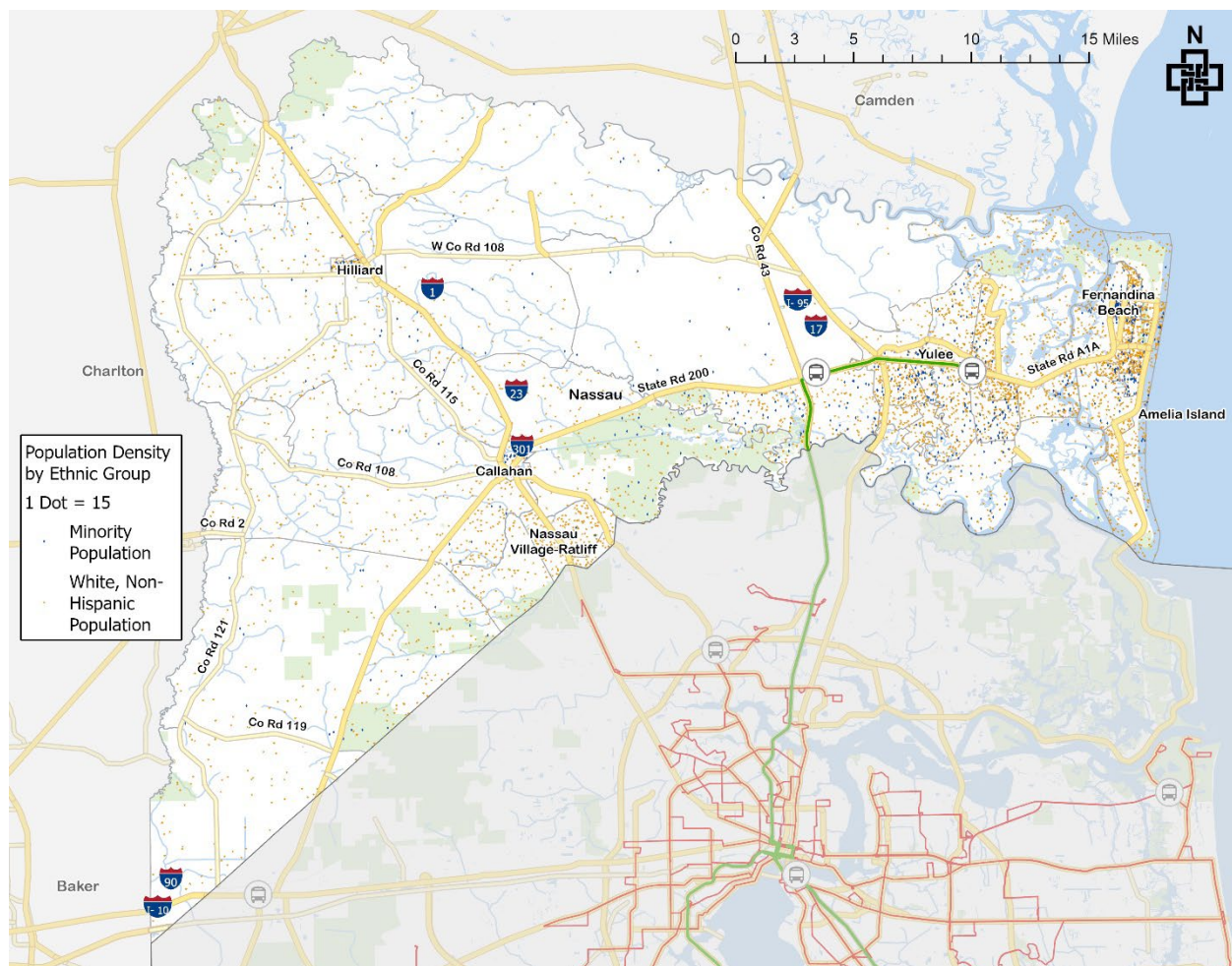
Population Group	Persons	% Total Population
Hispanic or Latino	4,230	4.8%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	84,260	95.2%
Total	88,490	

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

*Numbers are rounded to nearest tenth



Figure 21. Population Density by Racial or Ethnic Group



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Limited English Proficiency

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) persons refers to those for whom English is not their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English. It includes people who reported to the US Census that they speak English less than very well, not well, or not at all. The Federal Transit Administration's implementation guidance for Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires public transit providers to demonstrate fair access to LEP persons.

Most people in Nassau County do not struggle with communicating in English: just 3.6 percent of the population primarily speak another language at home and speak English less than "very well" (Table 16). The LEP population indicates two important considerations for transit providers. First, LEP residents are unlikely to be able to obtain a driver's license and therefore will depend on transit or other modes. Second, LEP residents will struggle to interpret schedules and maps written entirely in English. Consequently, transit providers can use this information to ensure their services reach those most reliant on their service and make that service as useful as possible for those populations.

Table 16. Limited English Proficiency

Population Group	Persons	% Total Population
Number of Persons who Speak Another Language at Home and Speak English less than "Very Well"	3,000	3.6%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Housing Unit Occupancy

Housing occupancy and tenure add additional context for income and other transit propensity factors. Seasonal occupancy may not commend itself to additional year-round service, but high rates of occupied rental housing combined with higher prevalence of low-income populations indicates that the residents in that area are likely to either rely on transit or that their households would benefit greatly from transit services.

Around 85 percent of housing units in the county are occupied (Table 17). About 70 percent of the residences are owner-occupied and 15.4 percent are renter occupied. The remaining houses that are not occupied are either vacant or seasonally occupied.

Table 17. Service Area Housing Units

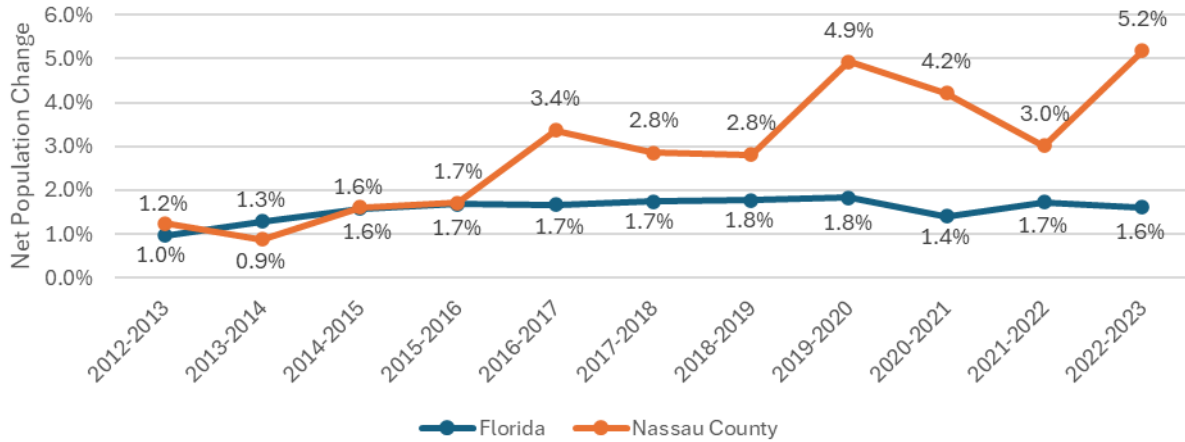
Housing Unit Type	Number of Housing Units	% Total Units
Total Units	40,790	
Occupied Units	34,690	85.1%
Owner-Occupied Units	28,420	69.7%
Renter-Occupied Units	6,270	15.4%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Population Projections

According to the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida, Florida's population increased from 19.1 million to 22.6 million between 2012 and 2013, an increase of 17 percent. Over the same time period, Nassau County's population grew by over 37 percent, increasing from 73,745 to 100,763. Figure 22 shows the annual percent change in population in Florida and Nassau County from 2012 to 2023.

Figure 22. Percent Change in Population (Florida and Nassau County, 2012-2023)

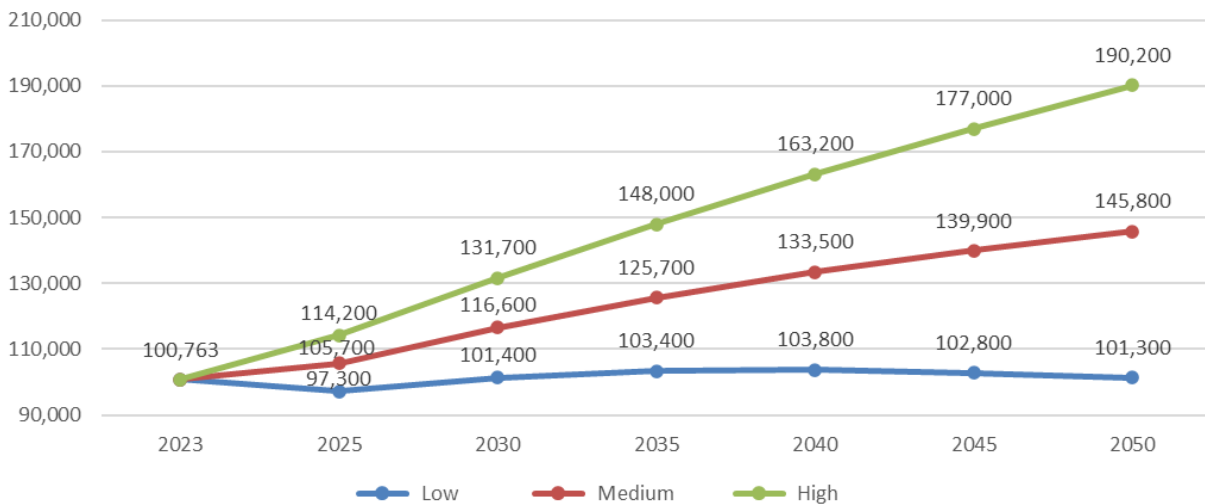


Source: Bureau of Economics and Business Research, Special Population Reports, 2012-2013.

Table 18 and Figure 23 show population projections for Nassau County from 2025 to 2050 under low, medium, and high population growth scenarios. Each scenario is projected in five-year increments. Under the low growth scenario, Nassau County's population would grow marginally, peaking at 103,800 in 2040 before decreasing to 101,300 by 2050. Net population growth under this scenario would total just 537 individuals, or 0.5 percent.

Both the medium and high projections show significant growth in Nassau County, with each scenario showing population increases each year through 2050. The medium growth scenario shows population increasing to 145,800 by 2050, an increase of 45 percent from 2023. The highest growth scenario projects Nassau County's 2050 population at 190,200. Under this scenario, Nassau County's population would increase by nearly 90,000, equaling an 89 percent growth in population.

Figure 23. Nassau County Population Projections, 2025-2050



Source: [Bureau of Economics and Business Research, Projections of Florida Population by County, 2025-2050, with Estimates for 2023 \(2024\)](#)

Table 18. Nassau County Population Projections

Population Growth Scenario	2023	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	% Change in Population (2023-2045)
Low Growth	100,763	97,300	101,400	103,400	103,800	102,800	101,300	0.5%
Medium Growth	100,763	105,700	116,600	125,700	133,500	139,900	145,800	45%
High Growth	100,763	114,200	131,700	148,000	163,200	177,000	190,200	89%

Source: [Bureau of Economics and Business Research, Projections of Florida Population by County, 2025-2050, with Estimates for 2023 \(2024\)](#)

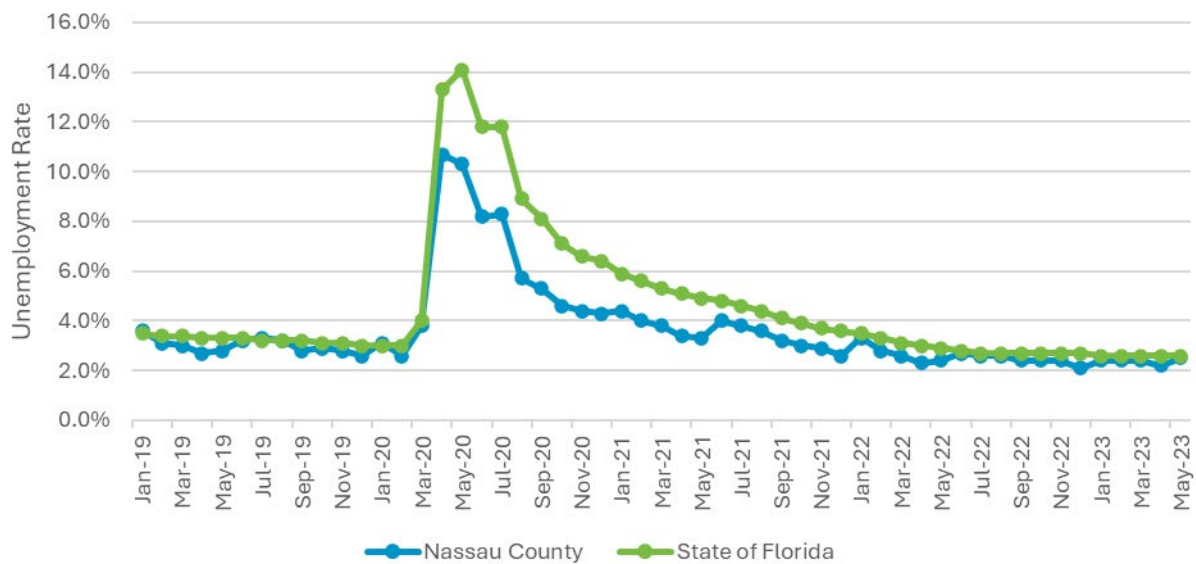
Employment Characteristics

Figure 24 displays the unemployment rate for Nassau County and the State of Florida from 2019 to 2023. During this period, the unemployment rate in Nassau County largely followed the same patterns as the unemployment rate for the State of Florida. Nassau County’s unemployment rate ranged between two percent and four percent in 2019 before spiking over 10 percent at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The unemployment rate in Nassau County gradually decreased in the latter half of 2020 to just over four percent and continued to decrease in 2021 to around 2.6 percent. The unemployment rate consistently remained under three percent in 2022, reaching its lowest point in December 2022 with a rate of 2.1 percent. In the first half of 2023, the unemployment rate in Nassau County increased slightly to 2.5 percent.

Similar to Nassau County, the unemployment rate in the State of Florida hovered between three percent and four percent in 2019 before peaking at 14.1 percent in May 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. The State of Florida’s unemployment rate gradually decreased in the second half of 2020, a trend which continued through 2021, 2022, and 2023. Though the trends in unemployment are similar for both Nassau County and the State of Florida, Nassau County’s unemployment rate has typically been lower than the rest of the state during this time.



Figure 24. Unemployment Rate in Nassau County Service Area, 2019-2023



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org>

Table 19 compares unemployment and labor force statistics between Nassau County and the State of Florida in the month of March from 2020 through 2023. Nassau County's number of unemployed persons was higher in March 2020 and 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic than in 2022 and 2023. The unemployment rate was the same during March 2020 and 2021 but decreased by 1.2 percent in March 2022 and by another 0.2 percent in March 2023. For the selected months and year, Nassau County's unemployment rate was slightly lower than the State of Florida. The difference in unemployment rates was greatest in March 2021, when Nassau County's unemployment rate was 1.3 percent lower than the rest of the state.

Table 19. Unemployment and Labor Force Participation

Area	Metric	March 2020	March 2021	March 2022	March 2023
Nassau County	Unemployed Persons	1,586	1,599	1,142	1,121
	Civilian Labor Force (Employed and Unemployed Persons)	41,544	42,116	44,022	46,188
	Unemployment Rate	3.8%	3.8%	2.6%	2.4%
State of Florida	Unemployed Persons	406,609	544,744	331,866	283,229
	Civilian Labor Force (Employed and Unemployed Persons)	10,185,817	10,212,331	10,672,069	10,921,678
	Unemployment Rate	4.0%	5.3%	3.1%	2.6%

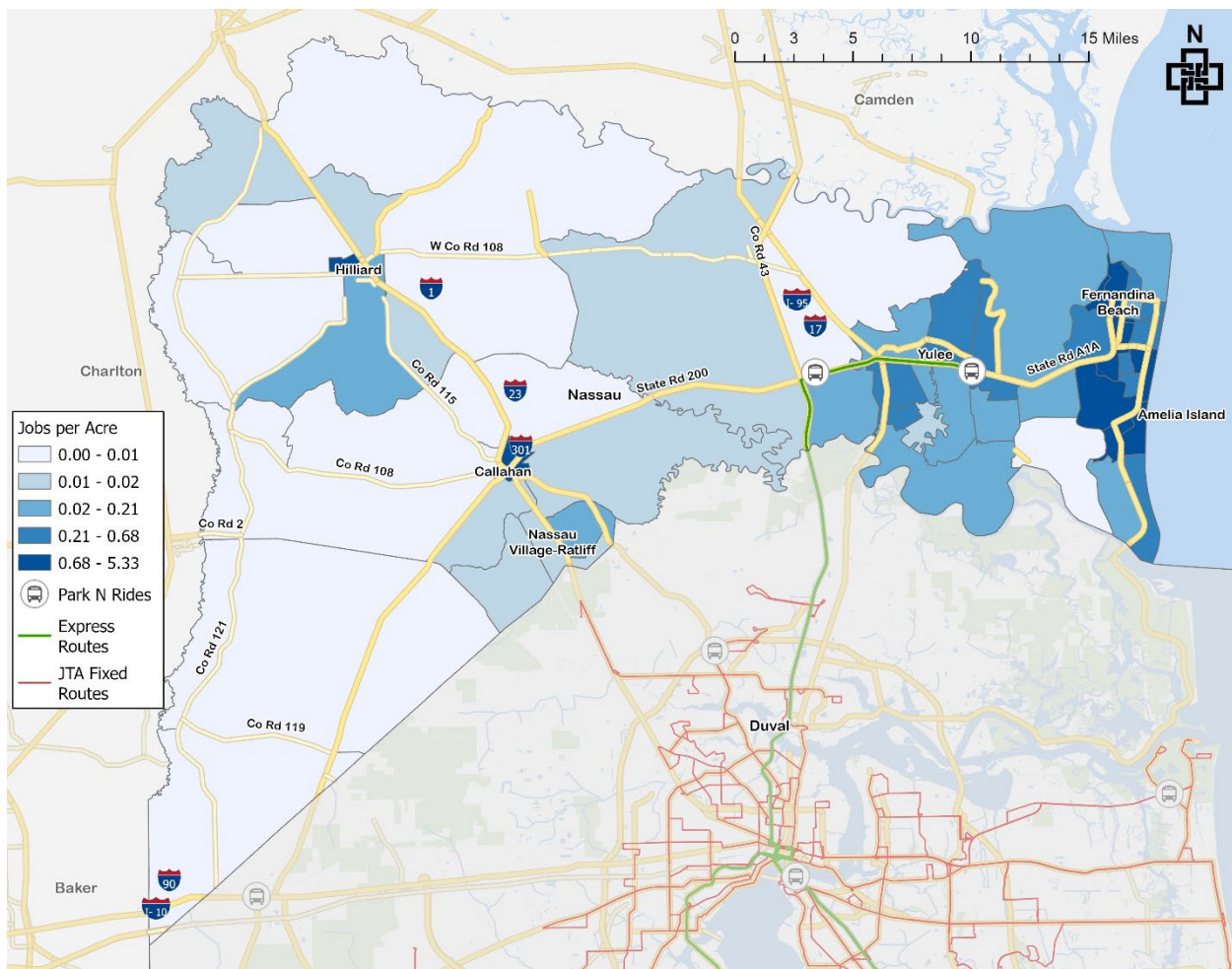
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/>



Employment Density

Figure 25 visualizes the density of jobs per acre in Nassau County. The vast majority of Nassau County has a low level of employment density. Jobs are concentrated in a few small sections, mainly in the eastern side of the county. The highest concentrations of employment density are in the Fernandina Beach/Amelia Island area. This part of Nassau County is a major tourist destination, which plays a prominent role in its mixture of job types. There are also numerous employment centers, including local government institutions, educational centers, and a hospital. A Walmart is located between Fernandina Beach and Amelia Island. Amelia Island also has several recreation centers and senior centers. The Omni Amelia Island Resort and Ritz Carlton are also major employment centers for the eastern side of Nassau County. Fernandina Beach and Amelia Island are surrounded by areas of moderate and low moderate employment density. The incorporated towns of Callahan and Hilliard have moderate levels of employment density but remain higher than most of Nassau County. The areas around Chester, O'Neil, and Yulee Heights are characterized by low moderate employment density.

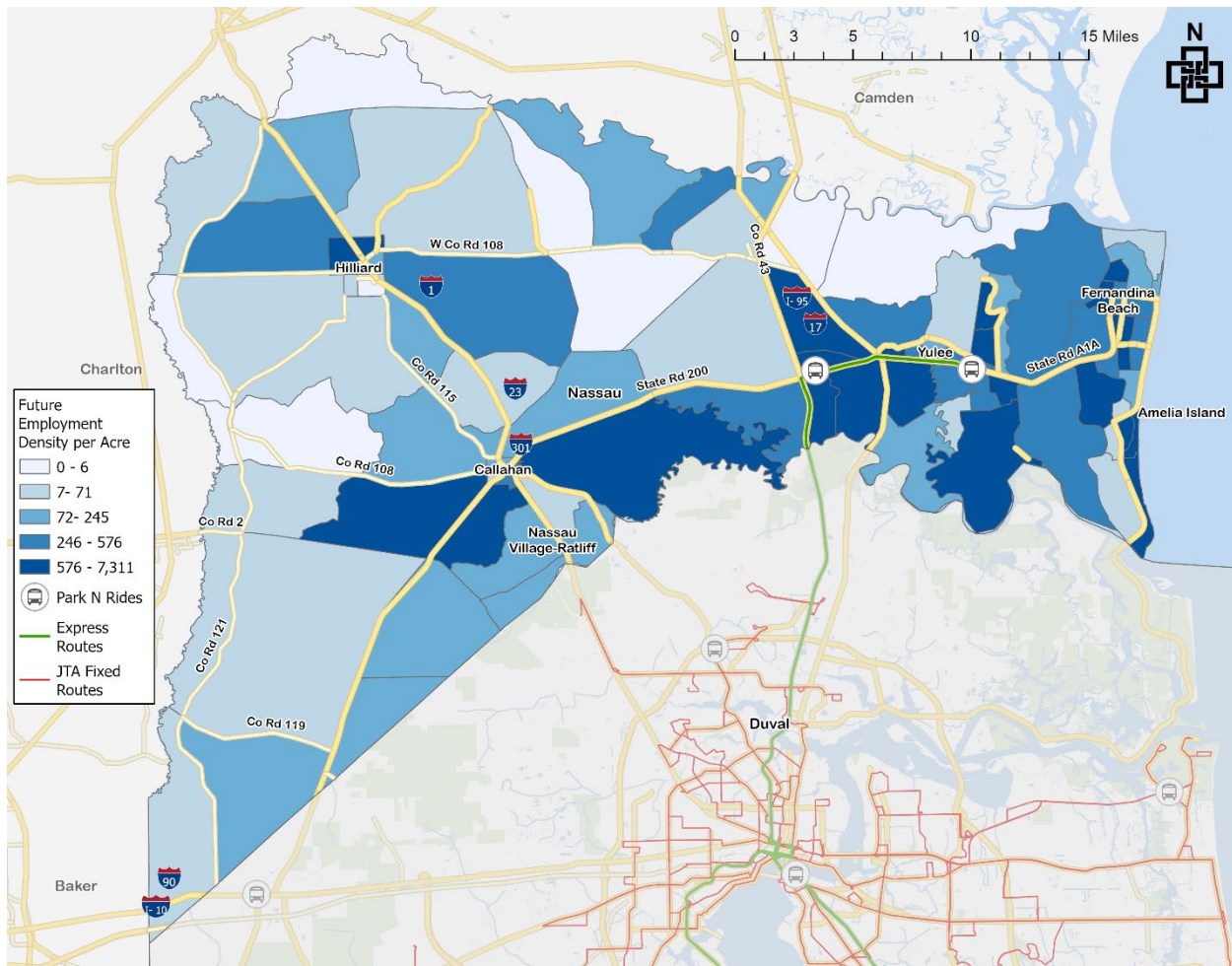
Figure 25. Job Density



Source: 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Figure 26 depicts projected employment density for Nassau County in 2045. Employment growth is projected in several areas that currently have lower levels of employment. Growth is projected in the areas around Callahan, Crawford, and Hilliard in western Nassau County. In central Nassau County, employment is expected to increase in the area between Callahan and Hero along State Route 200. The Yulee area is projected to remain an important area of employment with some of the highest levels of projected employment in the county. In the eastern part of Nassau County, the Amelia Island and Fernandina Beach areas are projected to maintain their higher levels of employment. The Hilliard area is also projected to have a high employment density and be surrounded by moderately dense areas of employment.

Figure 26. Job Density (2045)



Source: Northeast Regional Planning Model (NERPM)



Major Employers

Large employment centers are indicative of potential for transit ridership for work commutes. Most of Nassau County’s large employers are in the county’s eastern side, with some employers operating from multiple locations in various parts of the county. The Nassau County website provides information about the county’s largest employers. The biggest industries listed include agriculture, health care, hospitality, manufacturing, and the public sector.

Figures for Nassau County’s largest employers were updated in January 2022. Table 20 displays Nassau County’s largest employers and the number of employees in each organization.

Table 20. Major Employers in Nassau County

Company/Organization	Number of Employees
Nassau County School District	1,632
Nassau County Government	815
The Omni Amelia Island Plantation	800
WestRock	564
The Ritz-Carlton, Amelia Island	552
Baptist Medical Center Nassau	421
Rayonier Advanced Materials (RYAM)	323
Federal Aviation Administration	268
Rayonier	164
Osprey Village Independent Living Retirement Community and Memory Care	93

Source: Nassauflorida.com

Commute Patterns (Mode, Length, Vehicle Availability, and Time of Day)

Along with the locations of major employers, it is important to consider the timing and mode of commute trips for employees. The time and mode of trips can provide information to make decisions about transportation policies and services. Table 21 summarizes commute statistics for Nassau County. The table breaks down details regarding commutes by the three different transit modes in the service area.

In Nassau County, commutes by public transportation often take 60 or more minutes. When comparing this to other modes, driving alone has the highest percentage of trips under 10 minutes and carpooling has the largest percentage of trips taking 10-14 minutes.

All three modes of transportation have 27 percent of commuters arriving at 9:00 AM or later. While carpool and public transportation show identical percentages for arrival times across the chart, driving alone has differentiation in arrival times with there being percentages over 20 percent for 7:00, 8:00, and 9:00 AM.



Vehicle availability plays a role in commuting decisions. In Nassau County 90 percent of transit commuters have one vehicle available. The majority of commuters have access to at least one car, if not two or three. For those driving alone, two percent do not have a vehicle available and, for carpooling, around three percent do not have a vehicle available.

Table 21. Commute Statistics

Travel Time to Work	Drive Alone	Carpool	Public Transportation
Less than 10 minutes	15.7%	13.9%	0.0%
10 to 14 minutes	14.1%	15.1%	0.0%
15 to 19 minutes	11.4%	11.0%	0.0%
20 to 24 minutes	14.3%	12.3%	0.0%
25 to 29 minutes	6.6%	6.3%	0.0%
30 to 34 minutes	14.7%	13.5%	0.0%
35 to 44 minutes	6.3%	2.0%	0.0%
45 to 59 minutes	12.0%	13.6%	0.0%
60 or more minutes	5.0%	12.3%	100.0%
Vehicles Available			
No vehicle available	1.8%	3.2%	0.0%
1 vehicle available	15.4%	14.3%	90.3%
2 vehicles available	40.0%	48.8%	0.0%
3 or more vehicles available	42.7%	33.7%	9.7%
Arrival Time to Work			
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	27.7%	27.7%	27.7%
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	20.5%	20.5%	20.5%
9:00 a.m. or later	26.8%	26.8%	26.8%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Trip Flow Analysis

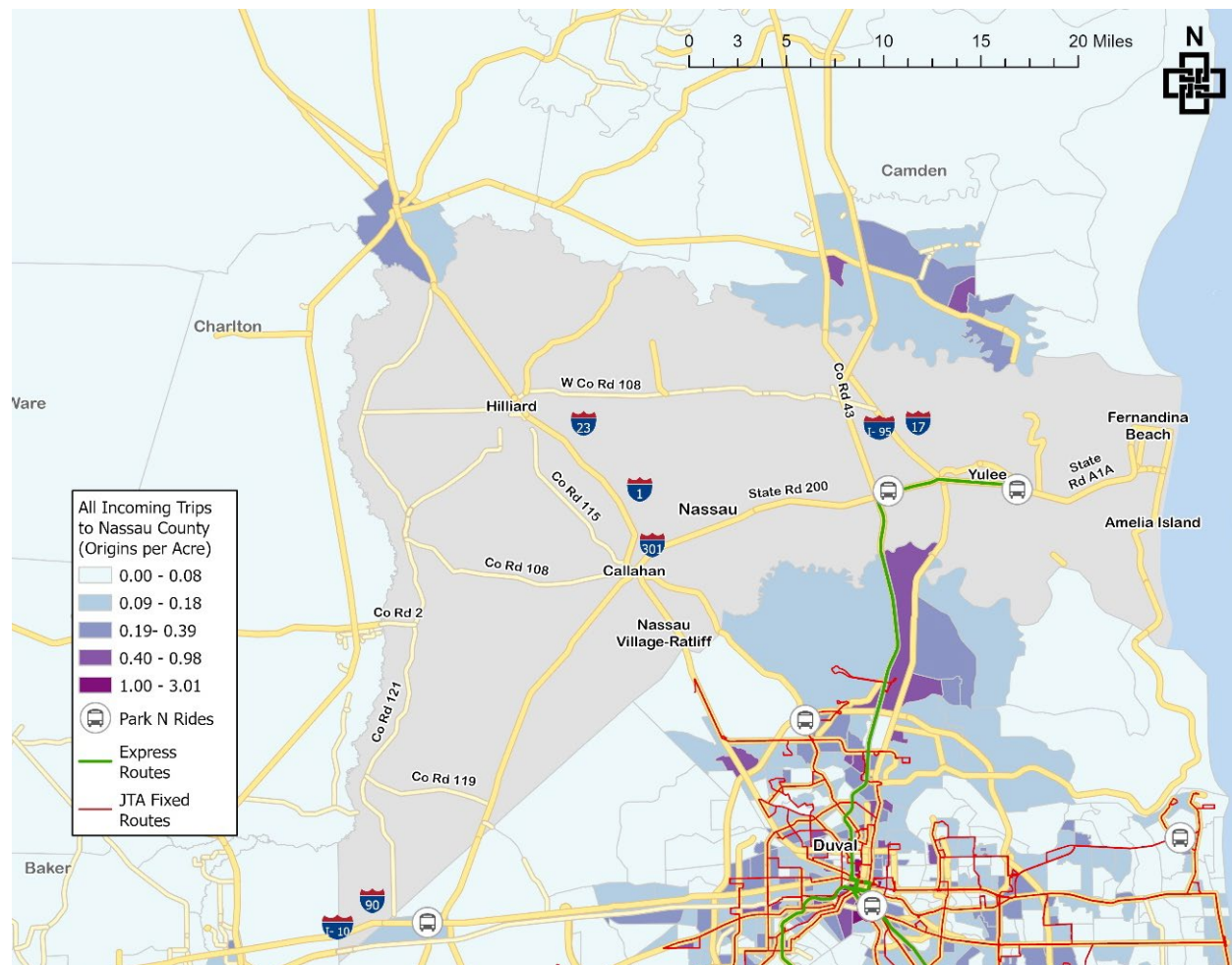
The data platform Replica was used to obtain 2019 travel flow data. Replica’s mobility model builds synthetic travel simulations based on actual travel data from public and private sources. Figure 27 through Figure 29 show the density of trips for all travel modes (transit, car, and others) entering Nassau County, leaving Nassau County, and occurring fully within Nassau County, respectively.

Most incoming trips originate in Duval County and the Jacksonville area (Figure 27). However, Kingsland, St. Mary’s, and the nearby Kings Bay Naval Station in Camden County also contribute a substantial number of incoming travel. The Folkston area in the northwestern corner of the county



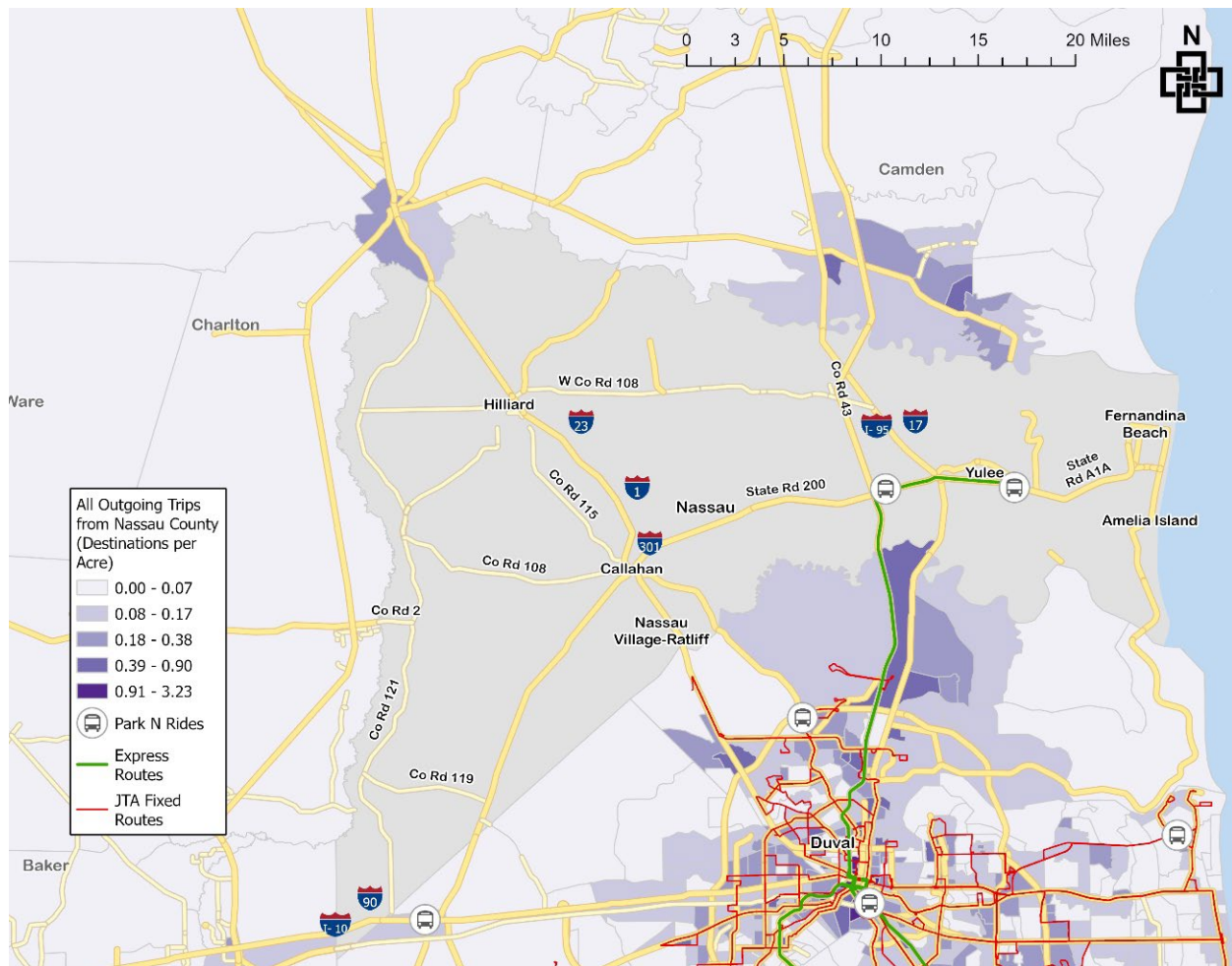
is also notable. The geographic distribution of outgoing trip destinations is a near mirror image of incoming trip origins (Figure 28). This suggests that most trips in the region may be routine and support the existing transit linkages to Jacksonville. Other areas with higher trip densities not currently served by transit may benefit from increased transit access using similar services to what NassauTRANSIT already provides.

Figure 27. All Incoming Trips to Nassau County



Source: 2019 Data was gathered using <https://www.replicahq.com/>

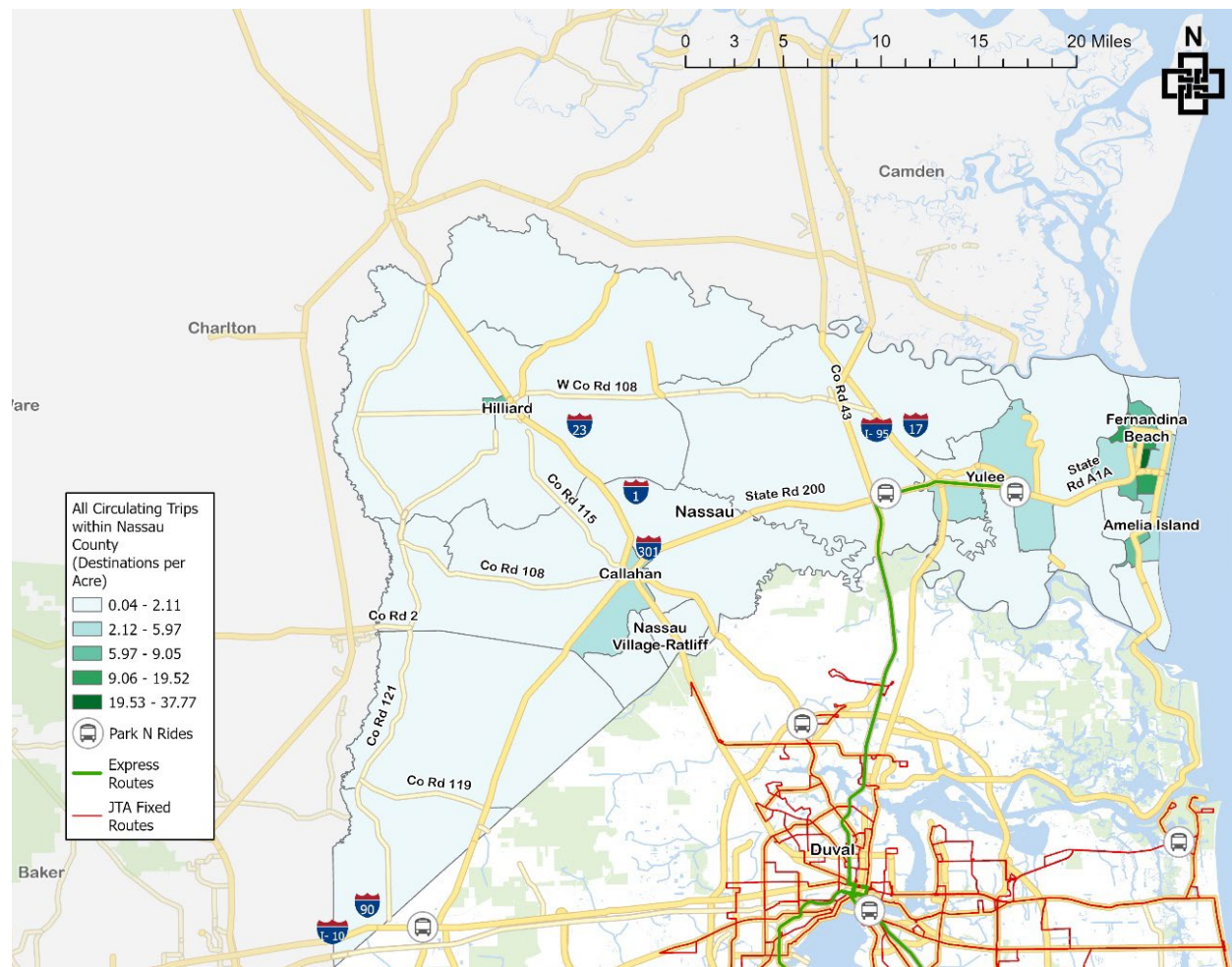
Figure 28. All Outgoing Trips from Nassau County



Source: 2019 Data was gathered using <https://www.replicahq.com/>

Figure 29 shows the destination density of trips that both originate and terminate in Nassau County. These circulating trips show a different kind of rider than a long-distance commuter and may indicate non-work trip purposes such as medical appointments, grocery shopping, school, and recreation. These trips could be served by the existing NassauTRANSIT service or could be served by more frequent trips during peak periods. The destination densities nearly match the distribution of high all-day transit service propensity shown earlier in Figure 18, suggesting that more detailed service planning may be warranted to determine if different services, such as on-demand service with less advanced notice or even deviated fixed-route service, would benefit residents.

Figure 29. Density of Trips Within Nassau County



Source: 2019 Data was gathered using <https://www.replicahq.com/>

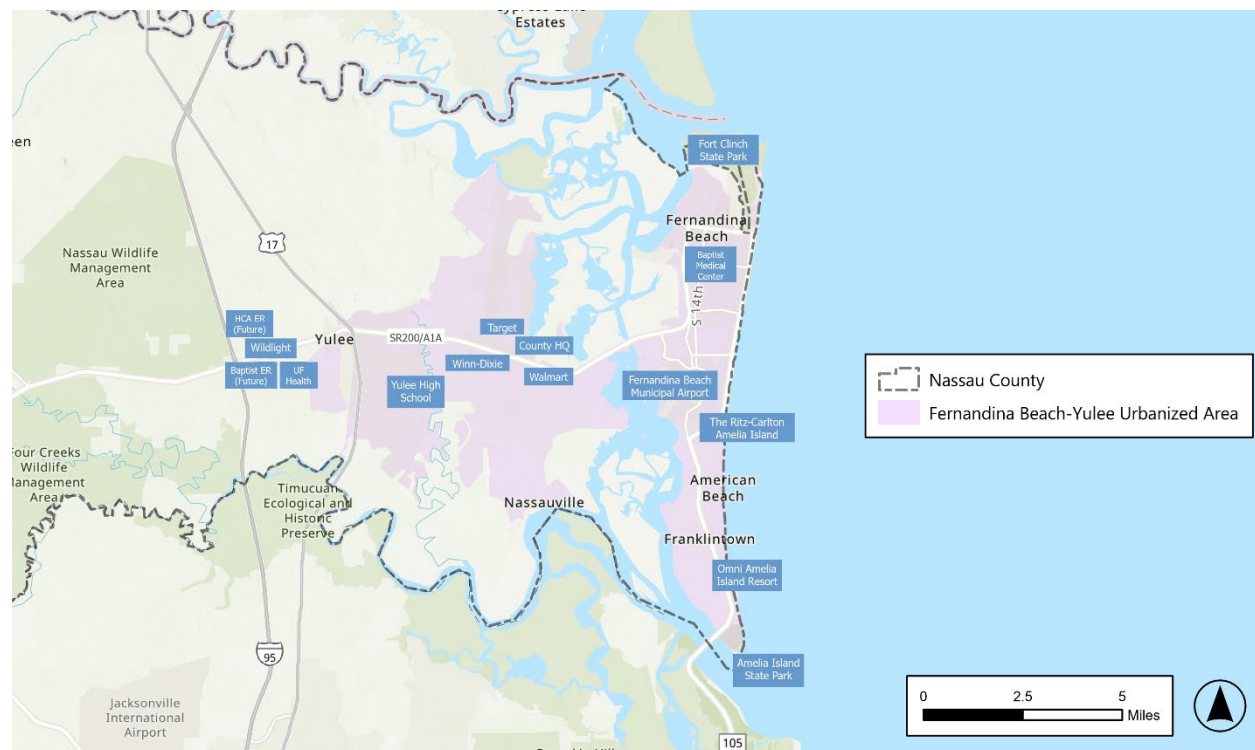
Major Activity Areas

The Fernandina Beach/Amelia Island area is an important center of activity within Nassau County. This part of the county has numerous multi-family housing complexes, condominiums, and senior centers, making it a place of activity for residents. The Omni Resort and Ritz Carlton are important tourist attractions as well. Proximity to the beach also attracts people to this part of Nassau County.

Located just west of Fernandina Beach along SR200/A1A, the Yulee area is home to many destinations of interest to residents and travelers, as shown in Figure 30. These include several community and recreation centers, schools, grocery stores and large retail shopping centers anchored by home improvement/department stores including Lowe's, Home Depot, Target, and Walmart. This area is also home to the James S. Page Governmental Complex which houses several County offices including County Administration, Supervisor of Elections, Property Appraiser, Technical Services and development-related departments.

The Wildlight development, a 24,000-acre mixed-use master planned community, is located east of the I-95/SR200 interchange. It includes development rights totaling 24,000 residential units and 11 million square feet of non-residential uses that will be developed in phases over several decades. Florida State College and the Robert M. Foster Justice Center are located just south of the Wildlight area.

Figure 30. Fernandina Beach-Yulee Area Destinations



Recreation and tourism are important industries for Nassau County's economy. The county is home to several significant natural areas, including Amelia Island State Park, Fort Clinch State Park, the Four Creeks Wildlife Management Area, and the Ralph E. Simmons Memorial Forest. RV parks and campgrounds are also present throughout the county, including near these natural areas.

Figure 31. Hotel/Motel Room Density

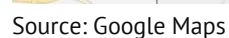
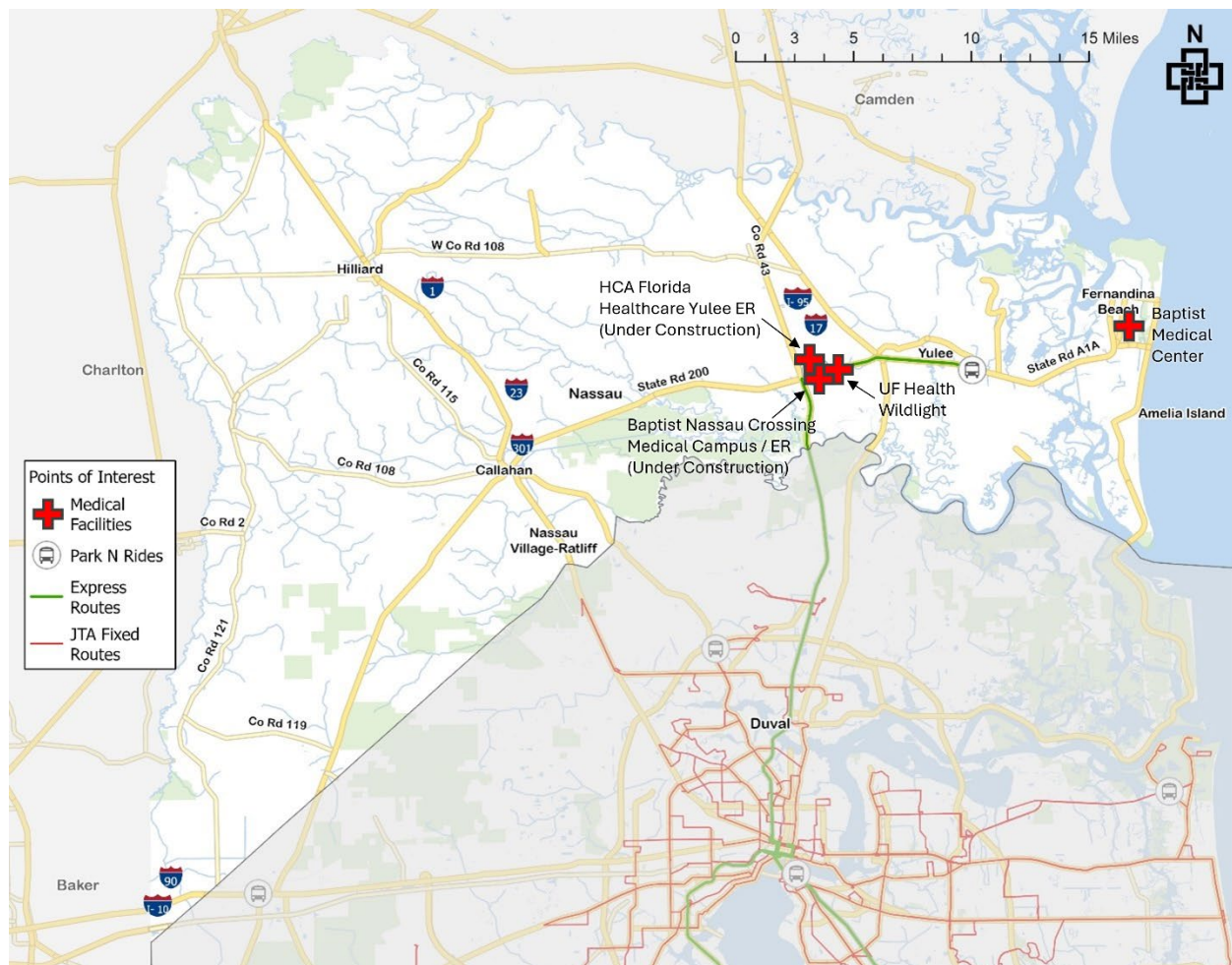


Figure 32 shows large medical facilities in Nassau County. There are two major medical facilities within the county, Baptist Medical Center located in Fernandina Beach and the University of Florida (UF) Health Wildlight Ambulatory Care Center near I-95 and SR 200. Additional emergency medical facilities are under construction at I-95 and SR 200 (HCA Florida Healthcare Yulee ER) and SR 200 and Harper Chapel Road (Baptist Nassau Crossing Medical Campus/ER).

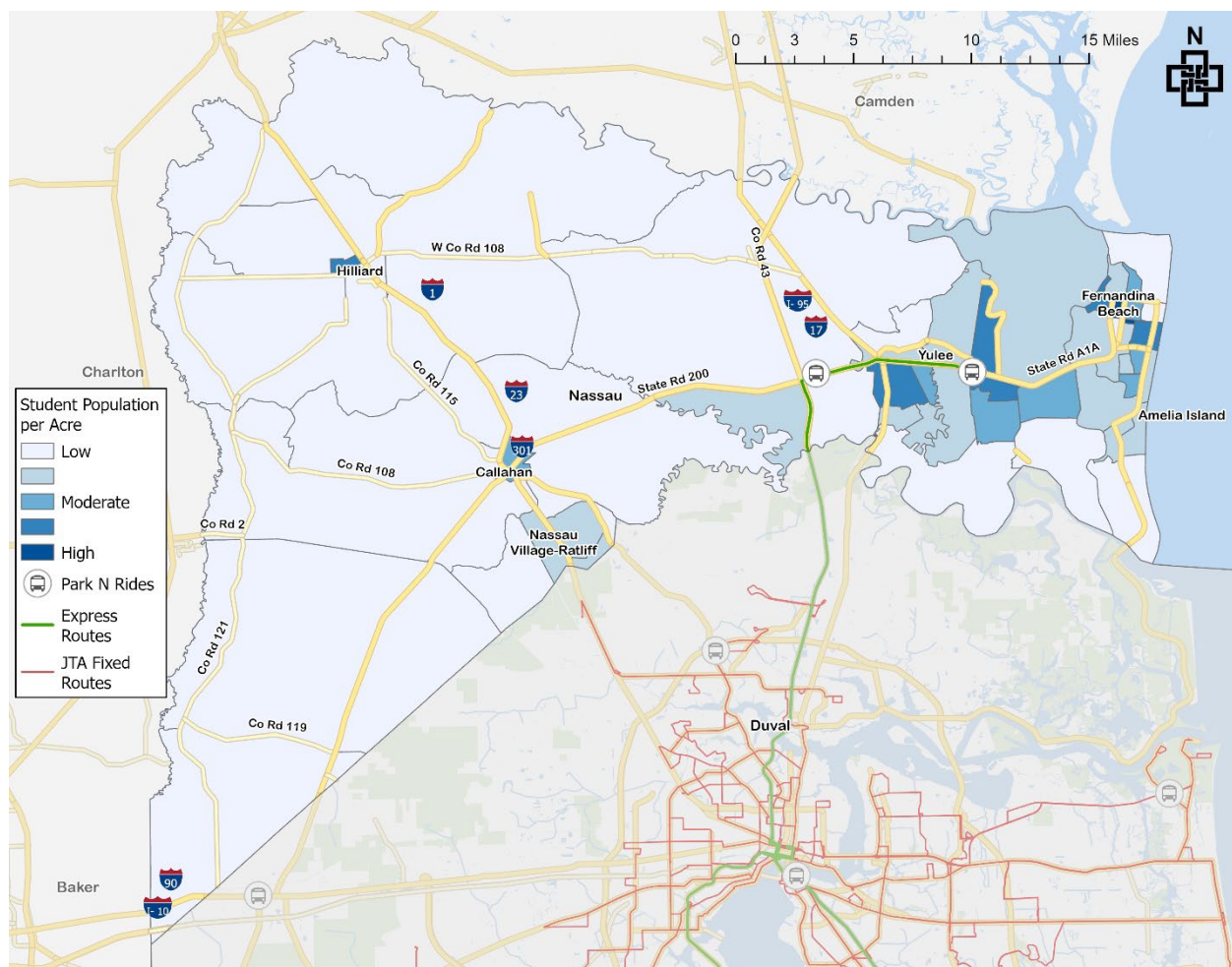
Figure 32. Medical Facilities



Source: Google Maps / Nassau County / JTA

Figure 33 shows the density of Nassau County's student population (ages five to 17). The majority of Nassau County has a low student population per acre. Educational facilities are located in or on the periphery of areas with low-moderate to high student density. Most of eastern Nassau County has a low-moderate density of student population. However, there are some select areas ranging from moderate to high student population density. Fernandina Beach has several areas of high and moderate-high student density, as well as adjacent areas of moderate student density. The O'Neil and Hedges areas have moderate-high and moderate areas of student density. In central Nassau County, the Ratliff and Hero/Italia areas have a moderate-low level of student density. Callahan has a moderate density of students. Further west, Hilliard has a moderate-high level of student density.

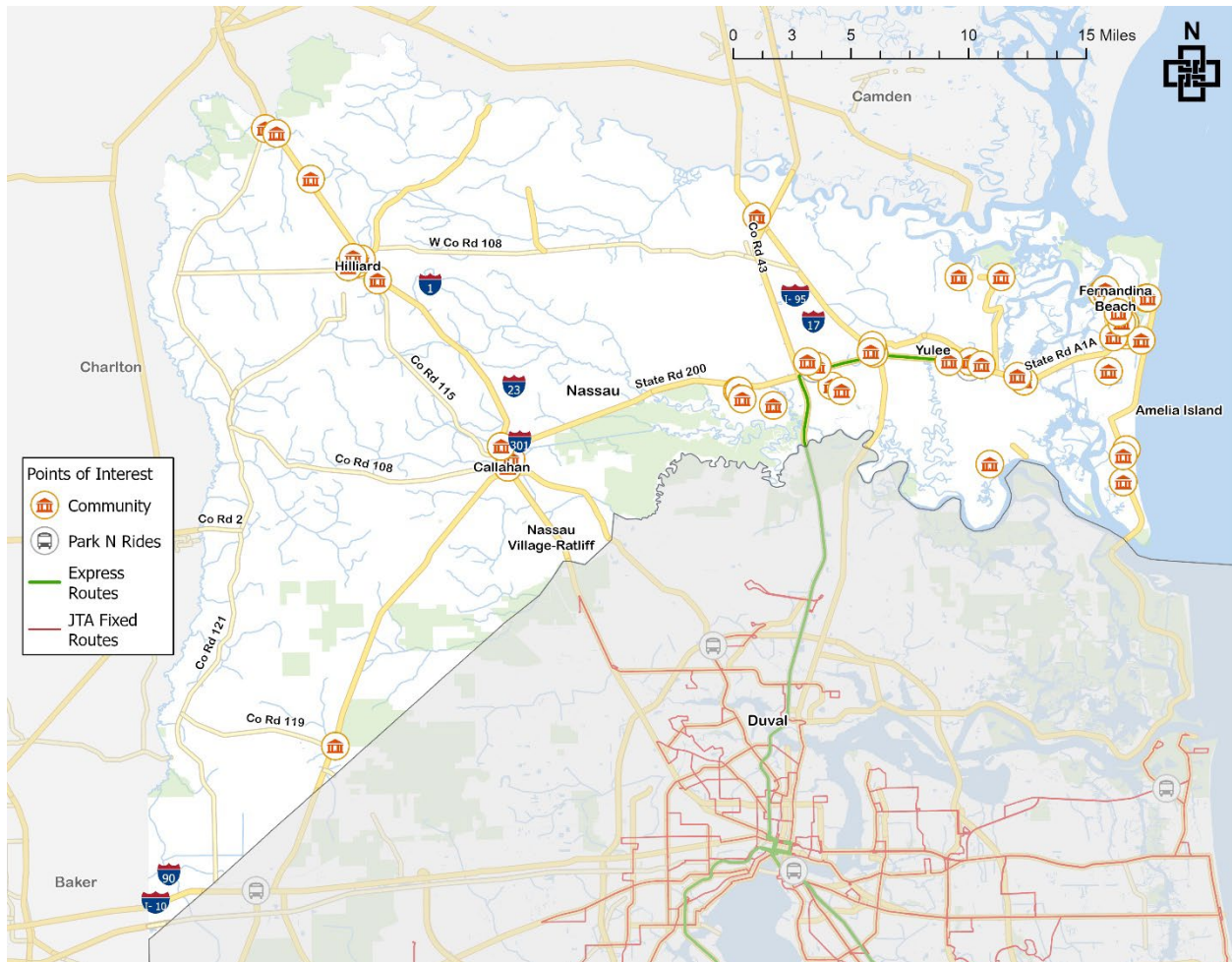
Figure 33. Student Density



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates

Figure 34 shows community centers located throughout Nassau County. Community centers are important activity destinations that include government administration facilities, town halls, recreational facilities, and sports complexes. Community centers are clustered near the Fernandina Beach/Amelia Island part of the county where there is greater job and population density. These facilities are also located along major arterial roads and highways like SR 200/A1A, US Highway 1, and I-95 throughout the less dense parts of the county.

Figure 34. Community Centers



Source: Google Maps

Transportation, Transit, and Land Use Plans and Policies

Understanding regional and local transportation, transit, and land use planning documents, development ordinances, and policy papers is important for maintaining consistency between the Nassau County Transit Study and regional goals. Table 22 details the plans, policies, and codes included as part of this review. The table displays the date of each plan's most recent update, its geographic applicability, who is responsible for the plan, an overview of the plan, recommendations, objectives, strategies, and key takeaways affecting transit in the region.

Plans included in the table vary from planning studies, such as the Nassau County Capital Improvement Plan (2022), to growth management plans for the SR-200/A1A corridor, to regional plans like the North Florida Transportation Planning Organization 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (2020). This review highlighted that the goals of the Nassau County Transit Study are consistent with similar planning documents. Nassau County is emphasizing sustainable growth and land use, bicycle and pedestrian travel, and access to public transit, as illustrated in their comprehensive plans and transit planning documents. The table also describes the relationships between the Nassau County Transit Study and regional and local transportation, transit, and land use planning documents, development ordinances, and policy papers.

Table 22. Recent Plans and Policies

Plan Title (Year Completed)	Geographic Applicability	Responsible Agency	Plan / Program Overview	Recommendations / Objectives / Strategies
Nassau County Capital Improvement Plan (2022)	Nassau County	Nassau County	Nassau County's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) describes capital improvements to the transportation system. Projects described in the plan are in various stages, with some having already been completed, some being in progress, and some listed as candidate projects for the future. The Plan focuses on fiscal years 2022/2023 through 2026/2027.	The Plan recommends transportation mobility projects to improve roadways, including bicycle and pedestrian safety projects, roadway extensions, roundabout construction, roadway widening and resurfacing, construction of new roadways, creation of multi-use trails, landscaping, paving of dirt roads, and intersection improvements.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: From 2020 to 2021, Nassau County's population grew by 4.21 percent, which ranked fourth fastest among Florida's counties. Nassau County anticipates that its population will grow to 137,200 by 2035. Expected population growth will lead 12 major roads to exceed their level of service (LOS) by 2040.	
North Florida TPO 2045 LRTP (2020)	Clay County, Duval County, Nassau County, St. John's County	North Florida TPO	Long-range plan outlining regional goals for North Florida.	The Plan lists several broader goals and specific objectives to complete in order to achieve the desired future state of the transportation system. Goals described in the plan are intended to promote the following: economic competitiveness, livability and sustainability, safe and secure travel, mobility and accessibility, equity in decision making, transportation system preservation, resilient multimodal infrastructure, tourism transport management, and preparedness for emerging transportation technologies.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: The Plan describes goals to improve travel by other modes to promote efficiency of the transportation system. Increasing transit access is a goal to enhance accessibility to employment opportunities. Public comments expressed a desire for expanded public transit. The region wants to embrace emerging technologies and services like autonomous vehicles, microtransit, and ridesharing.	
Nassau County 2030 Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Element (2022)	Nassau County	Nassau County	Comprehensive plan outlining Nassau County's current and future land use from 2022 through 2030.	The Plan describes the types of development that will be allowed in the county. New developments permitted will align with the environmental conditions, availability of infrastructure, and compatibility of existing nearby land uses.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: The Plan describes Nassau County's desire to promote sustainable development patterns that avoid sprawl.	

Plan Title (Year Completed)	Geographic Applicability	Responsible Agency	Plan / Program Overview	Recommendations / Objectives / Strategies
			Transit-oriented development (TOD) areas are situated along US 17 and the existing rail corridor. TOD developments are designed to promote mixed land uses, density, and bicycle and pedestrian travel. Conservation of environmental resources and ecology, and preservation of land for the future are mentioned.	
North Florida TPO Transportation Improvement Program (2023)	Clay County, Duval County, Nassau County, St. John's County	North Florida TPO	Transportation improvement program detailing North Florida transit agencies' projects from FY 2023/24 through FY 2027/28.	The objective of the Plan is to outline sources of funding and their funding allocations from FY 2023/24 to FY 2027/28.
	Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: Funding for Nassau County transportation improvement projects from FY 2023/24 through FY 2027/28 totals over \$117 million from federal, local, and state sources.			
FDOT Transit Asset Management Plan (2022)	State of Florida	FDOT	Transit asset management plan detailing the state of each Florida transportation agency's vehicles.	The Plan's objective is to detail each agency's transit assets and the total cost to replace each asset. The Plan is intended to be used as a decision support tool for updating transit assets.
	Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: Nassau County Council on Aging/NassauTRANSIT are classified as Tier II transit agencies that are a subrecipient of 5311 funds.			
Mobility Fee Ordinance (2014)	Nassau County	Nassau County	Nassau County ordinance that imposes fees on new developments in relation to their projected impact on the transportation system.	The objective of the Ordinance is to promote more sustainable land use patterns and generate an additional source of funding for the transportation system. The Ordinance is intended to create jobs and reduce urban sprawl.
	Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: New developments will provide generate an additional source of transportation funding for Nassau County through payment of the Mobility Fee. Nassau County is divided into different Mobility Zones based on their land use type, which will be used to create different Mobility Fee schedules.			
SR200/A1A Corridor Master Plan (2021)	Nassau County	Nassau County	Plan for a new major development along State Route 200 intended to attract new residents and businesses.	The Plan acknowledges that previous land use patterns are unsustainable and specifies actions that Nassau County can take to develop land more efficiently. The Plan recommends strategies such as transitioning to more compact, mixed-use development patterns along SR200/A1A.
	Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: SR200/A1A is one of the only east-west roads used for most local trips in Nassau County. Creating alternative paths for pedestrians and cyclists could redistribute trips across the transportation system, thereby reducing congestion.			

Plan Title (Year Completed)	Geographic Applicability	Responsible Agency	Plan / Program Overview	Recommendations / Objectives / Strategies
			The Plan recommends a transect approach to zoning along the SR200/A1A corridor, meaning that some areas of the corridor will remain more rural and auto-oriented as more dense developments are built. Population increases in Nassau County have been driven by people in retirement or close to retirement. This cohort may require alternative modes for travel other than single-occupancy vehicles.	
2022-2027 Nassau County Transportation Disadvantaged Service Plan (2022)	Nassau County	Nassau County Transportation Disadvantaged Coordinating Board	Plan describing Nassau County's efforts to ensure quality transportation for its transportation disadvantaged population.	The goals of the Plan are to improve coordination of transportation disadvantaged services, focus on consumer choice and efficiency, use non-sponsored grant monies efficiently, utilize the Local Coordinating Board's knowledge and expertise, focus on customer satisfaction, maintain and operate a safe and adequate fleet, and support regional transit.
				Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: A 2019 forecast estimates that 32,188 people in Nassau County are transit disadvantaged, which is 37.1% of the total population. Of the transit disadvantaged population, 4,792 people are classified as having critical need, with 3,871 persons with disabilities and 921 low-income individuals who lack access to transit or a vehicle.
Nassau County Transit Study (2015)	Nassau County	North Florida TPO	The Study analyzes Nassau County's demographic characteristics, employment centers, popular travel destinations, and travel patterns.	The Study includes several recommendations to improve public transit in the county. The Study proposes connecting service with more stops between the east and west sides of the county, and the east side of the county and Jacksonville. Creating a direct connection between the west side of the county and the First Coast Flyer (BRT) would provide greater access to the more rural parts of the county. The Study also recommends adding two new routes to Amelia Island and Fernandina Beach, and seasonal weekend service to and from the beach.
				Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: Residents and community stakeholders are supportive of public transportation, viewing it as an important service that can alleviate congestion and reduce impacts to the environment. The east and west sides of the county are different from each other. The east side of the county is denser, with a higher population and more employment centers, making it more supportive of transit. The west side of the county is more rural and has a smaller population with fewer and more dispersed job centers, which makes it more challenging to provide transit service. The majority of the county's population is located in Yulee and Fernandina Beach. The Plan identifies these areas as having the greatest potential for transit ridership. Transit need in the county is typically clustered along I-95.

Plan Title (Year Completed)	Geographic Applicability	Responsible Agency	Plan / Program Overview	Recommendations / Objectives / Strategies
			The county's population is aging, which demonstrates a need for increased transit access since older people rely more on transit to get around. Access to transit is important for shift workers. About 90 percent of the county's workforce drives to work, with only 10 percent of these drivers carpooling. Public transit can help eliminate the need for parking, which is an issue in communities near the beach.	
14th Street Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Study (2021)	Nassau County	North Florida TPO	The Study evaluates Nassau County's 14 th Street corridor for pedestrian and cyclist improvements and safety.	The Study recommends numerous roadway improvements, including clearer bicycle lane signs and markings, and flexible retroreflective backplates for improved visibility. Several roadway updates are proposed, such as the addition of a traffic signal and left-turn at Simmons Road, the removal of a right-turn lane at Lime Street, and a roadway reconfiguration that adjusts lanes. Eliminating sidewalk gaps, emphasizing crosswalks, and creating a shared-use path from the east-side of 14th Street to the public boat ramp on Amelia Island Parkway are each recommended as well.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: Emphasis on roadway safety measures may help to reduce the number of crashes. Additional sidewalks, signals, and enhanced crosswalks can enhance safety for nonmotorized road users and transit riders.	
Amelia Island Bicycle and Pedestrian Focus Area Study Summary Report (2016)	Nassau County	North Florida TPO	The Study examines existing conditions of bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure on Amelia Island and provides recommendations for improvement.	The Study recommends improvements to pathway connections and wayfinding for cyclists and pedestrians. Alterations to traffic control are also proposed, including marked bicycle lanes, reduced lane widths, and sharrows.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: Fernandina Beach is a compact, densely populated area that is divided by high-traffic arterial roads. NassauTRANSIT vans are not big enough to carry bicycles but could be outfitted with bicycle racks. The study estimates that this could expand the reach of transit between two to five times beyond the walking distance of a bus stop. MAP 21 is mentioned as a potential source of funding for bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, as well as for other programs.	
A Way Forward: ITS Applications Analysis for Nassau County Final Report (2018)	Nassau County	North Florida TPO	The Report analyzes existing ITS infrastructure and provides recommendations to improve ITS along SR200/A1A.	The Report recommends several short-term and long-term improvements. Short-term recommendations included workforce training on fiber-optic cables, adding additional Traffic Signal Technician staff, improving streaming capabilities, installing cellular communications for outlying



Plan Title (Year Completed)	Geographic Applicability	Responsible Agency	Plan / Program Overview	Recommendations / Objectives / Strategies
				intersections, and creating a hurricane evacuation timing plan. Long-term recommendations included designing an additional DMS to provide travel information, creating a fiber-optic link across the Amelia River, adding traffic-monitoring staff, and pursuing grant opportunities to supplement ITS expansion and operational capabilities.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: The Report describes several ways that Nassau County can continue to invest in and embrace technology to improve its transportation system and promote efficiency.	
Employment Center DSAP Wildlight PDP #2 Preliminary Development Plan (PDP) (2021)	Nassau County	Nassau County	The Plan describes the Wildlight development project's second preliminary development plan, its connection to existing plans, and principles guiding the development.	The goals of the Plan are to create a retail and industrial center with access for rail and freight from SR200/A1A, establishing an employment hub for Nassau County. Smaller wetland and upland areas will become part of the Conservation Habitat Network.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: Parcels zoned for retail, industrial, and similar uses will have direct access to roadways and rail facilities, reducing the number of external trips. Creation of a new employment hub may make this area of Nassau County more suitable for fixed-route transit.	
Employment Center DSAP Wildlight Preliminary Development Plan #2 Transportation Impact Analysis (2021)	Nassau County	Nassau County	The Study analyzes how the Wildlight development's second preliminary development plan will impact Nassau County's transportation network.	The Study describes the existing conditions of SR200, measures level of service and peak traffic volumes, estimating the development's impact to traffic conditions.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: The widening of SR200/A1A is projected to enable roadway segments and major intersections to operate at an acceptable level of service, with the exception of Pages Dairy Road. Pages Dairy Road is expected to fail during peak morning and afternoon traffic hours as a stop-controlled intersection. This road is projected to require a traffic signal in order to operate at an acceptable level of service.	
Employment Center DSAP Wildlight PDP #3 Preliminary Development Plan (PDP) (2023)	Nassau County	Nassau County	The Plan describes the Wildlight development project's third preliminary development plan, its connection to existing plans, and principles guiding the development.	The Plan's strategies are to create sustainable and efficient land use patterns that protect historical and topological sites and the environment. The Plan will create a network of connected parks, trails, fields, and schools, and support alternate modes of transportation. Mixed-use development and mixed housing types will promote density.



Plan Title (Year Completed)	Geographic Applicability	Responsible Agency	Plan / Program Overview	Recommendations / Objectives / Strategies
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: The Plan mentions the importance of protecting local ecology and hydrology, emphasizing the need for efficient construction and development practices. The Plan describes multimodal districts that connect people to activity centers, employ complementary land uses, and support traffic calming efforts. The dense, mixed-use developments proposed will likely lead to activity centers that may be ideal for public transit.	
Wildlight PDP #3 Transportation Impact Analysis (2020)	Nassau County	Nassau County	The Study analyzes how the Wildlight development project's third preliminary development plan will impact Nassau County's transportation network.	The Study evaluates SR-200/A1A's operating conditions during peak morning and afternoon traffic and estimates the impact that the buildout will have on traffic conditions.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: SR200/A1A is being widened from 4 lanes to 6 lanes. All segments of the roadway are expected to operate at an acceptable level of service once construction is complete.	
Employment Center DSAP Market Street Preliminary Development Plan (PDP) 1 (March 2023)	Nassau County	Nassau County	The Plan describes the Market Street employment center development located north of A1A.	The Plan focuses on implementing a development of 24,000 acres of land, including a sector plan for a portion of a transit-oriented development project.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: The development includes sites for residences, schools, parks, offices, retail, and a mixed-use town center. This site could become a local destination that is suitable for fixed route transit service.	
Employment Center DSAP Market Street Preliminary Development Plan (PDP) 2 – Future Land Use (March 2023)	Nassau County	Nassau County	The Plan describes the Market Street employment center development located north of A1A.	The Plan focuses on implementing a development of 15,000 acres of land and 15,000 dwelling units, which also includes a plan for a transit-oriented development project.
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: The development includes sites for residences, schools, parks, offices, retail, and a mixed-use town center. This site could become a local destination that is suitable for fixed route transit service.	
DSAP 2 ENCPA Preliminary Development Plan (PDP) 4 (April 2024)	Nassau County	Nassau County	The Plan applies ENCPA Sector Plan residential and nonresidential entitlements to 14,879 acres located east of US 17, south of St. Mary's River, and west of Chester Road.	The Plan is intended to initiate Riverbluff Parkway and build a portion of the parallel roadway to SR200/A1A and initiate the start of the public access trail system to the St. Mary's River. To achieve this, the PDP includes a functional mix of land uses like primary and supporting uses such as multifamily and civic/public facilities anticipated in DSAP 2
			Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: The Plan includes considerations for transit stops and other multimodal considerations, in addition to a variety of land uses.	



Plan Title (Year Completed)	Geographic Applicability	Responsible Agency	Plan / Program Overview	Recommendations / Objectives / Strategies
Regional Transit Action Plan (2016)	Northeast Florida	Northeast Florida Regional Transportation Commission	The Plan identifies best practices and strategies for the development of a coordinated approach to regional transit in the Northeast Florida region.	The Plan focuses on the implementation of short-term, mid-term, and long-term projects that will enhance regional mobility.
				Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: Among the list of projects mentioned, some include efforts to better coordinate transportation projects, such as the establishment of a mobility council. Other projects included efforts to increase public awareness of transit, like regional branding and marketing efforts, and projects intended to enhance user experience, such as a regional transit service purchasing platform.
Northeast Florida Coordinated Mobility Plan (November 2019)	Northeast Florida	Jacksonville Transportation Authority	The Plan specifies regional mobility goals among Northeast Florida's six counties.	The Plan's regional mobility goals include: the creation of a regional mobility management system, expanded regional transportation availability and accessibility, regional marketing efforts to improve brand awareness, and improvements to regional collaboration with mobility providers.
				Key Considerations/Implications for Transit: Among the list of projects mentioned, some include efforts to better coordinate transportation projects, such as the establishment of a mobility council. Other projects included efforts to increase public awareness of transit, like regional branding and marketing efforts, and projects intended to enhance user experience, such as a regional transit service purchasing platform.

Equitable Transportation Community Considerations

In 2020, the federal government began implementing the Justice40 initiative to address issues of equity and underinvestment in disadvantaged communities. The Justice40 initiative aims to achieve its goal of promoting equity by allocating 40 percent of the benefits from grants, initiatives, and other programs to disadvantaged communities. The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) uses the Justice40 initiative to identify disadvantaged communities facing transportation challenges and prioritizes these communities for investment.

USDOT created its Equitable Transportation Community (ETC) Explorer tool to provide greater insight into indicators of disadvantage and inequity. The ETC Explorer shows how each community experiences disadvantages in its transportation system. This tool uses 2020 U.S. Census data at the tract level. Indicators of disadvantage are categorized into five component groups:

- Climate and Disaster Risk Burden
- Environmental Burden
- Health Vulnerability
- Social Vulnerability
- Transportation Insecurity

These components are scored individually for each tract and used to create a final index score. For both the final index score and for each category of disadvantage, a tract is considered disadvantaged if it exceeds the 65th percentile. Table 23 displays Nassau County’s populations which are considered disadvantaged based on ETC Indicators. Nassau County has few or no residents considered to have climate and disaster risk burdens or environmental burdens, but a greater share of residents with health or social vulnerability.

Transportation insecurity, however, affects nearly 80% of Nassau County’s population, at 70,014 residents. This reflects the lack of frequent fixed-route transit service in Nassau County.

Table 23. ETC Component Disadvantaged Populations

Climate & Disaster Risk Burden Population	Environmental Burden Population	Health Vulnerability Population	Social Vulnerability Population	Transportation Insecurity Population
0	3,556	12,767	14,233	70,014

Source: [ETC Explorer | US Department of Transportation](#)

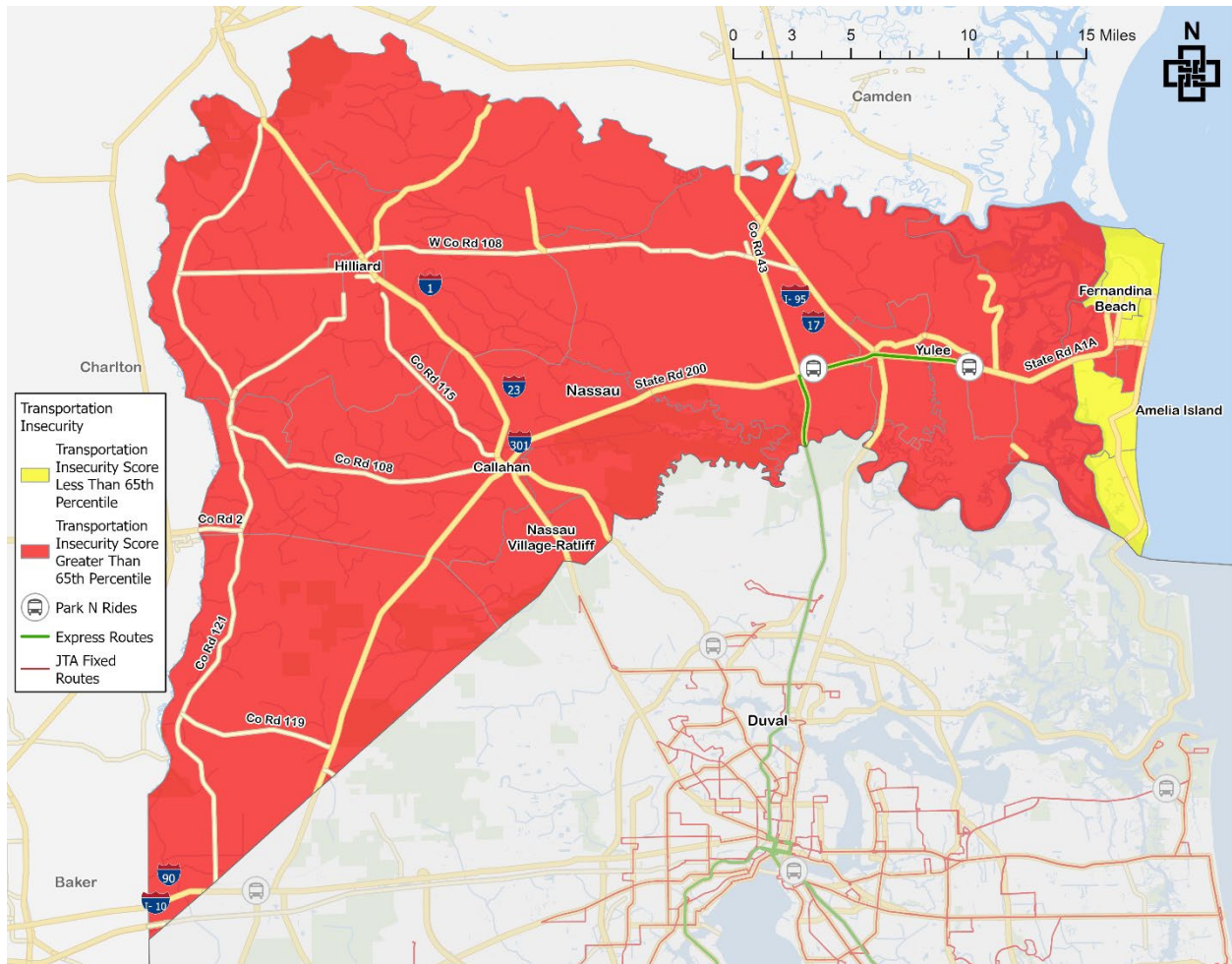


Figure 35 shows ETC Transportation Insecurity data for Transportation Insecure tracts in Nassau County. Based on ETC indicators, the majority of Nassau County scores higher than the 65th percentile for Transportation Insecurity, with the exception of the Fernandina Beach and Amelia Island areas. Transportation Insecurity is calculated by scoring tracts for the following sub-components:

- Percent of households without a car
- Frequency of transit service per square mile
- Average number of jobs within a 45-minute drive
- Estimated average drive time to points of interest in minutes
- Estimated average walk time to points of interest in minutes
- Calculated average annual cost of transportation as a percent of household income
- Traffic fatalities per 100,000 people

Transportation Insecure tracts in Nassau County score low for frequency of transit per square mile. The average time to walk to points of interest ranges from 127 minutes to 280 minutes, over two hours to four and a half hours, in these tracts. Both sub-components highlight the need to have a personal vehicle for travel in Nassau County. Among Transportation Insecure tracts, the annual cost of transportation as a percentage of household income is between nine percent and 25 percent. The average work commute is between 25 minutes and 42 minutes in these tracts. In contrast, the average drive time to points of interest ranges from 13 minutes to 24 minutes. The difference between work commuting drive times and drive times to points of interest shows that jobs are not necessarily located closer to where residents in these tracts live, thereby increasing the burden of transportation for them. The population living in Transportation Insecure tracts is 70,014 people.

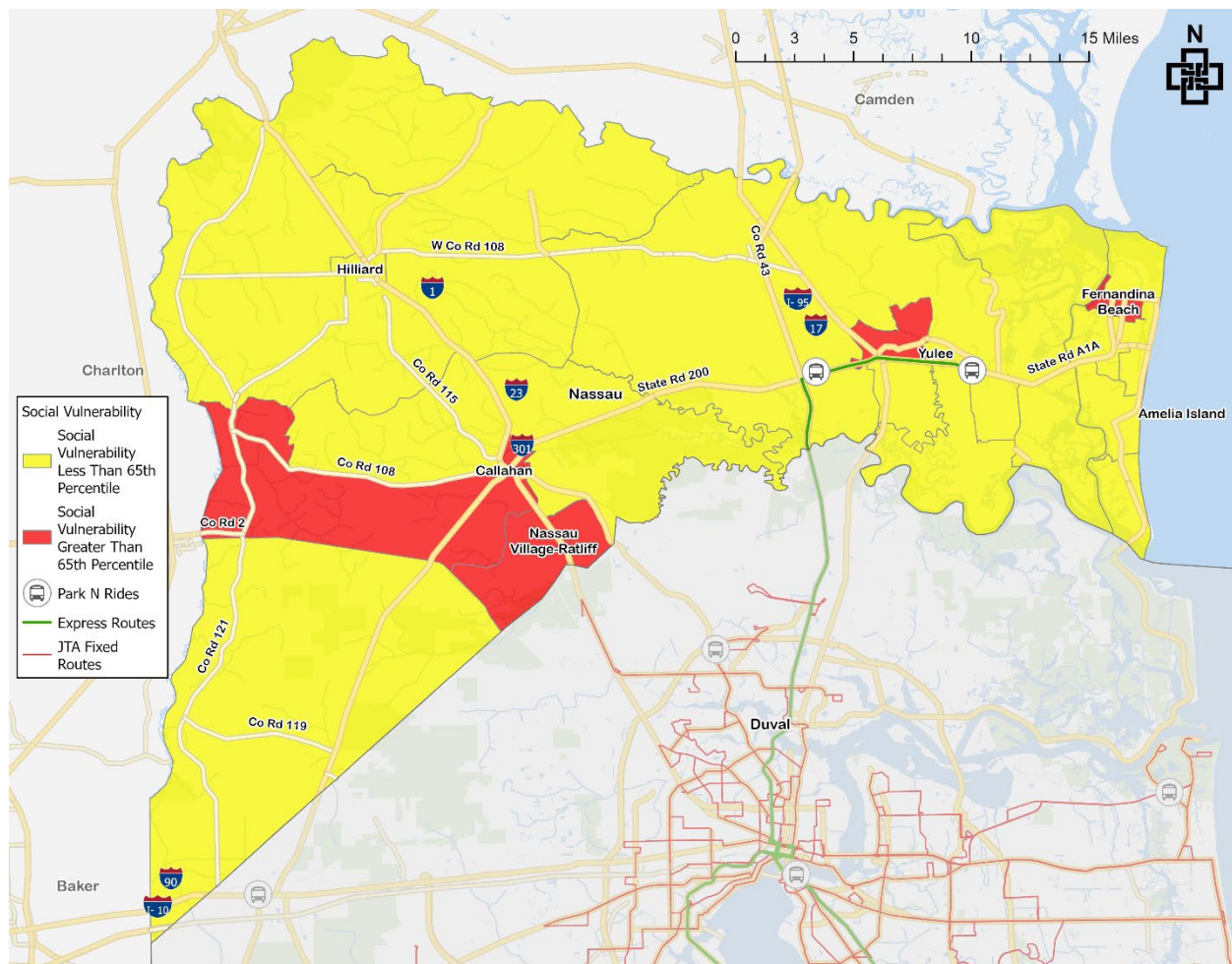
Figure 35. Transportation Insecurity



Source: ETC Explorer | US Department of Transportation

Figure 36 visualizes Social Vulnerability in Nassau County. Social Vulnerability is calculated using sub-components for socio-economic status and household characteristics. Indicators of Social Vulnerability include the percentage of total housing units that are mobile homes, the percentage of population with income below 200 percent of the poverty level, and the percentage of population 65 years or older. Select areas of Nassau County with Social Vulnerability include part of Fernandina Beach, Yulee, Ratliff, Callahan, and Kent. The population living in areas with Social Vulnerability is 14,233 people.

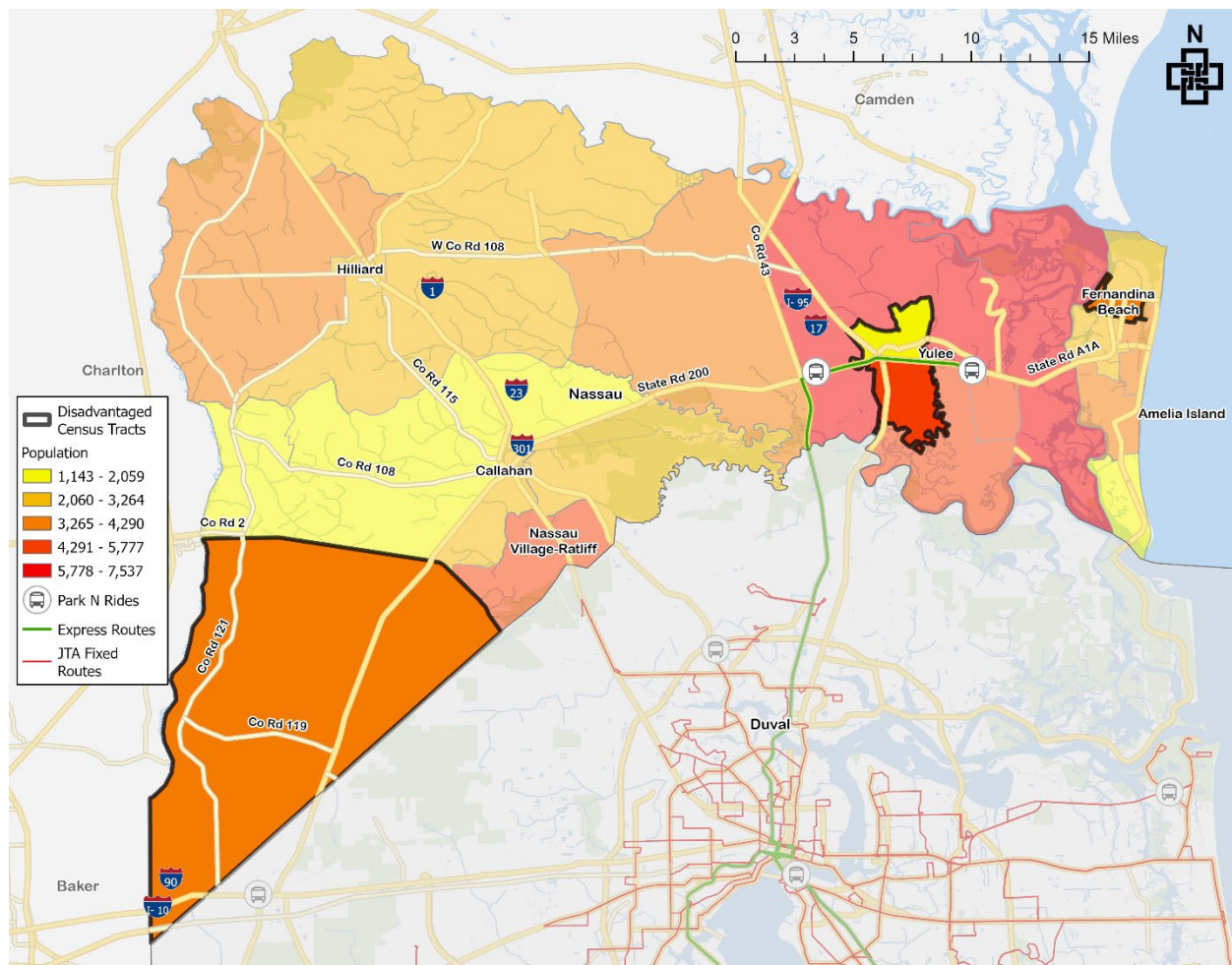
Figure 36. Social Vulnerability



Source: [ETC Explorer | US Department of Transportation](#)

Figure 37 visualizes Nassau County's population and the census tracts which are considered disadvantaged by the ETC index, i.e., that score above the 65th percentile. Nassau County does not meet the 65th percentile threshold to be considered disadvantaged for Climate & Disaster, and Environmental indicators. Disadvantaged tracts are located in the Fernandina Beach area, Hedges-Yulee-Yulee Heights area, and the most southwest part of the county which includes the communities of Bryceville, Dahoma, Ingle, Mattox, and Verdie. The population living in disadvantaged census tracts in Nassau County is 12,767 people. Within the disadvantaged tracts, there are 0.15 persons per acre.

Figure 37. Disadvantaged Census Tracts and Population



Source: [ETC Explorer](#) | US Department of Transportation

Existing Conditions and Market Analysis Summary

Transportation and mobility services are essential to Nassau County and will continue to be of critical importance as growth patterns continue. The existing systems represent a significant public investment, and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of current transit services will better inform a comprehensive transportation investment strategy.

Key Findings

Major findings of the existing conditions and market analysis are as follows:

- Nassau County's existing transit services provide a network of express and demand-response service options that serve specific needs, including commuting to and from downtown Jacksonville and circulation within the county.
- Transit performance suffered during the pandemic, with both fixed-route and demand-response services seeing large increases in costs and decreases in ridership.
- Continued population and employment growth throughout Nassau County suggests that transit needs will continue to increase, requiring additional investment in transit service.
- Travel patterns within Nassau County and throughout the Jacksonville region indicate a need for intra-county trips, as well as continued connections to and from the JTA system.
- Future transit service offerings should consider the quantity and quality of service provided to equity populations, who disproportionately rely on transit for mobility needs.
- Nearly 80% of Nassau County residents are classified as transportation insecure, underscoring the need for all-day, all-purpose transit service.
- Transit expansion is supported by the existing plans and policies of Nassau County and partner agencies.

Strengths and Opportunities

Nassau County's transit services are complemented by connections to other providers that offer seamless connectivity to the broader region. This interconnectivity can be advanced by new forms of information technology, walking and bicycling infrastructure, changes in operating characteristics of local and express bus services, and continued expansion of infrastructure investments. These conditions give current and potential future transit system users multiple incentives for using alternatives to driving for work, education, health-related, and other recreational trips. Public transit networks can play a significant role in traffic management by removing more single-occupancy vehicles from the road and reducing congestion. Promoting transit-oriented developments (TODs) can further support Nassau County's transportation and land use goals.

Enhancing the customer experience is key to the success of public transportation. Transit providers who take a customer-centric approach in planning and operating services often better understand the relationship between other travel modes and how their services can better adapt to the travel



needs of users. In turn this helps drive ridership gains and enhances system efficiencies. Today, travelers are offered numerous travel options, often without a clear understanding of how to harness and use these systems effectively. By exploring transit opportunities within Nassau County with an eye toward customer service and experience, decisions on service types and investment strategies may be made that help incentivize transit use and further other county mobility goals, including management of automobile trips and infrastructure.

Public Engagement

The following section details the public engagement efforts undertaken as part of the Nassau County Transit Study. Outreach included a variety of actions, including an in-person and online public survey, and a range of public and stakeholder meetings. The public engagement concluded with a virtual town hall-style meeting conducted through the PublicInput platform.

Nassau County and the JTA are committed to ensuring that no person is excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, its transit services without regard to race, color, and national origin in accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. The project also considered Limited English Proficiency (LEP) individuals.

Public involvement activities were developed to achieve the following:

- **Inclusivity:** Include and involve those who have been historically excluded or under-represented in the planning and those who rely on transit to meet their transportation needs.
- **Two-way Communication:** Inform the community about the Transit Study update and the issues therein to build awareness of and support for the plan.
- **Meaningful Input:** Create meaningful opportunities for community members to provide input to shape the Transit Study update and influence its outcomes.
- **Impact:** Refine transit goals and desired outcomes based on community input.

Public Involvement Plan

A Public Involvement Plan (PIP) was developed to support efforts to promote inclusive public participation within Nassau County, Florida. The PIP summarizes the project background, goals and stakeholder outreach activities for the Nassau County Transit Study. The PIP was updated as outreach efforts occurred.

The PIP enlisted strategies that encourage a high level of community input and collaboration and provide ample opportunity for the public, state and local agencies, elected officials, and other interested stakeholders to understand the nature of the plan and its benefits by providing an open, two-way line of communication.

Engagement Activities

Table 24 provides a list of the public engagement activities conducted as part of the Transit Study, including a brief description and the date(s) of activities held.

Table 24: Engagement Activities

Activity	Description	Dates Held
Steering Committee Meetings	These meetings were intended to inform the steering committee of project activities, gather input to guide the study, and engage stakeholders in developing priorities for future service improvements. Five meetings were held at key project milestones.	June 6, 2023 October 29, 2023 November 15, 2023 January 18, 2024 May 13, 2024
Public Meetings	Nassau County and JTA held multiple public meetings to inform the public and receive feedback on key study components. These meetings took place at locations throughout the county, including in Callahan, Hilliard, and Fernandina Beach. A virtual Town Hall style public meeting was held to present the study recommendations.	Multiple - Fall 2023 through Summer 2024
Internal Staff Interviews	Interviews were conducted with internal employees, from customer service to maintenance to bus drivers to planners, gaining valuable insights, perceptions, and attitudes towards the NassauTRANSIT services and system.	Multiple - Fall 2023
Employer Interviews	Interviews were conducted with key employers and, more importantly, with their employees to obtain feedback about the perceptions and attitudes towards transit in Nassau County.	Multiple - Fall 2023
Website and Social Media Outreach	A new webpage dedicated to the 2023 Nassau Transit Study Update was added to the JTA, Nassau County, and NassauTRANSIT websites to provide a platform where the public can learn about public meetings and schedules, review related Study development materials and collateral, and access information updates on the progress of the development of the Study.	Ongoing
Community meetings and events	The project team attended community events, including the Nassau County Chamber of Commerce Afterhours Networking (8/17/2023), Annual Tourism Marketing meeting (8/25/2023), Right Whale Festival, and a Veterans Event in Callahan.	Multiple – Summer 2023
Collateral materials and public notification	As part of the PIP, flyers and fact sheets will be developed as public involvement tools to distribute information about public outreach activities and upcoming public meetings. These informational materials may include handouts/flyers, maps, tables and/or other graphics. The PIP collateral developed will encourage the public to participate in the project survey.	N/A

Public Survey

In Fall 2023, a public survey was launched, both online and in-person, with the goal of understanding community awareness of NassauTRANSIT's services and attitudes on the value of public transit service for community residents. The survey gathered information on general travel activity, customer service satisfaction, and feedback on the service. The survey was available through February 1, 2024.

The online survey helped expand the reach and opportunity for all interested persons to provide input and be represented in shaping the study, while in-person opportunities afforded meaningful engagement to gather additional, broader transportation opinions from the community. The survey was promoted in-person at a Nassau County Chamber of Commerce After-Hours Networking event on August 17, 2023, and at the Florida Tourism Industry Annual Marketing Meeting on August 25, 2023. In-person surveys were distributed at a Veterans' Day event in Callahan on November 4, 2023, and at the Right Whale Festival in Fernandina Beach held November 4 – 5, 2023.



Survey Results

The Transit Opinion Survey results include input from online submissions and in-person survey data collected at community events. A total of 402 survey responses were submitted, and results are summarized in the following schematics.

Figure 38, Figure 39, and Figure 40 show awareness, use, and frequency of use of NassauTRANSIT services by survey respondents. Approximately 56% of respondents are aware of the services offered by NassauTRANSIT, but only 9% have used the same services. Of those who have used the service, most have used it a year or more ago.



Figure 38. Survey Results - Awareness

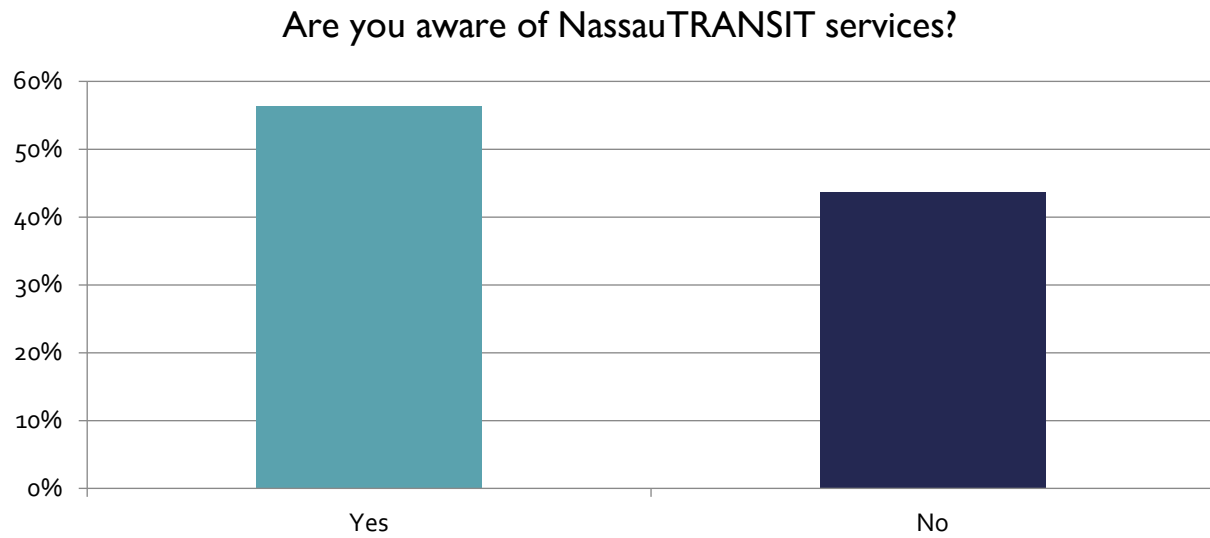


Figure 39. Survey Results - Usage

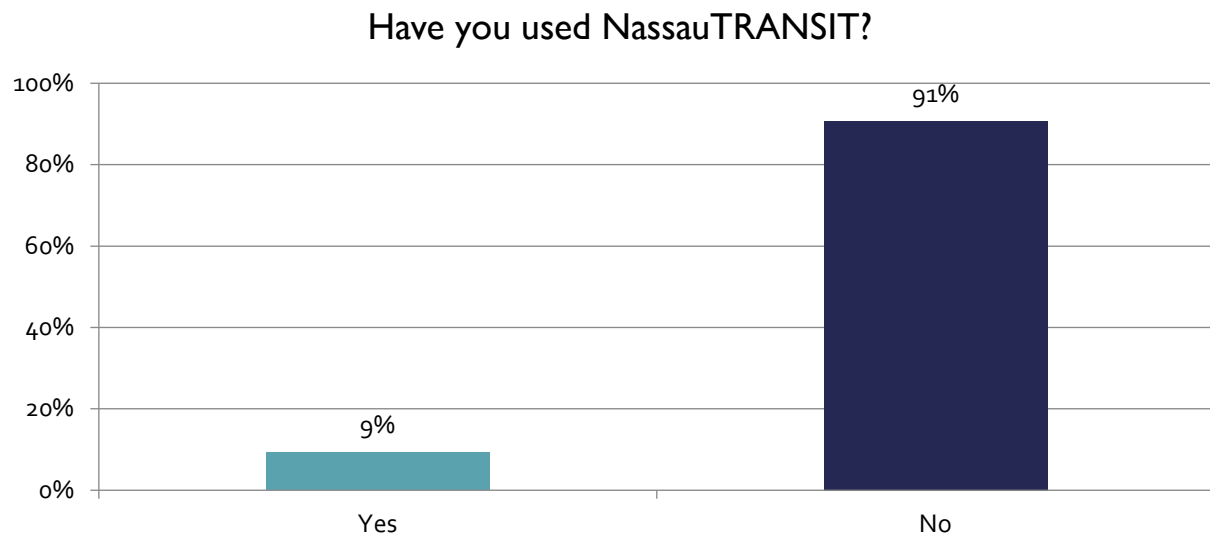
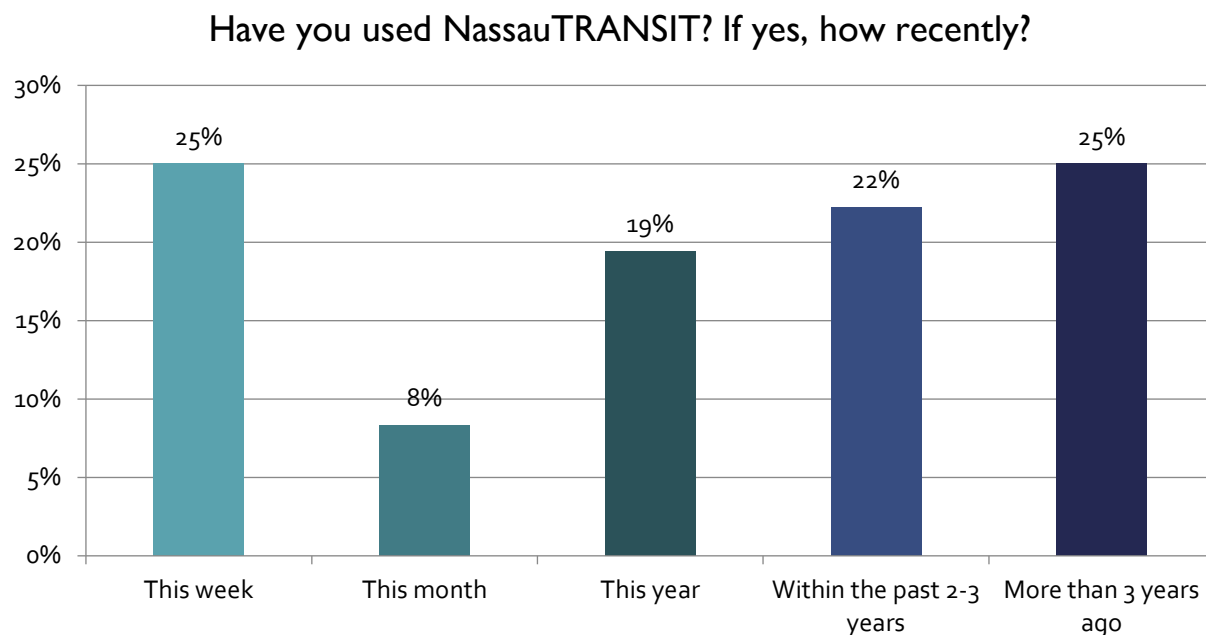
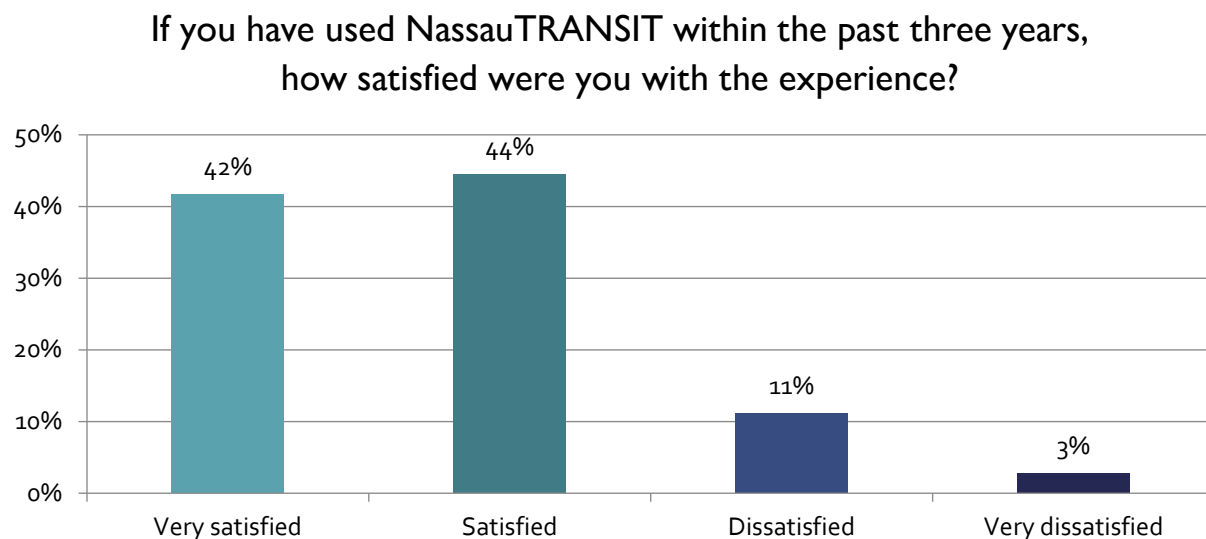


Figure 40. Survey Results – Recent Usage



Though the majority of respondents have not used NassauTRANSIT, the majority of those that have were “Very Satisfied” or “Satisfied” with their experience, as shown in Figure 41.

Figure 41. Survey Results - Customer Satisfaction



As shown in Figure 42, respondents were most interested in frequent service and additional routes as potential draws for using transit more often.

Figure 42. Survey Results – Transit Priorities

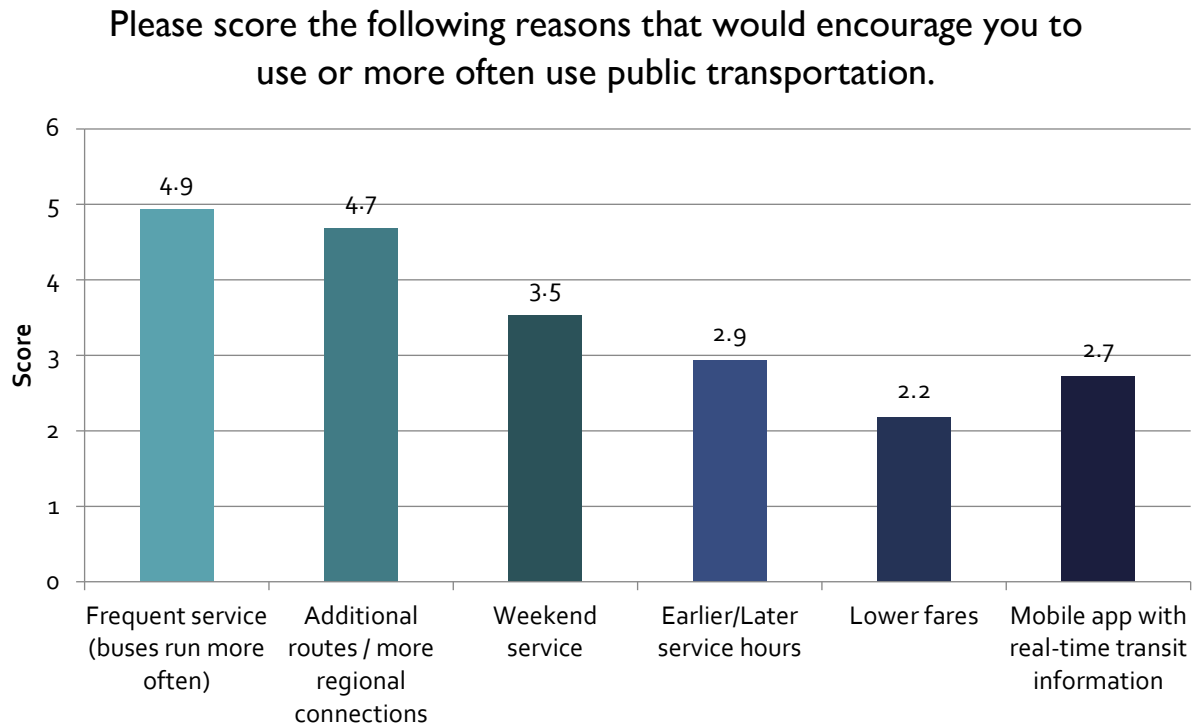


Figure 43 shows respondents' anticipated primary uses of public transit. Travel to work within Nassau County was ranked the highest, followed by medical appointments and running errands.

Figure 44 shows the zip code locations of survey respondents. While most respondents live in the Fernandina Beach and Yulee areas, responses were received from across Nassau County and the greater Jacksonville region.

Figure 43. Survey Results – Reasons for Riding

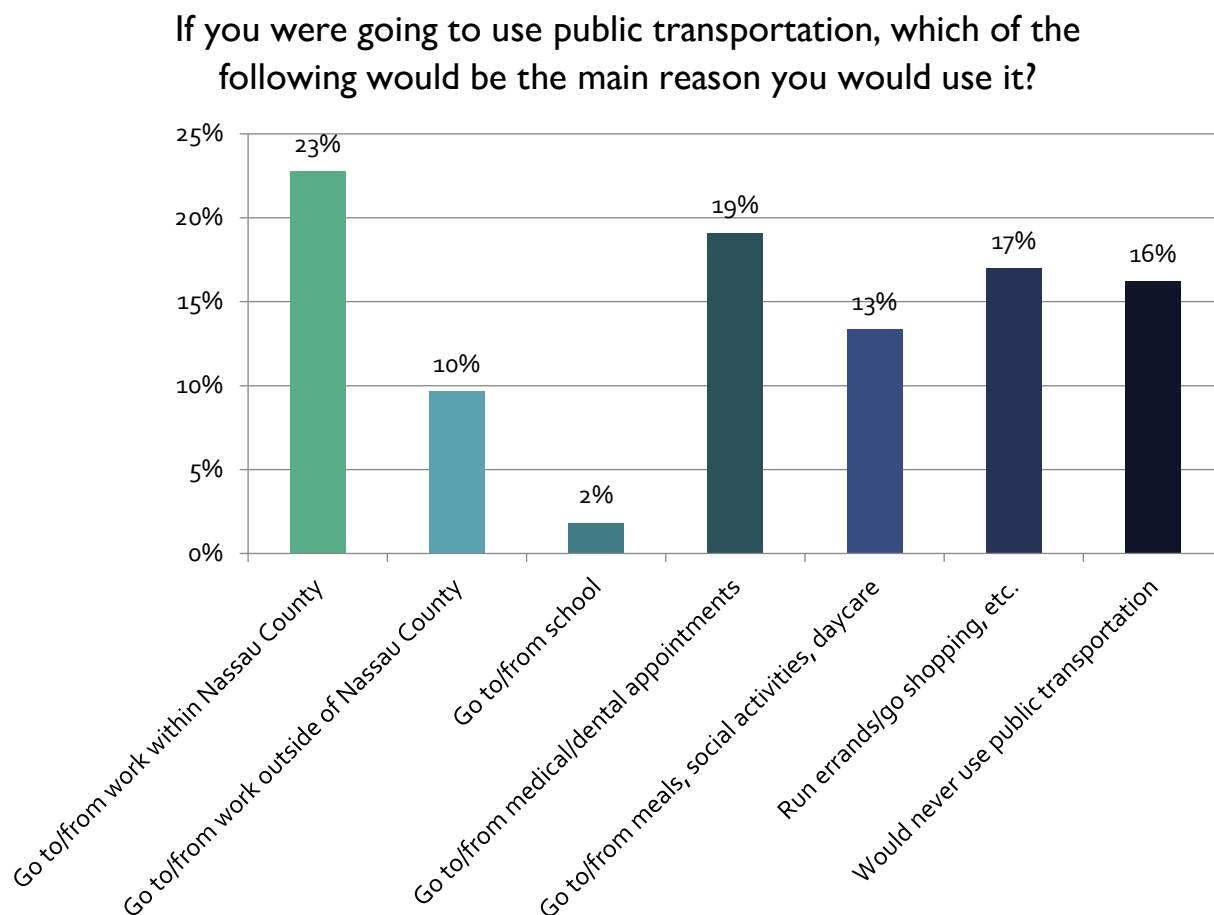
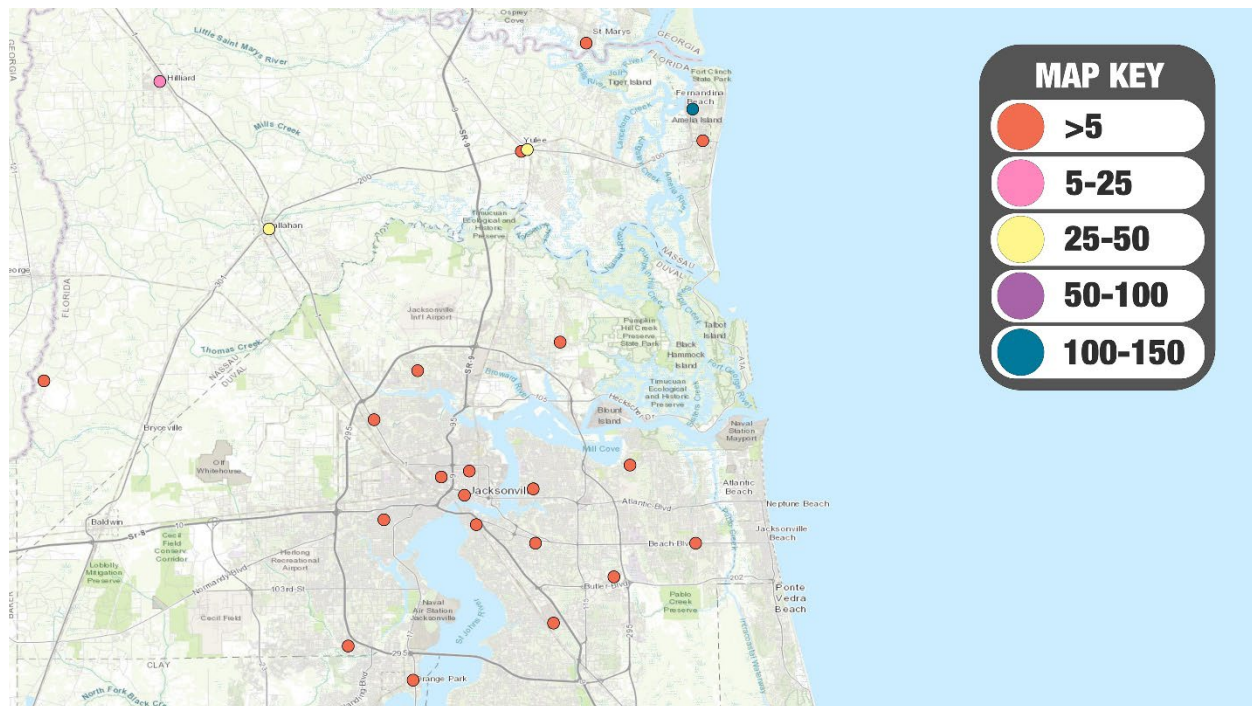


Figure 44. Survey Responses by ZIP Code



Virtual Town Hall

Through an online public engagement platform, PublicInput.com, participants were afforded the opportunity to view an automated presentation of the proposed recommendations to enhance public transit service in Nassau County. The online site allows individuals to view the presentation and provide comments on their own schedule, at their own pace. Through this online platform, participants can also place comments or draw a route on a map.

The virtual town hall was available from July 9, 2024, through July 26, 2024. Twenty-three comments were received through the online platform. Participants could also leave a message through a dedicated phone line if they could not access the online option.

Highlights of comments received are included in the Key Findings section.



Nassau County Transit Study Virtual Town Hall



Nassau County and the Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA) invite you to participate in a virtual public forum to discuss the preliminary results of the Nassau County Transit Study. Over the past year, the project team has gathered input from the community and analyzed various options to enhance mobility in Nassau County.

Join us to hear what future mobility could look like in Nassau County!

How to Participate:

Access the project page to view the presentation and provide comments on the recommendations by using the link below or scan the QR code.

<https://publicinput.com/nassaucountytransitstudy>

Comments can also be provided by phone by dialing 855-925-2801 and entering meeting code 1184.



Share your comments online until July 26, 2024!

For more information contact:
Jeremy Norsworthy
Project Manager

Office: 904-632-5544
Mobile: 904-625-1359
jnorsworthy@jtafla.com

Virtual Town Hall Notice



Key Findings

The public engagement efforts helped guide the development of recommendations based on the following key takeaways:

- Only 56% of survey respondents were aware of NassauTRANSIT services, indicating the potential for increased ridership through successful marketing efforts.
- While only 9% of survey respondents had used NassauTRANSIT before, **86% would be willing to try** public transit for at least one type of trip.
- Survey respondents indicated a desire for more frequent service, additional routes, and expanded service (earlier/later hours and weekend service) based on survey responses.
- 23% of survey respondents listed travel to work within Nassau County as the main reason to use public transit, demonstrating a desire for intra-county services.
- Feedback from stakeholders and Steering Committee members included a desire for better transit access to healthcare, education, employment centers, and tourism within Nassau County and in connection with Duval County and the broader Jacksonville region.
- Improve access to the major healthcare facilities in Jacksonville and the airport.
- Community members voiced support for more on-demand services since Uber and Lyft options are often limited in the area.
- Expand outreach and marketing of proposed implementation to specific subdivisions, including low-income neighborhoods and newly developing areas.

Table 25 summarizes key transit needs highlighted in public engagement efforts that form the basis of the Nassau County Transit Study's future recommendations and implementation strategy.

Table 25. Key Transit Needs

Access to Employment	Existing Nassau Express Select service operates at peak hours for travel to downtown Jacksonville, offering limited opportunities for people to reach Nassau County for work. The service does not connect with Amelia Island.
Access to Healthcare	Stakeholders expressed a consistent need to access major medical facilities, including UF Health North, UF Health Wildlight, and VA clinic locations.
Tourist Transportation	Stakeholders expressed a need for tourist circulation on Amelia Island, as well as for connections from Jacksonville International Airport to Fernandina Beach and major resorts.
Improved Rural Access	Stakeholders expressed a need for connections from the Town of Callahan and Town of Hilliard to destinations in Nassau County and the broader Jacksonville region.

Transit Service Toolkit

As documented in the Existing Conditions and Market Analysis sections, Nassau County is home to a broad variety of operating environments for transit service that presents clear opportunities and challenges. Northwestern Nassau County is primarily rural, with incorporated areas in Hilliard and Callahan, while eastern Nassau County has more urban and suburban development patterns with significant tourism and seasonal recreation amenities. The current transit services provided by NassauTRANSIT and the Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA) are designed to meet the needs of Nassau County's residents but offer room for improvement. This section outlines types of transit that were considered as part of the Nassau County Transit Study.

Types of Transit Service

The Jacksonville region is home to many types of existing or planned transit services, as shown in Figure 45. Each of these types of transit modes show promise in particular contexts that range from rural areas to regional centers. These services were analyzed for their suitability for use in Nassau County, and many have been outlined for implementation.

Figure 45. Existing and Planned Transit Services in the Jacksonville Region



Transit Service Options Considered

The following transit service options were considered for the Nassau County transit system. For each option a regional example is provided, with the advantages, disadvantages, and best use for each.

Local Bus

Local buses operate on fixed routes and provide efficient, predictable transit along those routes. This mode is best utilized in walkable areas of medium- to high-density with closely spaced origins and destinations. A regional example is the JTA Local Bus routes in Jacksonville.

Example: JTA Local Bus

Advantages: Service to designated stops on a predictable schedule

Disadvantages: Does not serve low density areas efficiently

Best for: Walkable areas with closely-spaced destinations



Express Bus

Express buses provide fast service to regional destinations, often from residential areas to employment centers. These routes are typically only operated during peak hours and are best used to transport people to and from major commuter markets. A regional example is the Nassau Express Select providing service from the County to Downtown Jacksonville.



Example: Nassau Express Select

Advantages: Fast service to regional destinations

Disadvantages: Typically offers peak-hour service only

Best for: Major commute markets

Flex Route

Flex route transit operates on a typically fixed route, while allowing for pre-requested deviations from the route (typically $\frac{3}{4}$ mile) to pick-up and drop-off riders. This allows riders, especially those with mobility difficulties, to use route-based service without needing to get to fixed stop locations. A regional example would be Clay Community Transportation in Clay County, operated by JTA.

Example: Clay Community Transportation (Clay County)

Advantages: Serves destinations within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of route upon request

Disadvantages: Variable travel times
reservations required for off-route trips

Best for: Suburban or rural areas



Microtransit

Microtransit offers on-demand service within a designated geographic area. Riders book their trip through an app and are picked up at or near their origin and dropped off at or near their destination. This mode is typically most successful in areas that are safe and walkable to complement short walks to pick-up and drop-off locations. A regional example would be RediRide, operated by JTA.



Example: JTA RediRide

Advantages: On-demand, point-to-point service within a designated geographic area

Disadvantages: Requires reservation/hail via phone or app; capacity constrained

Best for: Areas with lower demand and/or walkability

First & Last Mile Transit

First and last mile transit provides connections from fixed route service to the rider's final destination. Typically consisting of smaller vehicles, these options are best utilized where short and flexible trips are needed to complete a larger trip. Regional examples include the Beach Buggy in Jacksonville Beach and the Go Tuk'n service in Jacksonville.

Example: Beach Buggy, Go Tuk'n, or Autonomous Shuttles

Advantages: Can be funded through public-private partnerships

Disadvantages: Limited capacity

Best for: Areas where short, flexible trip options are needed



Micromobility

Micromobility options provide flexible, single-person trips using active transportation modes, typically bicycles and e-scooters that can be restricted to specific areas as desired. They are best utilized in safe, walkable, and bikeable locations where short trips are common. A regional example would be the Bird and Lime scooters in Downtown Jacksonville. Micromobility can also serve as a first-last-mile transit solution that extends the reach of route or zone-based transit services.



Example: Bikeshare/scooter-share

Advantages: Flexible, single-person trips on active transportation

Disadvantages: App-based only; requires physical ability

Best for: Safe, walkable destinations

Future Service Framework

The following section covers the proposed changes to service in the Nassau County region. The framework is broken down into three scenarios: short-term (1-2 years), medium-term (3-5 years) and long-term (5+ years). Each of the scenarios involves service improvements, with the medium- and long-term scenarios representing higher levels of investment by Nassau County.

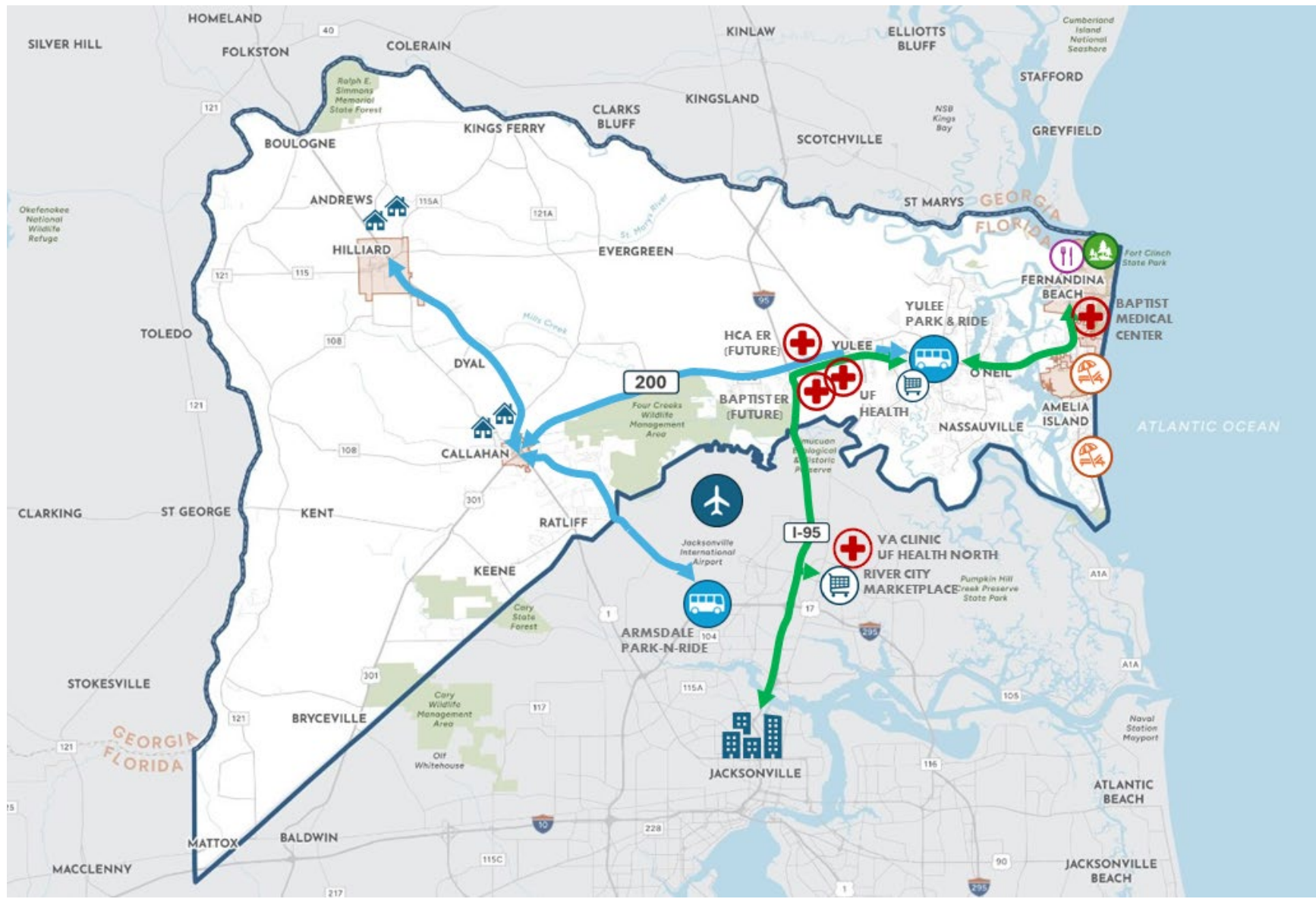
Key Transit Needs Addressed

The framework scenarios focus on connecting destinations in Nassau County and the broader Jacksonville region. Table 26 shows the key transit needs identified in the public outreach process that are addressed by the future service recommendations. Relevant destinations and travel patterns are shown in Figure 46.

Table 26. Key Transit Needs Addressed

Access to Employment	- Existing Nassau Express Select service operates at peak hours for travel to downtown Jacksonville, offering limited opportunities for people to reach Nassau County for work. The service does not connect with Amelia Island. - Proposed service would offer more trips and serve new destinations, including downtown Fernandina Beach.
Access to Healthcare	- Stakeholders expressed a consistent need to access major medical facilities, including UF Health North, UF Health Wildlight, and VA clinic locations. - Proposed service would connect to each of the UF Health facilities, as well as the VA Clinic located near River City Marketplace in Duval County.
Tourist Transportation	- Stakeholders expressed a need for tourist circulation on Amelia Island, as well as for connections from Jacksonville International Airport to Fernandina Beach and major resorts. - Proposed improvements to demand-response service would better meet travel needs on Amelia Island, while revisions to the Nassau Express Select service would enable travel to and from the airport. Future extension of the Nassau Express Select to Fernandina Beach would further enhance regional connections for both residents and tourists.
Improved Rural Access	- Stakeholders expressed a need for connections from the Town of Callahan and Town of Hilliard to destinations in Nassau County and the broader Jacksonville region. - Proposed flex routes would connect Callahan and Hilliard to JTA's First Coast Flyer service, as well as the Nassau Express Select, demand response service, and destinations in Yulee.

Figure 46. Key Destinations, Travel Patterns, and Transit Needs Addressed



Short-Term Scenario

The short-term scenario includes changes that could be implemented in the first 1-2 years, starting in October 2024. These recommendations represent low-cost, high-value improvements to the existing system that take advantage of JTA's operational expertise and branding.

Recommendation 1: Expand Nassau Express Select Service

In this scenario, the Nassau Express Select service would be updated to include additional reverse-commute trips from Jacksonville to Nassau County. This increase in service would provide new connections to employment for riders traveling from the JTA service area to Nassau County, as well as improved access to Nassau County's numerous retail, hospitality, and recreational opportunities. Along with the increase in the number of trips, it is recommended that the Nassau Express Select include an additional stop at River City Marketplace. This added stop would enable riders to reach the retail, healthcare, and entertainment destinations within the River City Marketplace (Figure 47), as well as to access Jacksonville International Airport via a transfer to JTA Route 1. Nearby healthcare destinations, including UF Health North and the VA outpatient clinic, could also be reached via a new stop and/or JTA transfer.

Figure 47. River City Marketplace Location and Amenities



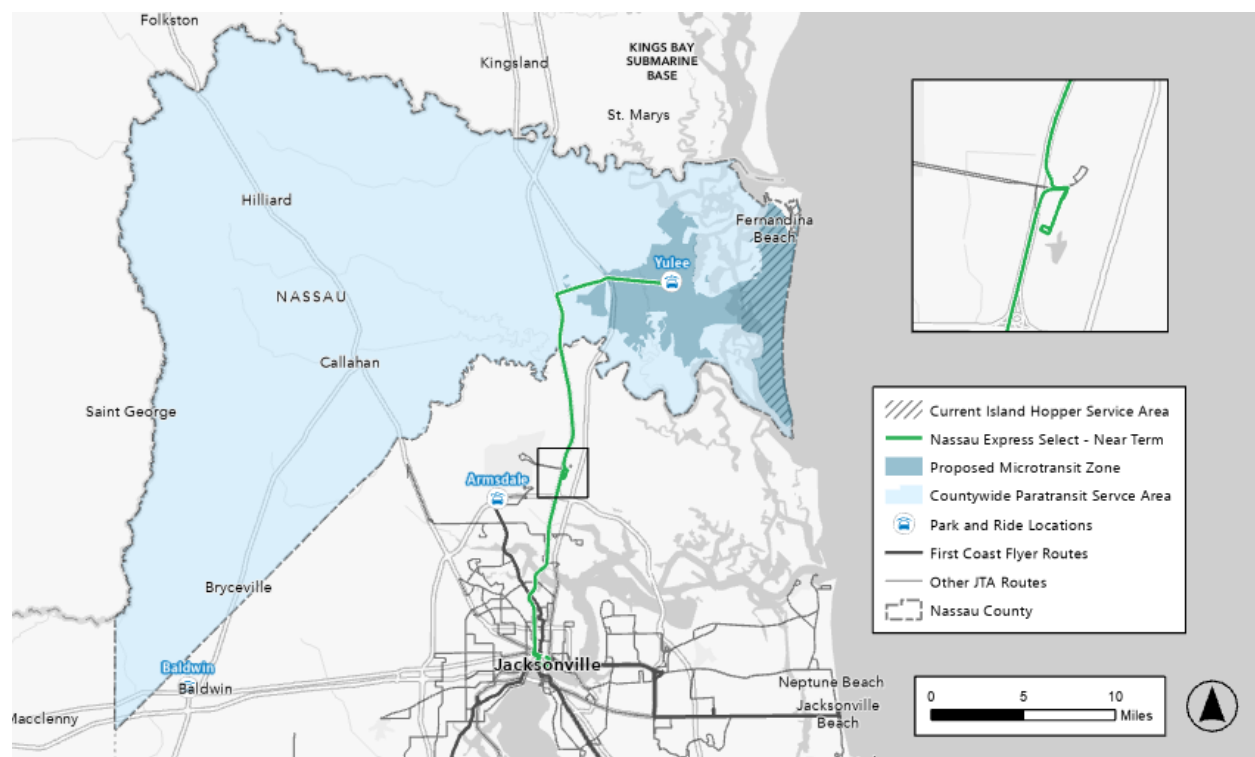
Photo credit: Franklin Street.

Recommendation 2: Modernize Demand-Response Service

In the short term, it is recommended that Nassau County begin modernizing its demand-response services. The first step in this process would be to convert the existing Island Hopper system into a microtransit zone. Conversion to microtransit would provide branding and visibility improvements, as JTA already operates numerous zones elsewhere in the Jacksonville region and would enable riders to reserve trips online in addition to via phone. In addition, it is recommended that Nassau County add a second microtransit zone to serve the mainland portion of the Fernandina Beach-Yulee urbanized area. This zone would enable residents to more easily reach the retail and healthcare destinations along SR 200 / A1A. In the future, Nassau County and JTA could consider whether to merge these two zones into one larger microtransit zone, which may require additional resources.

The second step in modernization would be to revise the existing countywide paratransit boundaries to serve rural trips only. As a condition of FTA rural funding, riders could continue to make trips to or from the Fernandina Beach-Yulee urbanized area, but trips within the urbanized area would be provided by microtransit service. Each service area is shown in Figure 48.

Figure 48. Nassau County Demand Response System (Short-Term Improvements)



Recommendation 3: Facilitate First- and Last-Mile Service via Employment or Tourism Partnerships

In the short-term scenario, Nassau County and JTA should continue to work with municipal partners, tourism organizations, and major employers to implement customized on-demand or fixed-route transportation services to meet private transportation needs on Amelia Island. Potential partners include the Chamber of Commerce, the Convention and Visitors Bureau, and major resorts, which represent key partners in the hospitality industry. If services are oriented around the needs of employees and patrons of tourist destinations, it is recommended that Nassau County seek private-sector partners to both fund and implement the service. Examples of these types of partnerships include the following:

- **Beach Buggy:** Beach Buggy provides weekend evening service to recreation and entertainment destinations in the Jacksonville Beaches and San Marco areas (Figure 49/ Figure 50). This service is sponsored by hotel, restaurant, and tourism businesses in each zone, who benefit when customers have easier access to recreation and fewer parking needs.
- **Go Tuk'n:** Go Tuk'n provides door-to-door service in multiple Jacksonville neighborhoods using small, eco-friendly vehicles, as well as ADA-accessible minibuses (Figure 51 / Figure 52) Go Tuk'n is a partnership between JTA and a private transportation provider.

Figure 49. Example Vehicle: Beach Buggy (Jacksonville Beaches/San Marco)



Image credit: Beach Buggy (<https://www.beachbuggyapp.com/>).

Figure 50. Example Service Area: Beach Buggy (Jacksonville Beaches/San Marco)

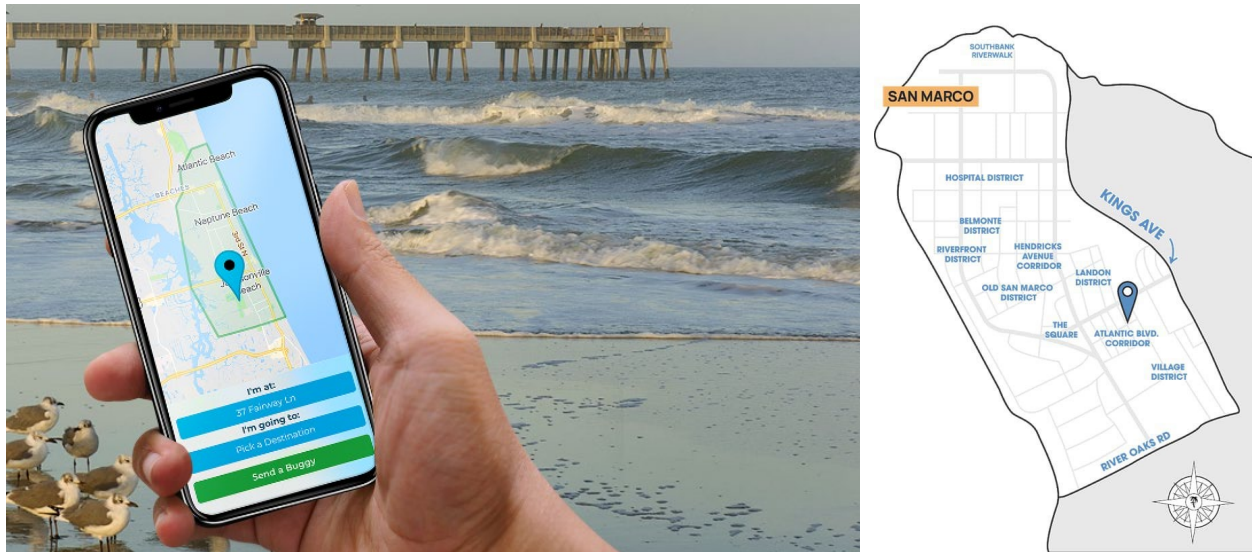


Image credit: Beach Buggy (<https://www.beachbuggyapp.com/>).

Figure 51. Example Vehicles: Go Tuk'n (Downtown Jacksonville/Riverside/Avondale)



Image credit: GoTuk'n (<https://gotukn.com/>).

Figure 52. Example Service Area: Go Tuk'n (Downtown Jacksonville/ Riverside/Avondale)

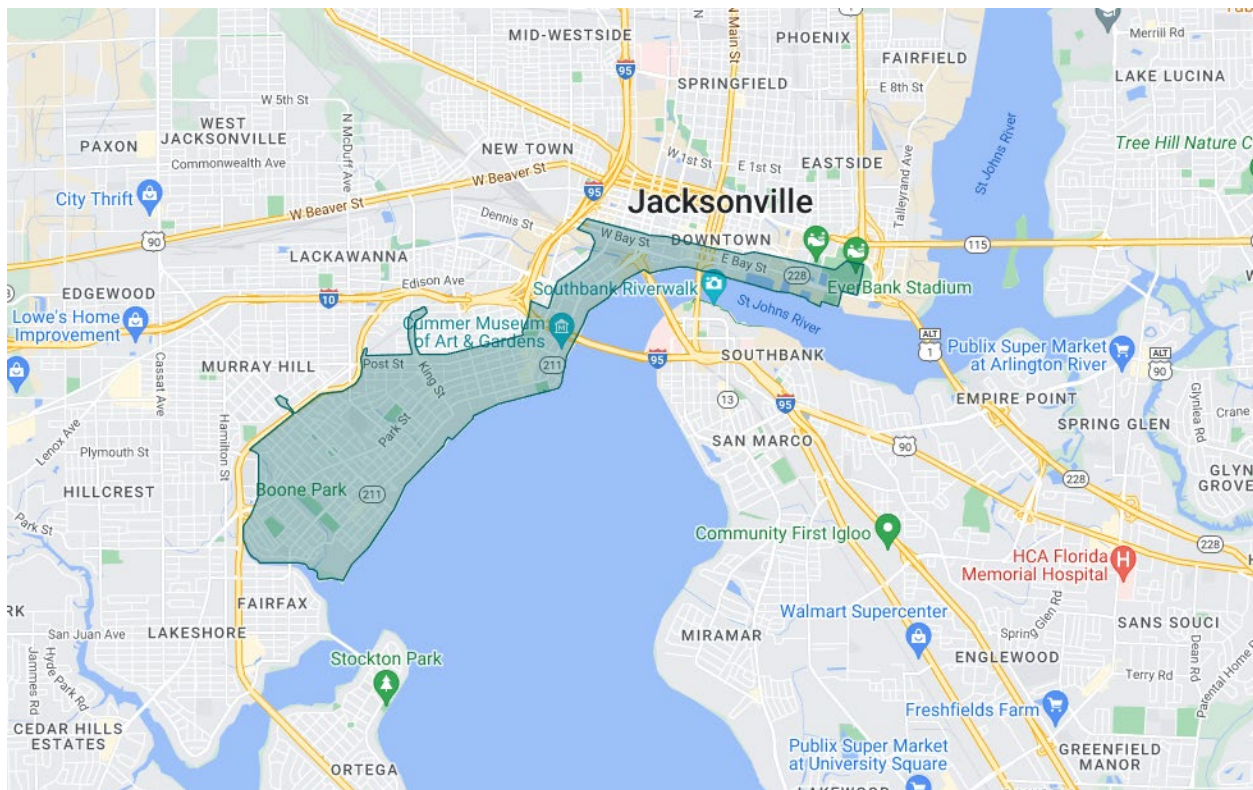


Image credit: JTA.

Recommendation 4: Improve Mobility Hub Visibility

In the short-term scenario, it is recommended that Nassau County work to improve the branding and visibility of existing infrastructure at the Yulee Winn-Dixie Park & Ride and add signage for the proposed Nassau Express Select stop at River City Marketplace. Improvements at the Yulee Park & Ride could include larger and better-lit signage, branded shelter decals, and dedicated striped areas available for park-and-ride use. Improving the visibility of major stops can help improve the community's awareness of available transit options and ultimately increase ridership.

Medium-Term Scenario

The medium-term scenario includes changes that could be made within 3-5 years. These recommendations are intended to represent expansion of the existing system, including the introduction of new transit modes, further improvements to current service, and continued progress toward improved technology and visibility.

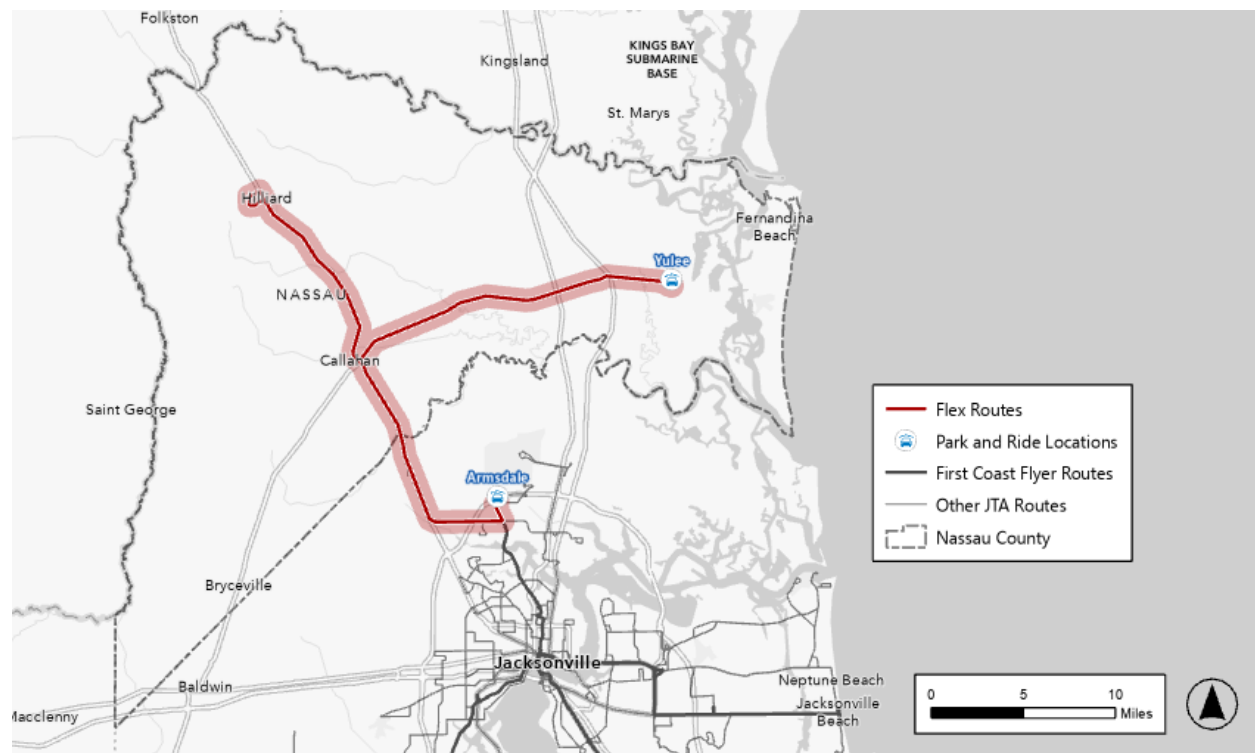
Recommendation 5: Introduce New Flex Routes

In the medium-term scenario, Nassau County and JTA could work together to implement two new flex routes connecting rural portions of the county to Yulee and the JTA service area. Building from

the existing demand-response service, the flex routes would provide connections from Callahan and Hilliard to the Yulee Park & Ride and the JTA Armsdale Park & Ride (Figure 53). These routes would allow residents of each rural town center to connect to the Nassau Express Select and JTA microtransit service in Yulee, as well as JTA's First Coast Flyer bus rapid transit service, while preserving the ability for riders to make local trips.

JTA currently operates flex routes in Clay County under the branding of Clay Community Transportation. Like the Clay County routes, the Nassau County flex routes would include the ability to deviate up to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the route alignment to provide curb-to-curb service upon request. This deviation allows for better access for riders located within Callahan and Hilliard, who would be able to access the service without walking to a designated stop. These new flex routes would offer regional connections while preserving the ability of rural residents to access daily needs in their communities.

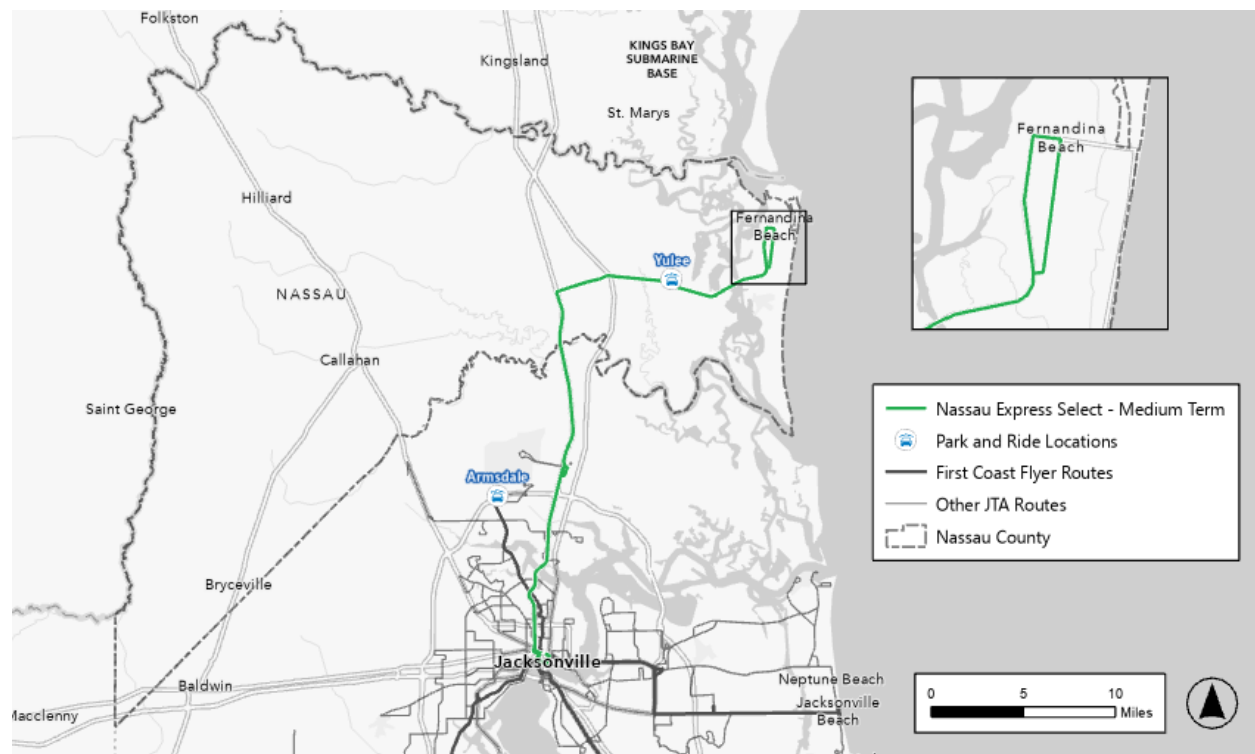
Figure 53. New Flex Routes



Recommendation 6: Extend Nassau Express Select to Fernandina Beach

In the medium-term scenario, Nassau County and JTA could extend the Nassau Express Select to downtown Fernandina Beach, as shown in Figure 54. This extension would provide a direct connection between downtown Jacksonville and Amelia Island, improving access for residents seeking employment in Nassau County, as well as for visitors traveling to and from the island.

Figure 54. Expanded Nassau Express Select



Recommendation 7: Continue Demand-Response Modernization

In the medium-term scenario, Nassau County and JTA should work to maximize operational efficiencies for the existing rural Paratransit/Registered Paratransit service. In conjunction with the introduction of flex routes, which are open to all riders, it is recommended that Nassau County and JTA revise the eligibility requirements for the rural demand-response service to focus on the State of Florida's Transportation Disadvantaged (TD) requirements. By prioritizing demand-response service for passengers with disabilities, Nassau County and JTA can continue to offer curb-to-curb service for the customers who need it most, while improving the regional connections available to the general public.

Recommendation 8: New and Improved Mobility Hubs

In the medium-term scenario, mobility hub investments should be made to maximize the visibility of new transit routes, as well as to provide for a consistent customer experience. In conjunction with the extension of the Nassau Express Select, Nassau County and JTA should work with the City of Fernandina Beach to identify logical sites for branded bus stops and shelters in and near downtown Fernandina Beach. Additionally, branded bus stops for the proposed flex route service should be established in Callahan and Hilliard, as well as at the JTA Armsdale Park & Ride and the Yulee Park & Ride.

To the extent feasible, branded bus stops should be located at sites that are visible to the public, accessible to nearby destinations, and well-connected to other modes of transportation, including walking, biking, and park-and-ride options. These facilities should include main shelters, signage, and maps. Potential locations could include the following:

- Hilliard Town Hall (15859 W Co Rd 108)
- Hilliard Winn-Dixie grocery store (550969 US Hwy 1)
- Downtown Callahan (US Hwy 1 and SR 200)
- Callahan Winn-Dixie grocery store (450078 SR 200)

Branded bus stops and other transit facilities should be regularly monitored by JTA staff and City/Town/County staff for cleanliness and public safety. As part of implementation, Nassau County should establish ongoing agreements for maintenance and trash collection at branded stops, as well as procedures for which the Nassau County Sheriff's Department and other County divisions may participate in addressing other potential quality-of-life concerns. This collaboration should specifically address the needs of individuals who experiencing homelessness, who may seek refuge on transit; government partners should prioritize connecting vulnerable populations with available housing, income, and food assistance, as well mental health resources as needed.

Long-Term Scenario

The long-term scenario includes potential improvements that could be implemented in 5 years or more as transit demand grows in Nassau County. These recommendations are intended to reflect a more fully realized vision of transit and mobility options within Nassau County. Future planning efforts could further refine these long-term improvements to address new developments or take advantage of new opportunities.

Recommendation 9: Expand and Improve Demand-Response Service

In the long-term scenario, it is recommended that JTA and Nassau County continue to monitor ridership and transit demand on the Nassau County microtransit service and add service when needed. This could include adding additional vehicles during peak hours, expanding service area boundaries to cover new developments, or extending service hours to better cover employer shift times or overnight hours. Along with any service expansion, there should be continued efforts to modernize Nassau County's microtransit service in conjunction with systemwide upgrades, including the ability to provide trip reservations, live vehicle tracking, and fare payment through an app, such as the MyJTA app.

Recommendation 10: Improve Frequency of Nassau Express Select

In the long-term scenario, it is recommended that Nassau County and JTA explore opportunities to improve service frequency on the Nassau Express Select route. Offering more frequent, all-day

service every 30 minutes would provide a more reliable and useful transit option for residents, employees, and visitors, reducing the need to refer to a published schedule. If demand warrants, Nassau County and JTA could also explore converting the Callahan/Hilliard/Armsdale flex route to a second Nassau Express Select service.

Recommendation 11: Expand First- and Last-Mile Options

In the long-term scenario, it is recommended that Nassau County and JTA continue to expand first- and last-mile transportation partnerships. Working in tandem with private providers, businesses, and local governments, Nassau County and JTA could facilitate the introduction of new transit modes, including micromobility (shared bikes and scooters), microtransit, or employer shuttles. These options should prioritize private and municipal funding to the extent feasible, with implementation support from Nassau County and JTA as needed.

Recommendation 12: Modernize and Expand Mobility Hubs

In the long-term scenario, Nassau County and JTA could work together with local governments and property owners to implement upgraded mobility hubs at key transit connection points. Where property is available, Nassau County could acquire or lease land and install upgraded infrastructure, including larger shelters, bicycle racks, restrooms, and electric vehicle charging stations. Where feasible, mobility hubs could be integrated with other community infrastructure, as shown in Figure 55.

Figure 55. JTA Mobility Hub Examples

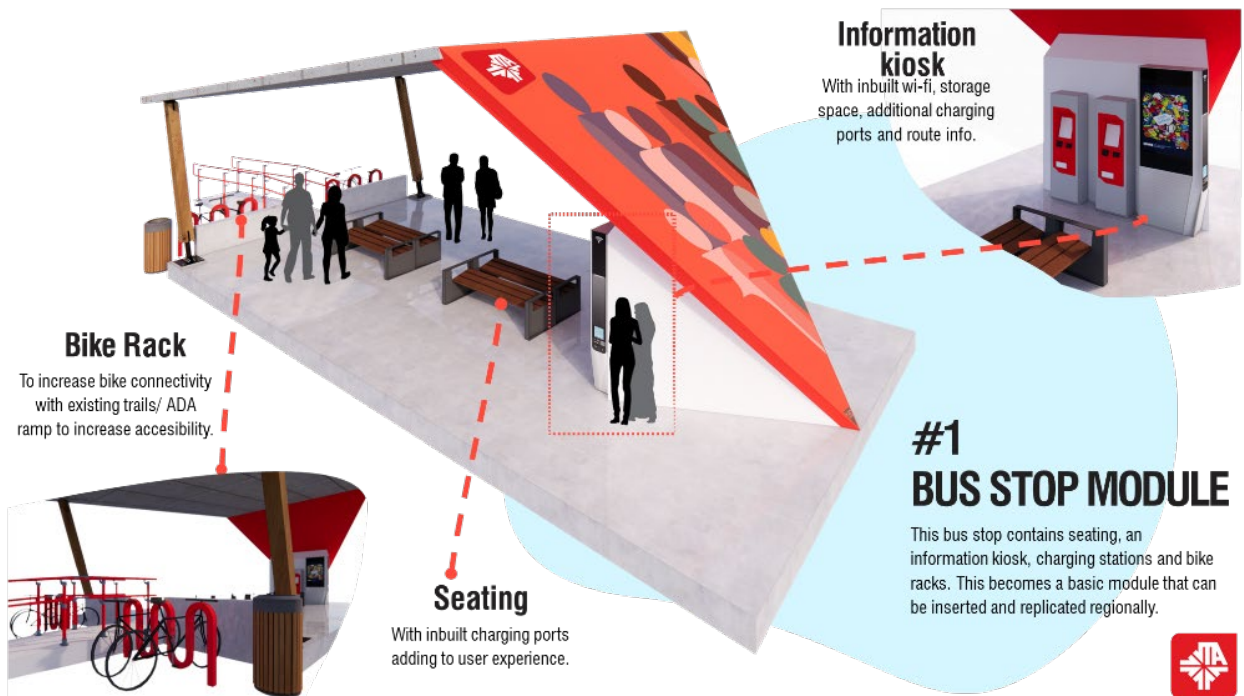


Image credit: JTA.

Recommendations Summary

Each of the three scenarios in this report represents meaningful improvements to public transit service in Nassau County.

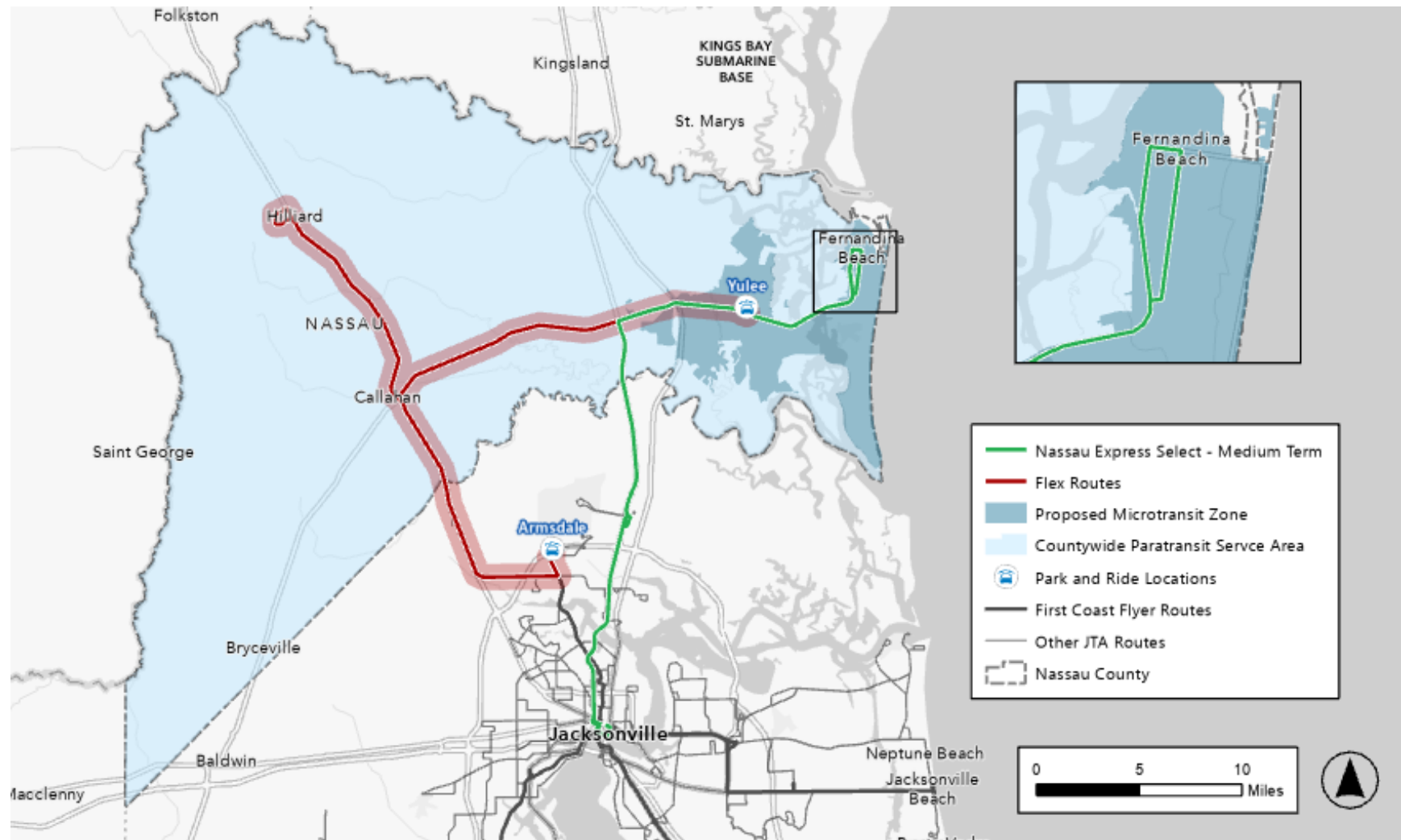
- In the near term, Nassau County can improve services by modernizing demand-response services, as well as by adding trips to the Nassau Express Select service.
- In the medium term, Nassau County could introduce flex routes connecting Callahan and Hilliard with the broader region, as well as further improve the Nassau Express Select and other transportation partnerships.
- In the long term, Nassau County can build on its public transit successes to achieve its vision of robust transportation access that reflects the County's position as a dynamic, fast-growing part of the Northeast Florida region.

The recommendations from this service framework technical report are summarized in Table 27. All proposed service changes are visualized in Figure 56.

Table 27. Service Recommendations

Time Horizon	Recommendation	Partners
Short-Term (1-2 Years)	1: Expand Nassau Express Select Service	Nassau County, JTA
	2: Modernize Demand-Response Service	Nassau County, JTA
	3: Facilitate First- and Last-Mile Service	Nassau County, JTA, Private Sector
	4: Improve Mobility Hub Visibility	Nassau County, JTA, Municipalities, Property Owners
Medium-Term (3-5 Years)	5: Introduce New Flex Routes	Nassau County, JTA
	6: Extend Nassau Express Select	Nassau County, JTA
	7: Continue Demand-Response Modernization	Nassau County, JTA
	8: New and Improved Mobility Hubs	Nassau County, JTA, Municipalities, Property Owners
Long-Term (5+ Years)	9: Expand Demand-Response / Microtransit	Nassau County, JTA
	10: Increase Nassau Express Select Service	Nassau County, JTA
	11: Expand First- and Last-Mile Options	Nassau County, JTA, Private Sector
	12: Modernize and Expand Mobility Hubs	Nassau County, JTA, Municipalities, Property Owners

Figure 56. Summary of All Service Changes



Implementation Plan

The Implementation Plan summarizes the proposed service recommendations identified by agency and community leaders to support existing and anticipated future mobility needs. This section outlines the implementation steps and schedule for the five-year and ten-year planning periods. The Study recommendations will be incorporated into the County's five-year Capital Improvement Plan.

Implementation Schedule

Table 28 presents the target years for implementing each recommendation proposed as part of the Nassau County Transit Study. This schedule may be revised based on customer feedback, service performance, or funding availability. Public-private partnerships may present opportunities to implement employer- or tourism-focused transportation on an accelerated timeline.

Table 28: Implementation Schedule

Improvement Category	Recommendation	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Operational	1. Expand Nassau Express Select Service										
Operational	2. Modernize Demand-Response Service										
Policy	3. Facilitate First- and Last-Mile Service via Employment or Tourism Partnerships										
Capital/Policy	4. Improve Mobility Hub Visibility										
Operational	5. Introduce New Flex Routes										
Operational	6. Extend Nassau Express Select to Fernandina Beach										
Operational/ Policy	7. Continue Demand-Response Modernization										
Capital	8. New and Improved Mobility Hubs										
Operational	9. Expand and Improve Demand-Response Service										
Operational	10. Improve Frequency of Nassau Express Select										
Policy	11. Expand First- and Last-Mile Options										
Capital	12. Modernize and Expand Mobility Hubs										

Action Plan

Table 29 details the actions necessary to implement the proposed recommendations in each scenario. These steps are intended to be undertaken collaboratively by local partners, including Nassau County and the JTA (as the transit provider and designated Community Transportation Coordinator for Nassau County). Transit service levels will be determined by Nassau County, which will provide local match for state and federal funds; JTA will assist with planning and will operate or implement most types of transit service recommended.

Table 29. Implementation Actions by Recommendation and Scenario

Recommendation	Scenario	Action	Lead Partner	Supporting Partner(s)
1. Expand Nassau Express Select service	Short-Term	Acquire additional vehicles and hire additional drivers to meet expanded service recommendations.	JTA	Nassau County
		Add a stop at River City Marketplace outside of Jacksonville to provide an additional for riders.	JTA	River City Marketplace
2. Modernize demand-response service	Short-Term	Convert Island Hopper to a microtransit zone.	JTA	Amelia Island Municipalities, Nassau County
		Add a second microtransit zone to serve the mainland portion of the Fernandina Beach-Yulee urbanized area.	JTA	Nassau County
		Set up payment and ride ordering for the microtransit zones through the MyJTA app.	JTA	
		Limit paratransit ridership to the rural areas of the county, with urbanized area residents using microtransit instead.	JTA	Nassau County
3. Facilitate first- and last-mile service via employment or tourism partnerships	Short-Term	Establish relationships with the local tourism industry and large employers to develop first- and last-mile connections in cooperation with these stakeholders.	Nassau County, Urbanized Area Municipalities	JTA
		Seek private-sector partnerships to help fund the system.	Nassau County, Urbanized Area Municipalities	JTA

Recommendation	Scenario	Action	Lead Partner	Supporting Partner(s)
		If possible, integrate payment for first- and last-mile modes with the JTA App.	JTA	
4. Improve mobility hub visibility	Short-Term	Improve the visibility of existing infrastructure at the Yulee Winn-Dixie stop on the Nassau Express Select	JTA	Nassau County
		Add signage and other infrastructure at the proposed River City Marketplace stop.	JTA	
5. Introduce new flex routes	Medium-Term	Investigate new flex routes in Nassau County, connecting Yulee, Callahan, Hilliard, and the Armsdale Park & Ride. Operations would function similar to the Clay County Community Transportation routes, with the ability to deviate up to ¾ mile from the main route upon request.	JTA	Nassau County, Yulee, Callahan, Hilliard
6. Extend Nassau Express Select to Fernandina Beach	Medium-Term	Explore extending Nassau Express Select to Fernandina Beach. Determine the route to take and where the bus should stop to improve access for residents and visitors.	JTA	Fernandina Beach, Nassau County
		When selecting a stop location, the potential for a future mobility hub should be considered.	Fernandina Beach, JTA	Nassau County
7. Continue demand-response modernization	Medium-Term	If flex routes are implemented, consider limiting demand-response service to passengers with disabilities to maximize service to these people while refocusing some funding to improve flex routes and other regional service.	JTA	Nassau County
8. New and improved mobility hubs	Medium-Term	Investigate potential mobility hubs throughout Nassau County, based on ridership, other connections, and priority origins/destinations.	JTA, Nassau County	Municipalities
		Future development such as housing or retail projects should be considered in the evaluation of potential mobility hubs.	Nassau County	Municipalities
9. Expand and improve demand-response service	Long-Term	Acquire additional vehicles and hire additional drivers to meet expanded service recommendations.	JTA	

Recommendation	Scenario	Action	Lead Partner	Supporting Partner(s)
		Evaluate expanding service boundaries to cover new areas of development.	JTA	Nassau County, Municipalities
		Evaluate extending hours of operation to cover employer shift times or overnight hours.	JTA	
		Upgrade JTA App to incorporate live vehicle tracking, trip reservations, and integrated payment.	JTA	
10. Improve frequency of Nassau Express Select	Long-Term	Acquire additional vehicles and hire additional drivers to meet expanded service recommendations.	JTA	
		Explore the converting the Callahan/Hilliard/Armsdale flex route to Nassau Express Select service based on ridership.	JTA	Nassau County, Callahan, Hilliard
11. Expand first- and last-mile options	Long-Term	Continue to develop partnerships with local private sector employers and tourism companies to provide connections to jobs throughout Nassau County and tourist destinations throughout the urbanized area.	Nassau County, Urbanized Area Municipalities	JTA
12. Modernize and expand mobility hubs	Long-Term	Update mobility hubs within Nassau County at key transit connection points based on ridership and multi-modal connections.	JTA	Nassau County, Municipalities
		Use JTA's existing mobility hub design guidelines.	JTA	

Resource Requirements

Table 30 shows the annual operations and maintenance estimated costs associated with each scenario and recommendation. These costs are based on current observed values where appropriate, with updates based on JTA's anticipated cost structure in 2024. Additionally, the table includes potential federal and state funding sources that may be used to offset a portion of the operations and maintenance costs, as well as the number of vehicles required to operate each service. The Total Annual Costs will be refined based on future service changes, contract negotiations, and available grant funding.

Table 30. Annual Resource Requirements by Scenario

Scenario	Service/Recommendation	Annual Revenue Hours	Annual Revenue Miles	Cost per Revenue Hour	Cost per Revenue Mile	Annual Operating Expenses (2024 \$)	Funding Program(s)	Local Funding Share (%)	Est. Local Share (2024 \$)	Vehicles Required	New Vehicles Required
Current Service	Demand-Response (Paratransit/ Registered Paratransit/Island Hopper)*	25,025	331,881	\$46.97	N/A	\$1,175,454	FTA Sec. 5311, FDOT TD	20%	\$235,091	14	N/A
	Nassau Express Select**	2,117	58,853	\$152.14	N/A	\$322,089	FTA Sec. 5311	50%	\$161,045	1	N/A
	Current Service Total					\$1,497,543			\$396,135	15	0
Short-Term (1-2 Years)	1: Expand Nassau Express Select Service	3,210	95,658	\$42.00	N/A	\$134,820	FTA Sec. 5307	50%	\$67,410	1	0
	2: Modernize Demand-Response Service: Introduce ReadIRide in Yulee and on Amelia Island***	7,166	29,920	\$31.01	N/A	\$222,212	FTA Sec. 5307	50%	\$111,106	4 (Est.)	0 (Use Existing Fleet)
	2: Modernize Demand-Response Service: Revise Paratransit Boundaries to Rural Trips Only****	N/A	598,708	N/A	\$1.51	\$904,049	FTA Sec. 5311, FDOT TD	20%	\$180,810	10 (Est.)	0 (Use Existing Fleet)
	3: Facilitate First- and Last-Mile Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	4: Improve Mobility Hub Visibility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Short-Term Scenario Total					\$1,261,081			\$359,326	15	0
Medium-Term (3-5 Years)	5: Introduce New Flex Route: Hilliard-Callahan-Yulee*****	3,060	90,576	\$209.89	N/A	\$642,263	FTA Sec. 5311	50%	\$321,132	1	1
	5: Introduce New Flex Route: Hilliard-Callahan-Armsdale P&R*****	2,295	68,544	\$209.89	N/A	\$481,698	FTA Sec. 5311	50%	\$240,849	1	1
	6: Extend Nassau Express Select to Fernandina Beach	4,013	115,239	\$42.00	N/A	\$168,525	FTA Sec. 5307	50%	\$84,263	1	0
	7: Continue Demand-Response Modernization: Revise Paratransit Eligibility to TD Trips Only****	15,015	478,966	N/A	\$1.51	\$723,239	FDOT TD	20%	\$144,648	8	0 (Use Existing Fleet)
	8: New and Improved Mobility Hubs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Medium-Term Scenario Total+					\$2,237,937			\$790,891	15	2
Long-Term (5+ Years)	9: Expand Demand-Response/ ReadIRide*****	10,749	44,880	\$31.01	N/A	\$333,318	FTA Sec. 5307	50%	\$166,659	6	2
	10: Increase Nassau Express Select Service	6,475	185,962	\$42.00	N/A	\$271,950	FTA Sec. 5307	50%	\$135,975	2	1
	11: Expand First- and Last-Mile Options	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	12: Modernize and Expand Mobility Hubs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Long-Term Scenario Total++					\$2,452,468			\$1,009,262	18	3
Notes	* Annual revenue hours and costs for current NassauTRANSIT demand-response services are calculated from 2021-2022 NTD reporting data.										
	** Revenue hours and costs for current Nassau Express Select service are calculated from revenue hours and expenses as reported in JTA's 2023 TDP Update.										
	*** ReadIRide costs are drawn from service data from existing ReadIRide zones. Service would operate Weekdays and Saturdays, as in all existing service areas.										
	**** Future Paratransit/Registered Paratransit costs are estimated at \$1.51 per passenger mile, consistent with JTA's March 2024 CTC application for Nassau County. In the Short-Term scenario, paratransit boundaries would be revised to cover rural areas only, with costs estimated using 100% of JTA's projected 598,708 TD passenger miles for 2024. Miles and hours are reduced to 80% of existing service totals in the Medium-Term scenario, when eligibility is revised to cover TD-eligible trips only.										
	***** Costs for flex route service are drawn from JTA's 2023 TDP Update.										
	***** ReadIRide expansion in the Long-Term scenario represents a 50% increase in revenue miles and hours from the Medium-Term scenario.										
	+ Medium-Term Scenario total includes ReadIRide service from Short-Term Scenario, in addition to Medium-Term improvements.										
	++ Long-Term Scenario total includes flex routes and demand-response revisions from Medium-Term Scenario, in addition to Long-Term improvements.										

Implementation Summary

Following the completion of this 2024 Nassau County Transit Study, it is recommended that Nassau County and JTA continue to build on the working relationships established during the study process. As future service operations are defined, Nassau County and JTA should convene formal, ongoing meetings of agency staff and key community advisors to identify issues, communicate needs, and plan for future service improvements.

Major takeaways from the implementation recommendations are as follows:

- Implementation of the study's recommendations will involve collaboration among Nassau County, JTA, and local/municipal partners.
- Nassau County will be the primary funding partner for local share contributions
- Nassau County and JTA will work together on service marketing, customer engagement, and local partnerships, which are further discussed in the Marketing Strategic Plan section.

Marketing Strategic Plan

This section of the report reviews Nassau County's existing marketing efforts and presents best practices for how to improve the marketing and branding of transit services throughout NassauTRANSIT to enhance awareness of services and boost ridership.

Existing Marketing

NassauTRANSIT has several existing marketing efforts to inform the public about the three existing services offered by the agency, through the Nassau County Council on Aging (NCCOA). These marketing actions fall into three categories:

- Tools and Materials: Website and public documents
- Communications: Social media promotion
- Community Engagement: Public outreach

Marketing activities are a collaborative effort between Nassau County, NCCOA, and JTA.

Tools and Materials

In addition to providing information on the transit services offered, the NassauTRANSIT [website](#) includes frequently asked questions and contact information for customer service requests. Images of the website Homepage can be seen in Figure 57, and webpages for their demand-response and paratransit services are shown in Figure 58 and Figure 59 respectively.

Figure 57. NassauTRANSIT Homepage

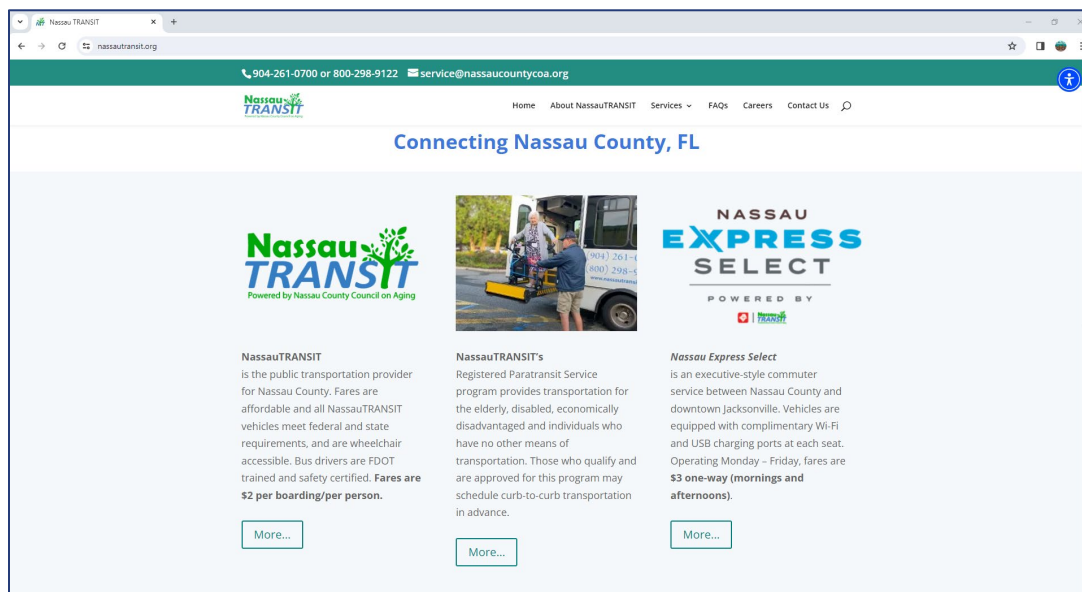


Figure 58. Demand-Response Webpage

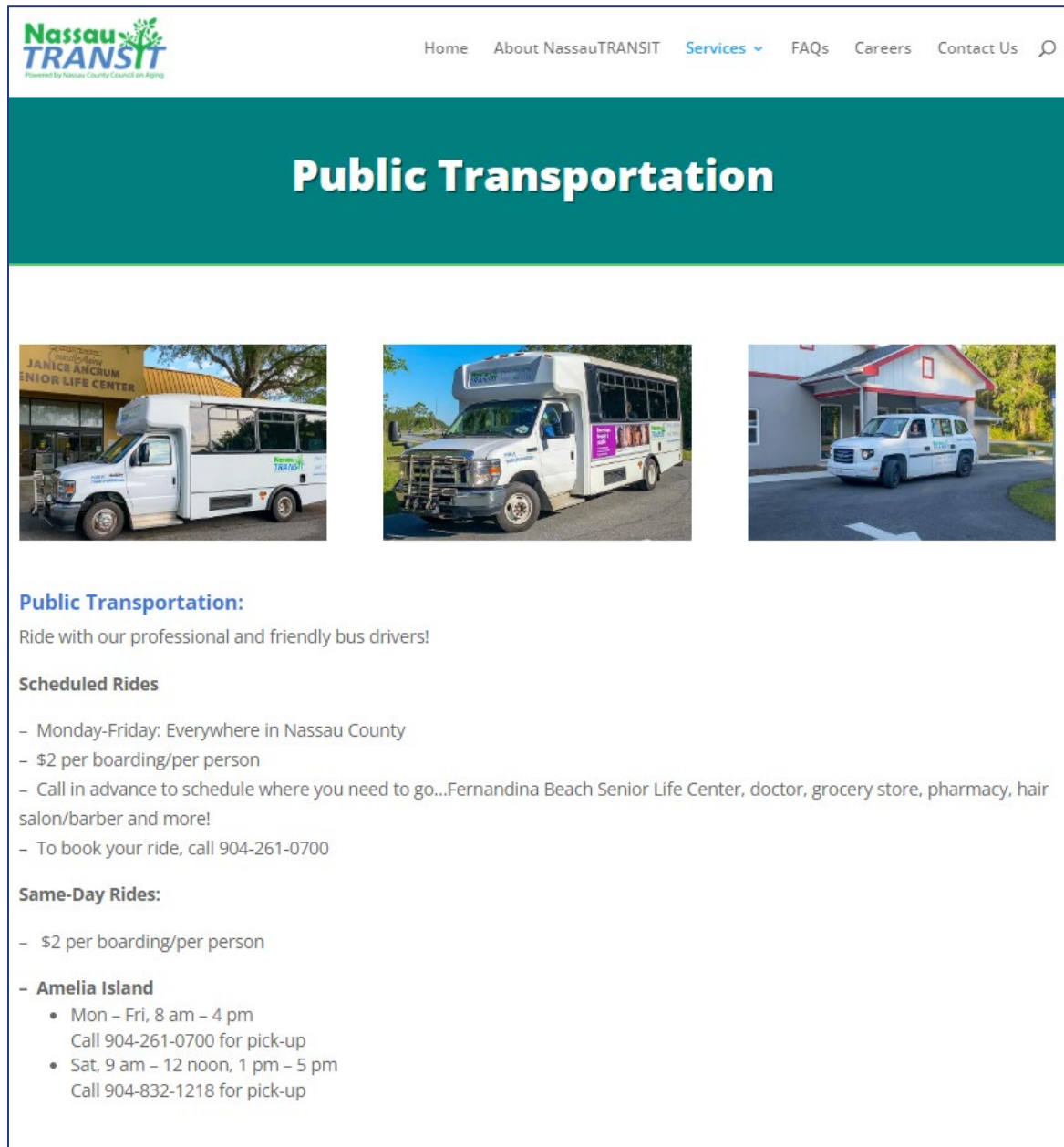


Figure 59. Paratransit Webpage

Home About NassauTRANSIT Services ▾ FAQs Careers Contact Us 🔍

Registered Paratransit



Registered Paratransit:

Scheduled transportation for important appointments

- Registered Paratransit provides scheduled transportation for the elderly, disabled, economically disadvantaged and individuals who have no other means of transportation. Those who qualify and are approved for this program may schedule curb-to-curb transportation in advance.
- Do I qualify? – [check here](#) – [verifica aquí](#)
- Scheduled Rides
 - Everywhere in Nassau County: Monday-Friday 7 am – 3:30 pm

Call 904-845-3331, option #6 to schedule (at least 5 days in advance); approved application required

To book your ride, call 904-845-3331, option #6 (approved application required)

Please follow these steps to determine if you qualify for Registered Paratransit Service:

- Download the **Registered Customer Program Application Form – Formulario de Solicitud del Programa de Clientes Registrados**
- Complete Parts 1 and 2; keep Part 3 for your records
- Return Parts 1 and 2 to:

Email to:
service@nassaucountycoa.org

or

Mail or fax to:
NassauTRANSIT

JTA has a dedicated [webpage](#) for the Nassau Express Select with information on fares, schedule, and hours of operation, as shown in Figure 60.

Figure 60. JTA Nassau Express Select Webpage

Nassau Express Select

At Your Service

Brought to you by the Jacksonville Transportation Authority (JTA) and Nassau County Council on Aging, **Nassau Express Select** offers commuters an executive-style, affordable ride between Nassau County and the [Jacksonville Regional Transportation Center at LaVilla \(JRTC\)](#) in downtown Jacksonville.

Nassau Express Select vehicles offer comfortable seating and modern-day conveniences like complimentary Wi-Fi and USB charging ports. In addition, all vehicles are equipped with wheelchair access.

USING THE SERVICE IS EASY

Simply...

- Walk to or drive over and park at the Lofton Square Shopping Center in Yulee, located on the corner of Amelia Concourse and A1A.
- Board the shuttle at the **Nassau Express Select** bus shelter near Winn-Dixie and leave the driving to our professional team of operators.
- Arrive in downtown Jacksonville, ready to go!

Fares

- One-way Cash Fare: \$3*

Unlimited Rides

Enjoy unlimited Nassau Express Select rides if purchased with the [MyJTA app](#).

- 1-day Pass: \$5
- 31-day Pass: \$90

*Based on income eligibility, some residents of Nassau County may qualify for a reduced fare. Contact NassauTRANSIT for information.

Hours of Operation

Service is offered from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Service is not available Saturdays, Sundays or holidays.

Schedule

Monday - Friday only

NORTHBOUND					
JRTC at LaVilla	--	--	4:45 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
Yulee Winn-Dixie	6:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
SOUTHBOUND					
Yulee Winn-Dixie	6:40 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
JRTC at LaVilla	7:20 a.m.	7:50 a.m.	6:10 p.m.	--	--

[VIEW OUR INTERACTIVE MAP](#)

NassauTRANSIT buses are branded with the agency's logo and the name of the service offered. This provides brand recognition on the vehicles while they travel their routes and can indicate to residents that a bus route passes by their area and may be a transportation option for them. NassauTRANSIT vehicles and a bus stop are shown in Figure 61 and Figure 62, respectively.

Figure 61. NassauTRANSIT Vehicles



Figure 62. Island Hopper Bus Stop

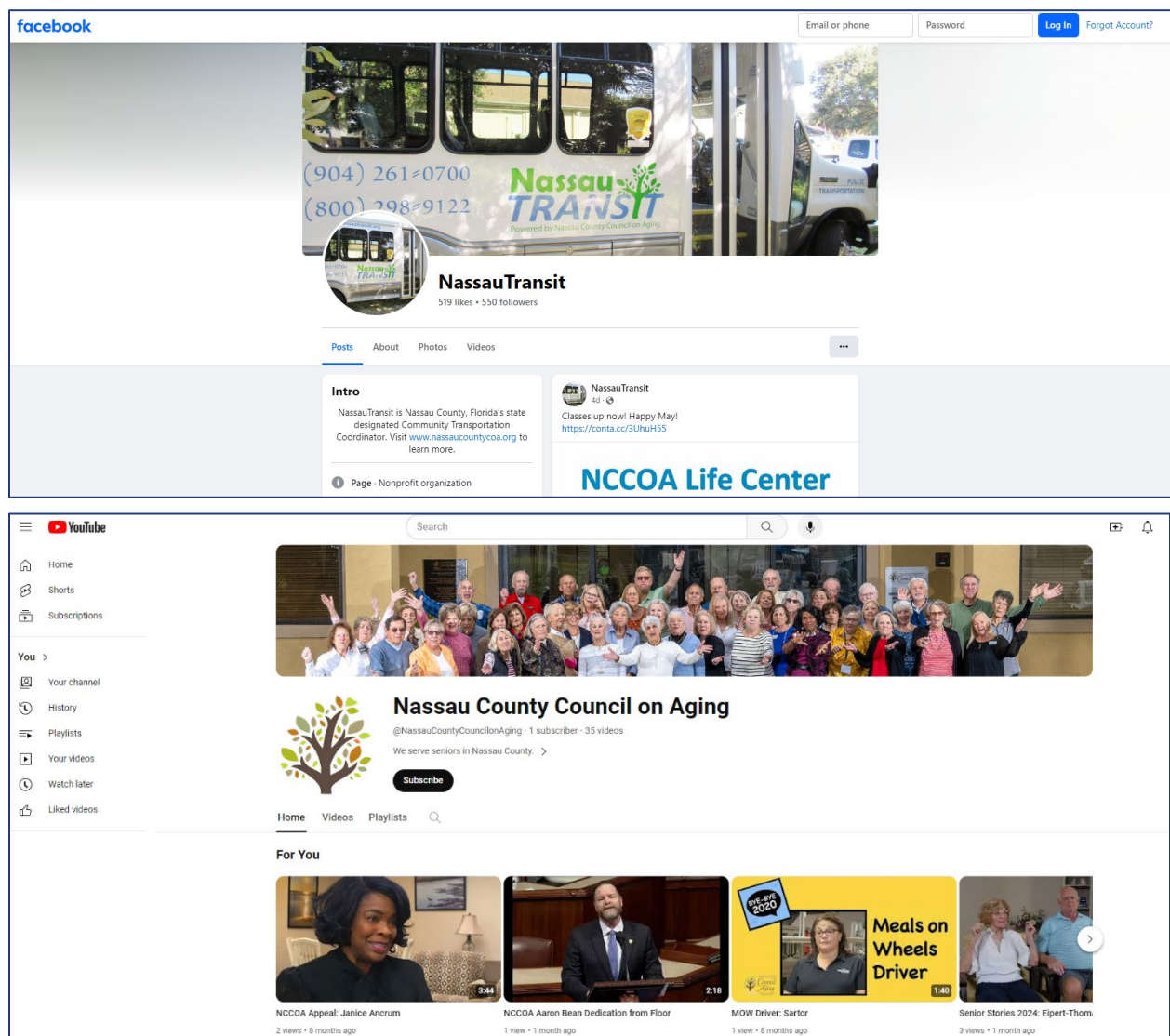


Communications

To keep the public informed through social media channels, NCCOA operates a [Facebook page](#) for NassauTRANSIT and a [YouTube channel](#), for the Council on Aging specifically, with information on transit, both shown in Figure 63. While the YouTube channel is specific to the NCCOA, the Facebook page could be utilized to improve outreach to members of the public through expanded and improved use. Currently, the page reposts information about the NCCOA's initiatives. Upon the transfer of operations to JTA, the Facebook page should be used solely to post transit-related information about transit operations, events and opportunities, and public engagement instead of general NCCOA information.

NCCOA operates a telephone number and email address for customer service questions about NassauTRANSIT. The phone line can be reached at 904-261-0700 or 800-298-9122 and the email address is service@nassaucountycoa.org.

Figure 63. NassauTRANSIT / NCCOA Social Media



Community Engagement

NCCOA conducts outreach with community service organizations. The County also conducts public engagement efforts in conjunction with long-range planning and visioning efforts such as their Transit Plan (2015) and 2030 Comprehensive Plan (2012). While these efforts are essential activities for transit agencies to participate in, Nassau County's transit system could benefit from more consistent, ongoing advertising and outreach within the local community.

Community survey responses and stakeholder engagement conducted in the early phase of the study show many individuals in Nassau County are unaware of NassauTRANSIT's existing services. Some survey respondents indicated confusion about eligibility requirements, including the impression that the system is available only to older adults or people with disabilities.

Branding

Branding Strategy

Brand development and branding strategies can take different forms depending on the agency, services, and context. Brand development and strategy encompasses the following questions and processes:

- What values will the agency's brand stand for? Typical transit agency brand values include:
 - Service reliability
 - Convenience
 - Passenger comfort and safety
 - Travel freedom.
 - Increasingly transit brands have reflected broader community goals such as environmental sustainability and social equity.
- What promises will the brand convey to current and potential passengers?
- What personality will the brand convey through its marketing?

When building a brand, defining what *is* and what *is not* included in the brand are equally important components. For example, in the case of travel markets and travel choices/options, a transit brand should seek to gain a greater market share of trips made in a region. Understanding the mobility needs of a community – often a desire for frequent, rapid, origin-to-destination service – suggests that a brand evokes a sense of direction, expediency, and reliability. But if parts of an existing brand are favorably viewed, maintaining and incorporating those elements may be wise. If the existing brand suffers from a negative public image, the transit agency may want to define a new brand as distinctly as possible from existing services.

It is also important in brand strategy development to consider the long-term vision for the transit system and service. A brand should be associated with a transit agency's long-range plan and vision for regional mobility. A brand can help define where the agency wants to be in five, ten, or more years into the future, and help define messaging around an agency's long-term goals, values, and role in the community.

Brand Management

Brand management refers to the continued maintenance and upkeep of the brand. This does not mean that an agency should develop a new brand from one year to the next. Rather, brand management is often the bridge between the agency's brand and its marketing strategy. As discussed, marketing relates to the communication strategy that promotes the transit provider and their service offerings, with the goal of maintaining and growing ridership, or how investing in and using public transportation can help communities achieve other goals and provide wider value and enhance the reputation of the service.

Marketing Recommendations

The following marketing recommendations can help Nassau County and JTA improve customer satisfaction and awareness of transit options.

1. **Conduct regular customer surveys** to stay current and informed of rider concerns and needs. A survey should be developed and distributed at least annually to hear from riders about current conditions and opinions. This could help maintain and grow ridership by adapting to customer wants and needs and prevent issues from developing beyond solving.
2. **Keep vehicles in good condition** through regular maintenance and cleaning. Maintaining clean and well-operating vehicles prevents riders from being discouraged by dirty vehicles or delays caused by maintenance issues.
3. **Conduct regular outreach to Nassau County residents** to ensure they are aware of available transit services. Additional outreach should be conducted if any of the new services recommended in the Service Framework Technical Report are implemented.
4. **Update fare payment systems** on Nassau County services to allow for fare payment through a mobile App, such as the MyJTA App.

Branding Best Practices

Rebranding transit services can present challenges and opportunities for transit providers. While rebranding can sometimes cause concern about confusing or alienating existing customers, it can also create an opportunity to clarify service offerings and engage in consistent marketing to reach new riders. However, careful and thoughtful rebranding can create a new image for existing services that better frames the benefits both services provide.

The following best practices address how to utilize existing branding of NassauTRANSIT and the JTA to cover the new areas of service.

1. **Establish clear branding guidelines** for all services in Nassau County
2. **Rebrand the existing Island Hopper service** using JTA's ReditRide platform (or equivalent service), marketing materials, and service standards.
3. **Improve branding and visibility of bus stops** and create a mobility hub at the Yulee Winn-Dixie Park & Ride, and in the future use JTA's existing mobility hub design guidelines to further develop this and other potential hub locations.
4. If implementing new routes in the future, **provide clear branding and marketing for the new services.**
5. **Connect with local partners** to create strong branding for potential first- and last-mile options, such as micromobility or microtransit
6. **Connect JTA's customer service infrastructure** to the existing NassauTRANSIT website.

7. Over time, **incorporate the Nassau County transit services into JTA's website**, similar to how the Nassau Express Select is included on JTA's website. Consider maintaining the nassautransit.org domain name as a link to JTA's website for consistency.
8. **Add NassauTRANSIT routes to JTA's [online route map](#) and [trip planning](#) webpages.**
9. Should the branding be changed in the future for any existing NassauTRANSIT services, **rebrand vehicle exteriors.**

Considerations for Future Updates

Where logos are present, they should be updated to reflect the operator of the service. If a service is operated in conjunction with JTA, both logos should be present. This includes logos on physical infrastructure, such as vehicles and stops, and marketing materials, such as on websites, social media, and printed materials.

Marketing Summary

Nassau County and JTA should work to create clear, measurable goals for their marketing efforts. Goals should be targeted to help improve existing marketing and expand the reach of marketing efforts to county residents. In the future, the County and JTA should develop an annual marketing plan to provide a clear pathway towards achieving those goals. Some recommendations for goals are included below.

- **Establish branding guidelines** for existing services operating under JTA jurisdiction and update marketing materials accordingly.
- **Develop an annual marketing and promotion plan** to identify and commit to specific outreach actions, including attendance at community events, free or reduced-fare promotions, and paid advertising.
- **Set annual engagement targets** for customers reached via in-person outreach, community organizations, online marketing, and social media. JTA and Nassau County should track performance year-to-year.

By building on the partnerships created through the Nassau County Transit Study, Nassau County, and the JTA will work together to implement recommendations and ensure customers around the region can take advantage of a more robust and integrated public transit system in Nassau County.

Conclusion

As an update to the 2015 Nassau County Transit Study, this study is an opportunity to review existing transit services and assess the opportunities to address growth and additional mobility needs across Nassau County. In partnership with JTA, Nassau County led a public and stakeholder engagement process, and a robust technical analysis to document gaps and needs in the transportation network and develop a set of key recommendations to meet those needs.

Through this analysis, a framework for transit service was developed that introduced innovative and cost-effective strategies for addressing these needs. The result is a 5-10 year “road map” for transit investment that focuses on the following elements:

- Modernization of demand-response services with effective marketing, technology, and delivery
- Expanding express and flex-route services to better meet the needs of existing and potential riders
- Capital investments to support the maintenance, operation, and visibility of transit services
- An inventory of best practices related to marketing and promotion of transit.

Equally importantly, the study process convened a group of leaders in Nassau County that are passionate about the development of transit service and will help ensure the plan’s successful implementation. This included planning and transportation professionals, business leaders, transit users, and County staff. The implementation and marketing plans outline steps that these partners can take to improve transit service throughout Nassau County to meet the region’s diverse needs.

By implementing this plan, Nassau County, the JTA, and local partners can address transportation needs identified by stakeholders and position Nassau County’s transit system to support the County’s future growth and development.

From: [Kelly Gibson](#)
To: [PAB 2023](#)
Cc: [Planning Department](#); [Jeremiah Glisson](#); [Charles George](#)
Subject: Resources on Parking Standards
Date: Monday, March 6, 2023 9:35:44 AM
Attachments: [PAS-Report-2002 Parking Standards.pdf](#)

Good Morning PAB Members,

The board requested some initial information about parking standards at the joint meeting with the City Commission on February 22, 2023. The City's parking standards are found in the LDC in [Chapter 7 \(link\)](#). Additionally, I have attached a Planning Report about parking standards, but it is dated from 2002. There are, however, several recent helpful articles linked below.

Please keep in mind that I do not anticipate the PAB will delve into this issue until the fall timeframe given the range of other actions we are presently working on. For now, this is just a nice starting point to begin understanding the situation. I am certain there are more resources available and I will pass them at future meetings.

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy: <https://www.lincolninst.edu/publications/articles/2022-10-shifting-gears-eliminating-off-street-parking-requirements>

Walker Consultants: <https://walkerconsultants.com/blog/2019/02/13/are-parking-minimums-a-thing-of-the-past/>

2018 Article: <https://www.planning.org/planning/2018/oct/peopleoverparking/>

2022 Article: <https://www.planning.org/planning/2022/spring/a-business-case-for-dropping-parking-minimums/> (Fernandina Beach is listed in the report article for having no parking requirements in the CBD.)

Resources from Strong Towns: <https://www.strongtowns.org/parking> (There are several links here that are helpful.)

Streets Blog: <https://usa.streetsblog.org/2022/01/31/analysis-the-decline-and-fall-of-mandatory-parking-minimums/>

Environmental and Energy Study Institute: <https://www.eesi.org/articles/view/how-eliminating-parking-actually-makes-cities-better>

Reinventing Parking: <https://www.reinventingparking.org/2019/08/dont-worry-abolish-minimums.html>

Have a great week and see you on Wednesday!

Sincerely,

An aerial photograph of a large parking lot filled with cars. The cars are arranged in neat rows, with some spaces left empty. The cars are mostly white, black, and red. The perspective is from directly above, looking down at the parking area.

Parking Standards

Edited by
Michael Davidson and Fay Dolnick



American Planning Association

Planning Advisory Service
Report Number 7511

Michael Davidson is an APA research associate who is the staff manager for the Planning Advisory Service and the coeditor of *Zoning News*. He has been with APA for six years and has his Master's degree in Public Service Management from DePaul University. Fay Dolnick is also a research associate; she has been with APA for 16 years. Davidson and Dolnick were the editors for PAS Report 481/482, *A Glossary of Zoning, Development, and Planning Terms*, which will be updated and expanded in spring 2003.

Jason Wittenberg, author of the chapter, "The Dynamics of Off-Street Parking," is a planner with the Minneapolis City Planning Department. His previous work on the subject of parking includes *PAS Memo*, August 1998, "Rethinking Parking Policies and Regulations."

The editors and author thank Michael Orange, a transportation demand management planner in the Minneapolis City Planning Department, and Chris Luz, PE, AICP, vice president and national director of parking services for HNTB Corporation for their helpful comments and suggestions on that chapter.

The editors thank PAS research associates, Barry Bain, AICP, and Anne Loucks, and former PAS research assistants, Heather Campbell and Nate Hutcheson, for their help in compiling these standards.

This survey of parking standards was made possible by the fees paid by PAS subscribers; the PAS staff wants to take this opportunity to thank our subscribers for supporting our work. We hope that what we return to you in the PAS Reports, PAS Memos, and the inquiry responses reflect not just our desire to give you the best planning information available but that it makes you all consider the complex and demanding work that you and other planners do. This report was generated by your need for parking standards. To satisfy that need, we turn back to the work you do. These standards come exclusively from planners working at the local level. PAS services attempt to bring you all closer to each other's work and achievements by letting you know what others are doing in the field. We hope you are as appreciative of those efforts as we are.

Cover design by Lisa Barton; this report is printed on recyclable paper.

All photos by Michael Davidson.

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Parking Standards

Edited by

MICHAEL DAVIDSON AND FAY DOLNICK

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Introduction

inevitably, questions about parking appear among the top five inquiries made each year of the Planning Advisory Service. There are 16 PAS Reports listed under parking in the subject index for the series (<http://www.planning.org/pas/subject.html>) and numerous other reports include sections that discuss parking.

The prevalence of questions and the number of publications about parking should not be surprising. In U.S. society, the reliance on the automobile and accommodating auto travel has placed an emphasis on the built environment that supports, and is supported by, automobile use. The standards that require development to put in place a supply of parking spaces to serve the demand created by automobile users have dimensions that affect a community's economic development, environment, design, and social equity, among others.

The economic dimensions include the cost to build and maintain parking and customer access to the goods and services provided by local businesses. Environmentally, there is growing sensitivity toward impervious surfaces, especially parking lots, which can add to the amount and velocity of precipitation runoff and carry within it chemicals harmful to water sources. Additionally, there are cost implications to treating this increased runoff and the pollution that results from it. The prevalence of parking lots and structures, their spacing within the streetscape, their landscaping, and their architectural design can have dramatic effects on urban design, especially in districts with distinctive character. Standards directly affect

the amount of space and the size of structures dedicated to parking. Finally, in terms of socioeconomics, access to parking can affect the funding, scheduling, and use of alternative modes of transportation. For example, if parking readily accommodates all demand, it may act as a disincentive to the use of transportation other than the automobile, which, in turn, could reduce the use of public transit. The people most likely to need access to public transit to commercial services and human services might then see their access negatively affected by this deference to the automobile and automobile users.

While planners and developers have usually recognized these dimensions of the parking infrastructure, the public has of late become aware of the role parking standards play in shaping a community. And that public is asking for change. We chose to update our parking standards information in a new PAS Report in large part because planners who have posed inquiries to PAS over the past 10 years—the period in which we reviewed inquiries posted on the topic of parking—have reported a change in philosophy in their communities. Many suggest that residents, developers, and lenders find parking standards to be excessive, meaning that these citizens sometimes perceive that requirements result in more spaces than are necessary to meet demand or in “wasted” space that might be put to better use. Gathering standards from a number of communities both geographically and demographically diverse is our attempt to give planners a range of standards. With that range in hand, planners should be able to offer standards to their constituencies that better fit the goals of their community, or of a district, a neighborhood, or a range of uses within that community. The population figures we provide here are drawn from *The County and City Data Book: 2000: A Statistical Abstract Supplement*, 13th edition, updated through March 2002 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2001).

Another factor that has played a role in our decision to review parking standards is a change in development patterns, particularly the increasing prevalence of mixed-use developments in which parking can be shared. The chapter in this report on the dynamics of off-street parking discusses the methods that some communities use to help calculate shared parking arrangements.

We have also made an effort to address two important types of parking standards that were relatively ignored in previous reports: parking standards for bicycles and maximum parking requirements. At the beginning of this report, you will find three lists of uses: all the uses listed in the report; those uses for which we have provided bicycle parking standards; and those uses for which we have provided minimum and maximum parking standards. The latter two make it easy to find those uses with bicycle and maximum standards in addition to the names and populations of the communities that employ them.

We provide bicycle standards for the same reason we provide auto standards: to give planners some idea of the range of standards in use in communities other than their own. And we hope to encourage planners to address requirements for the supply of bicycle parking with input from residents and business owners in their community where such standards do not exist.

Maximum requirements for parking limit the total number of spaces required by a use. As noted in this report’s chapter on the dynamics of off-street parking, parking maximums have been used most extensively in downtown areas, but establishing a maximum standard can be an effective tool for communities interested in managing stormwater, increasing densities, and meeting transportation demand management objectives throughout the community.

Combined with parking minimums, maximum standards limit the range of parking spaces supplied. Maximum standards are typically based on one of three criteria. Some communities set a ratio per number of square feet of building area to establish a maximum. Others base the maximum on some aspect of the minimum standard (e.g., if one space is the minimum requirement, 1.5 spaces might be the maximum). The third type of maximum occurs when a municipality provides a limit on the overall number of parking spaces in a particular geographic area (e.g., a downtown or a historic district).

To generate the list of uses in this report, we drew on inquiries to PAS over the last 10 years, past PAS Reports on parking standards, and the terms used in PAS Report No. 491/492, *A Glossary of Zoning, Development, and Planning Terms*, which will be updated in spring 2003. We then performed an on-line search for off-street parking standards for each use.

To counter the confusion caused by widely varying terms for the same use, we have grouped standards under a single term. For example, we chose “blood donor center,” a term used by many communities, and included the standard for Eugene, Oregon, which uses the term “blood bank.” We hope that communities reviewing this report will consider changing their name for a use if it is different from the name provided. Using this report and PAS Report No. 491/492 may result in greater conformity across communities in the terms used to identify uses. Such conformity would make it easier for planners to compare and contrast their standards, not just for parking, but for many other zoning purposes.

Finally, while there is an extensive list of specific uses, we have also provided standards for generic uses. For example, you will find standards for “commercial use, unless otherwise specified” and other such broad categories.

Continuing upgrades to and development of the APA web site should soon make it possible to store this list of standards there, where it will be easy to update on an ongoing basis. This report and other similar reference works will now become “living” documents on the Internet, subject to regular updates without the expense of publication. Access to these reference works will be limited to PAS subscribers. This is our way of expressing our gratitude to the PAS subscribers for supporting this type of work. We hope to save you time and money by providing you with this basic, important, up-to-date information.

The Editors

The Dynamics of Off-Street Parking

At the end of World War II, only a small percentage of U.S. cities had zoning ordinance provisions for off-street parking. This percentage increased greatly during the 1950s and 1960s, and eventually to a point where the overwhelming majority of urban and suburban communities require a minimum supply of off-street parking for new developments. In general terms, public officials have sought to minimize externalities created by development—costs not borne by those who are responsible for the development. In particular, off-street parking standards are an attempt to minimize spillover parking on public streets and to ensure safe and efficient movement of traffic by requiring that the supply of parking at the site of the development is adequate to meet demand.

Although the link is not always well understood, parking and transportation are inseparable. While the American Public Transit Association (2002) has found that the number of people using public transportation during a typical weekday has increased 20 percent since 1995, motor vehicle use continues to expand. U.S. Department of Transportation (2002) figures verify that the number of registered motor vehicles in the United States has increased much faster than the rate of population growth over the past several decades. At the same time, the average vehicle is being driven

more miles annually. These figures show that Americans have developed a seemingly insatiable appetite for mobility. Of course, vehicles require a place to be stored at the end of each trip. A number of development projects dedicate as much or more land area to parking area than to building area.

It's important to recognize that there are a variety of stakeholders in decisions about off-street parking requirements (e.g., developers, business owners and their employees and patrons, community residents, and the general public, all of whom have an interest in mobility and in an attractive physical environment where automobile traffic is not overwhelming and the air is clean to breathe). The amount of parking provided for the range of land uses in a community is an important link between land use, transportation, design, and environmental quality. Not only is thought given to matching the amount of off-street parking required by municipal zoning codes to the actual parking demand, but planners and policy makers increasingly pay attention to the ways in which an excess supply of free or inexpensive parking influences demand and creates externalities. Some studies (Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle 1992; Willson 1992; Willson 1995) indicate that many communities have created parking standards that require developments to build parking spaces far in excess of demand, even given the continuing growth of automobile ownership and use. For example, a Seattle study, *1991 Parking Utilization Study*, found that the average parking supply exceeded average demand by 30 percent at 36 office and industrial sites located in noncentral business district suburban locations in the Seattle area.

Business owners and land developers must balance the expense of providing off-street parking with their desire to ensure that patrons and employees have easy vehicular access to the site. The amount of parking provided varies widely from one development to the next, even among developments sharing similar characteristics. While some choose to minimize the supply of off-street parking, others oversupply parking to the extent that many spaces are rarely used. Some business owners consider visible excess parking a necessary perk for employees and a welcome mat that makes potential patrons aware that there is no shortage of parking serving the business.

In terms of the larger picture, there has been an increasing body of literature during the past decade that examines the relationship between the built environment and transportation choices. The landmark LUTRAQ (Making the Land Use, Transportation and Air Quality Connection) demonstration project (1000 Friends of Oregon 1997) is one example. The project analyzed the differences between conventional suburban development and transit-oriented development scenarios in the western portion of the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area. The study found that the LUTRAQ scenario, based on transit-oriented development, could result in a variety of transportation demand benefits, including a 4 percent reduction in auto ownership rates and fewer vehicle trips per household each day.

Much recent parking literature argues that excessive parking supply discourages alternative modes of transportation, reduces density, increases the cost of development, creates an uninviting built environment, and degrades the natural environment (e.g., by increasing polluted stormwater runoff into area water bodies, increasing air pollution by inducing automobile travel, and contributing to urban heat islands). While benefits may accrue from minimizing the amount of off-street parking, downsizing minimum parking requirements may be a tricky proposition in many communities due to the feared impact on other community objectives.

THE BASIS FOR ZONING CODE PARKING REQUIREMENTS

Purpose statements found in municipal zoning codes can provide some guidance regarding the rationale behind off-street parking requirements. However, most simply have statements such as, “The provisions of this chapter have been established to ensure that adequate off-street parking is provided to meet the parking needs of uses located within the city.” Some codes, such as Pittsburgh’s, make a point of mentioning flexibility in the purpose statement of its off-street parking chapter, as follows:

Purpose.

The purpose of these regulations is to:

- allow flexibility in addressing vehicle parking, loading, and access issues;
- present a menu of strategies to solve parking issues rather than parking space requirements;
- maintain and enhance a safe and efficient transportation system that is consistent with environmental goals and clean air; and
- ensure that off-street parking, loading, and access demands associated with new development will be met without adversely affecting other nearby land uses and surrounding neighborhoods. (Article 6, Section 9.14.01, amended August 24, 2000)

Determining the appropriate amount of off-street parking that should be required by a municipal zoning ordinance, like many aspects of planning, is part art and part science—and is done within a political context. When municipal officials write or rewrite their off-street parking provisions, the list of sources consulted is often short and has remained largely the same for years. Many rely on the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) for information related to parking demand generated by various land uses. Some zoning codes state that, when an individual land use is not covered in the city’s off-street parking chapter, ITE standards apply. Despite the fact that ITE’s information may be the most extensive quantitative data readily available for purchase, ITE cautions that much of the information is based on studies conducted in locations where few transportation alternatives exist and / or are based on studies with a very small sample size (ITE 1987). [Editor’s note: The Parking Council of ITE had a new version of the trip generation manual in press at the time this PAS Report was in final production. Readers should consult the new manual, which, we are told, is quite different in its approach.]

Donald Shoup, chair of the Urban Planning Department at UCLA, has noted that parking demand studies are generally conducted in an environment where off-street parking is provided without a direct fee (i.e., areas outside of downtown, where fees are almost always charged). Using these studies to determine minimum requirements means that such requirements are based on the demand for parking at a price of zero, which leads to a vicious circle of an oversupply of “free” (but subsidized by somebody) parking virtually everywhere in the metropolitan landscape (Shoup 1999).

The most popular method for determining off-street parking requirements may be to borrow from the ordinances of other communities. To a large degree, it’s difficult to fault this approach. APA would not be publishing this report if it thought that borrowing standards from other cities—or at least having an awareness of the range of standards that exist—was an unacceptable approach. When APA’s Planning Advisory Service (PAS) receives inquiries related to off-street parking standards, PAS provides subscribers with ordinances, studies, and guides such as this one.

Adoption of another jurisdiction’s standards, without consideration of local socioeconomic standards, comprehensive plan, political environment,

the input of the citizens for the community, and legal review according to state enabling legislation, among other issues, may result in standards that just do not fit. Further, the most popular standards are often derived from ITE information, the limitations of which are noted above.

A number of PAS Reports and other APA publications provide useful discussions of parking standards—in some as the central topic (e.g., *Off-Street Parking Requirements*, PAS Report 432, and *Flexible Parking Requirements*, PAS Report 377) while in others as an integral issue linked to other popular planning topics (e.g., *Creating Transit-Supportive Land-Use Regulations*, PAS Report 468, and *The Transportation/Land-Use Connection*, PAS Report 448). ITE (1995) has produced a model ordinance for shared parking. In addition to APA and ITE, other available sources of information include model recommendations from the National Parking Association (1992), the Urban Land Institute (1999), and the Eno Foundation (Weant and Levinson 1990).

Transportation and parking consultants are sometimes hired to assist in determining parking standards. These consultants often provide analysis of parking issues within a particular geographic subset of a community, such as the downtown or a particularly busy commercial district. Although such studies are usually independent and authoritative, it's important to realize they may include certain assumptions (about expectations related to transit use, for example) not necessarily consistent with a community's long-term vision.

Perhaps the most effective way to analyze demand is to get out in the community to look around and record information. When you obtain information about parking occupancy in existing facilities, ask questions about the inevitability (or lack thereof) of similar conditions for future development. In an APA 2001 audio conference, "Effective Community Parking Standards," one expert recommended that communities closely examine their off-street parking standards every five to 10 years.

OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS RELATED TO DRAFTING OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS

The Comprehensive Plan

As with any zoning code provision, off-street parking requirements should be consistent with the goals of a community's comprehensive plan. A community might review its comprehensive plan provisions related to transportation, land use, environmental quality, and design when drafting off-street parking standards to ensure a good "fit" between requirements and plan objectives.

Politics

Zoning code provisions are developed within a political context. Elected officials sensitive to complaints about parking "problems" may be reluctant to revise off-street parking requirements to more closely meet average demand or to meet objectives related to, for example, transit use, air quality, and stormwater management. Advocates for change may need to educate voters about the effect of off-street parking requirements on community character. With public support will come political support.

Administration of Regulations

Off-street parking requirements can be difficult to administer. To avoid setting expectations that cannot be met, consider the amount of staff and staff time available for administration when drafting the requirements. Also consider the process for calculating flexible parking require-

ments (e.g., shared parking determinations, discussed in detail below). If the resources to implement the process are not available, review the process and simplify it to match the resources. Without effective administration and enforcement, regulations can be a political lightning rod and generate litigation.

Reuse of Buildings

Many codes recognize that requiring different levels of off-street parking for a variety of commercial uses may lead to problems when new uses attempt to move into buildings that were tailored to different commercial uses. For example, a 5,000-square-foot retail building may be constructed to the requirement of one space per 400 square feet of gross floor area, requiring 13 spaces. If a subsequent tenant would like to convert the building to an office use, a parking standard of one space per 300 square feet would result in a requirement of 17 spaces, thus not allowing for office use without securing additional parking or granting a variance. Portland, Oregon, specifically refers to this issue in its code, as follows:

Minimum Required Parking Spaces:

A. Purpose

The purpose of required parking spaces is to provide enough on-site parking to accommodate the majority of traffic generated by the range of uses which might locate at the site over time. Transit-supportive plazas and bicycle parking may be substituted for some required parking on a site to encourage transit use and bicycling by employees and visitors to the site. The required parking numbers correspond to broad use categories, not specific uses, in response to this long-term emphasis.

There may be an inherent tension or contradiction between the desire to have off-street parking requirements that closely approximate the parking demand for each individual land use and the desire to ensure that buildings may be easily adapted to house a variety of different uses.

ZONING CODE PROVISIONS THAT RESPOND TO AND/OR INFLUENCE PARKING DEMAND

What follows is an overview of a range of strategies communities have adopted that go beyond standard minimum parking requirements. Many of these strategies recognize and respond to unique factors associated with different parts of the community in question (e.g., commercial strips, downtown districts).

Mixed-Use Development and Shared Parking

The overall number of parking spaces serving multiple uses in close proximity to one another may be significantly reduced through shared parking arrangements. Sharing parking allows more efficient use of land compared to providing dedicated parking spaces for each use. Carefully crafted shared parking arrangements between two or more uses can reasonably meet peak demand, particularly in mixed-use areas or on mixed-use or multiple-use sites. The Victoria Transport Policy Institute (2002) notes that shared parking is also most appropriate where:

- a specific parking problem exists;
- land values and parking facility costs are high;
- clustered development is desired;
- traffic congestion or vehicle pollution are significant problems; and
- adding pavement is undesirable.

Shared parking arrangements recognize that various uses have different peak operating hours. A common example is shared parking between restaurant and office uses. The parking lot may be heavily used by office employees and visitors in the daytime, while the restaurant patrons may park in the lot after most weekday office users have left and on weekends. If the restaurant is open during the day, it may benefit from lunch-time use by office employees while generating little additional daytime parking demand. In addition to efficient sharing of parking spaces and reduced development costs, transportation system benefits may result from a reduction in the number of office employees driving off-site for lunch.

In determining the amount of parking required for mixed-use or multi-use developments, many zoning codes contain provisions such as the following from Minneapolis: “Where there are two or more separate principal uses on the site, the required parking and loading for the site shall be the sum of the required parking and loading for each use, except as otherwise specified in this chapter.” Additional provisions, however, allow as-of-right parking reductions based on shared parking arrangements. The following procedure is used in Minneapolis to reduce the overall number of spaces for shared parking arrangements.

541.190. Shared Parking . . .

1. Computation. The number of shared spaces for two (2) or more distinguishable land uses shall be determined by the following procedure:
 - a. Multiply the minimum parking required for each individual use, as set forth in Table 541-1, Specific Off-Street Parking Provisions, by the appropriate percentage indicated in Table 541-2, Shared Parking Calculations, for each of the six (6) designated time periods.
 - b. Add the resulting sums for each of the six (6) columns.
 - c. The minimum parking requirement shall be the highest sum among the six (6) columns resulting from the above calculations.
 - d. Select the time period with the highest total parking requirement and use that total as the shared parking requirement.
2. Other uses. If one (1) or all of the land uses proposing to make use of shared parking facilities do not conform to the general land use classifications in Table 541-2, Shared Parking Calculations, as determined by the zoning administrator, then the applicant shall submit sufficient data to indicate the principal operating hours of the uses. Based upon this information, the zoning administrator shall determine the appropriate shared parking requirement, if any, for such uses.
3. Process. An application for shared parking shall be submitted on a form approved by the zoning administrator, as specified in Chapter 525, Administration and Enforcement.

Variations of this format are found in zoning codes in a variety of communities.

Table 541-1 is shown below. In addition, I am providing an example of how a shared parking agreement between three uses would be calculated. Those three uses are:

1. a 10,000-square-foot retail building,
2. a 6,000-square-foot office building, and
3. a restaurant with 1,000 square feet of public area.

The Minneapolis Zoning Code requires:

1. 20 parking spaces for the retail building,
2. 7 spaces for the office building, and
3. 20 spaces for the restaurant.

These figures are derived from the Minneapolis code, which outside of the city's downtown area requires one parking space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet for retail and office buildings. It also requires parking equal to 30 percent of the capacity of persons in the public area of restaurants, where the capacity of persons is based on the building code allowance of one person per 15 square feet of area. In other words, the code would require that the three uses have a total of 47 parking spaces without a shared parking arrangement. I have not factored in other allowed parking reductions (e.g., providing bicycle parking or an on-site transit shelter).

The greatest sum shown in Table 2 is 41, which becomes the overall parking requirement for the three uses. Thus, the shared parking arrangement allows this particular development or combination of developments to

TABLE 1.
SHARED PARKING CALCULATIONS
(Table 541-1 from the Minneapolis, Minnesota, code)

General Land Use Classification	Weekdays			Weekends		
	1:00 a.m.– 7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.– 6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.– 1:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.– 7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.– 6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.– 1:00 a.m.
Office	5%	100%	5%	0%	15%	0%
Retail sales and services	0%	100%	80%	0%	100%	60%
Restaurant (not 24 hr)	20%	70%	100%	30%	75%	100%
Residential	100%	60%	100%	100%	75%	95%
Theater	0%	60%	100%	0%	80%	100%
Hotel						
Guest rooms						
Restaurant lounge (in hotel)	100%	55%	100%	100%	55%	100%
Conference rooms	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Religious institution	0%	25%	50%	0%	100%	50%

TABLE 2.
THE RESULTS OF
SHARED PARKING CALCULATIONS

General Land Use Classification	Weekdays			Weekends		
	1:00 a.m.– 7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.– 6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.– 1:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.– 7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.– 6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.– 1:00 a.m.
Office	0.35	7	0.35	0	1.05	0
Retail sales and services	0	20	16	0	20	12
Restaurant (not 24 hr)	4	14	20	6	15	20
Total	4	41	36	6	36	32

provide six fewer parking stalls than would normally be required. The code assumes that, for the combination of these particular uses, the greatest demand for parking will take place between the hours of 7:00a.m. and 6:00p.m.

Some municipalities, rather than prescribing a particular formula or table governing shared parking, give discretion to city staff to approve shared parking arrangements based on individual circumstances, parking studies, or estimated peak operating times provided by applicants. Some outline specific criteria that must be met in order to share required parking spaces. Bellevue, Washington, for example, uses these guidelines for uses outside its downtown:

Shared Use of Parking.

The following provisions apply outside the Downtown Districts:

1. General. The Director of Planning and Community Development may approve shared use of parking facilities located on separate properties if:
 - a. A convenient pedestrian connection between the properties exists; and
 - b. The properties are within 1,000 feet of each other; and
 - c. The availability of parking for all affected properties is indicated by directional signs as permitted by Chapter 22B.10 BCC (Sign Code).
2. Number of Spaces Required.
 - a. Where the uses to be served by shared parking do not overlap their hours of operation, the property owner or owners shall provide parking stalls equal to the greater of the applicable individual parking requirements.
 - b. Where the uses to be served by shared parking have overlapping hours of operation, the property owner or owners shall provide parking stalls equal to the total of the individual parking requirements. If the following criteria are met, that total is reduced by 10 percent:
 - i. The parking areas share a property line; and
 - ii. A vehicular connection between the lots exists; and
 - iii. A convenient, visible pedestrian connection between the lots exists; and
 - iv. The availability of parking for all affected properties is indicated by directional signs, as permitted by Chapter 22B.10 BCC (Sign Code).
3. Documentation Required. Prior to establishing shared use of parking, the property owner or owners shall file with the King County Division of Records and Elections and with the Bellevue City Clerk a written agreement approved by the Director of Planning and Community Development providing for the shared parking use. The agreement shall be recorded on the title records of each affected property.

(Bellevue uses somewhat more lenient standards in its downtown.)

Keeping track of shared parking arrangements can be an administrative challenge. Informal shared parking arrangements also often exist outside the official regulatory structure, particularly in large, densely populated cities. Where such arrangements are done “officially,” subsequent changes in land uses frequently will trigger the need for more parking than was provided when a shared parking arrangement was initially approved. Some cities (e.g., Los Angeles, Schaumburg, Illinois, through its transportation demand management ordinance) encourage land banking space for future parking needs when approving a shared parking arrangement in order to accommodate evolving use of the property or properties in question. Al-

though this space provides a safety valve to prevent an eventual shortage of parking, such an approach may diminish the benefits associated with the shared parking arrangement by effectively limiting the development potential of the site.

If the uses that share parking are not located on the same parcel, the zoning ordinance should contain provisions governing off-site parking (e.g., limitations on the distance between a use and its off-site parking). The distance that off-site parking may be from the use or uses served may vary depending on the type of use or destination in question, pedestrian infrastructure, and the regional climate.

Maximum Parking Standards

Some communities, in addition to requiring a minimum amount of off-street parking, limit the amount of parking that may be provided for individual uses. Although this practice has become more widespread during the past decade, maximum standards are not currently found in most zoning codes. Communities that incorporate maximum standards range in size and character. They include San Antonio, Texas; Jefferson County (Louisville), Kentucky; Gresham, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; and San Francisco, California. And some cities, like those mentioned in the following paragraphs, do not establish set standards. Rather, they create formulas for determining maximums.

Parking maximums have been particularly prevalent in the Northwest due in part to state and regional goals or mandates. If the number of communities using such codes is any indication, however, more planners and policy makers nationwide believe that maximum standards are as important as minimum standards—if not more so. Shoup (1999b), although not espousing maximum parking standards, suspects that planners will some day look back and see minimum parking requirements as a terrible mistake. He believes minimum requirements are “observe, ambiguous, and cumbersome,” and impede progress toward important social, economic, and environmental goals. Parking maximums have been used most extensively in downtown areas, but they also can be an effective tool for communities interested in managing stormwater, increasing densities, and meeting transportation demand management objectives throughout the community.

Combined with parking minimums, maximum standards create a parking range. Maximum standards generally come in three forms. Some communities, as with typical minimum requirements, set a ratio per number of square feet of building area. Pittsburgh, for example, sets a maximum off-street parking ratio of one space per 175 square feet of retail sales and services, while the city’s minimum requirement for such uses is one space per 500 square feet beyond the first 2,400 square feet. (No parking is required for the first 2,400 square feet.) Thus, for a new 5,000-square-foot retail building in Pittsburgh, five off-street parking spaces are required and no more than 29 could be provided—a fairly wide range.

In Redmond, Washington, the Neighborhood, Retail and General commercial zones are allowed a maximum of five spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area for most uses and a minimum of four per 1,000 square feet. In a 5,000-square-foot building, 20 spaces would be required and the cap would be 25. Redmond is an example of a suburban community that has used maximum requirements effectively.

A second method for regulating the maximum number of spaces is to base the maximum on the minimum. For example, the Draft Unified Development Ordinance in Helena, Montana, requires the following:

Maximum Number of Parking Spaces Required.

The maximum number of off-street parking spaces for any building or use shall not exceed the amount determined as follows:

1. Parking lots of more than twenty and less than fifty-one spaces. Parking lots may not have more than one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the number of spaces identified in Table 15-C, not including accessible spaces, unless a minimum of twenty percent (20%) of the parking area is landscaped in accordance with the standards of this chapter.
2. Parking lots of fifty one spaces or more. No more than one hundred ten percent (110%) of the number of spaces required as identified in Table 15-C of this chapter, not including accessible spaces, are permitted.

Based on Helena's minimum parking requirement for retail uses of 4.1 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, a 5,000-square-foot retail store would be required to provide 21 spaces and could provide no more than 25 spaces (unless 20 percent of the parking lot is landscaped)—a very narrow range. (Note that maximum standards of 125 or 150 percent of the minimum are more prevalent and provide a somewhat wider range.) Generally, communities with minimum parking requirements that are set particularly low (i.e., below typical demand) might consider higher maximum standards (e.g., 150 or 200 percent of the minimum) when using this method.

A third method is a limit on the overall number of parking spaces in a particular geographic area. Cambridge, Massachusetts, uses parking maximums as part of comprehensive set of strategies to reduce automobile dependence (Millard-Ball 2002). The Cambridge zoning ordinance, for example, states that “the total number of parking spaces serving non-residential uses in the North Point Residence District shall not exceed 2,500 spaces, allocated to each lot in the district at a rate of 1.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of lot area.” Cambridge also uses the more popular approach of setting parking maximums for many individual land uses.

Some communities offer automatic exceptions to maximum parking standards if certain objectives are met. For example, San Antonio, Texas, which incorporates maximum standards for an extensive number of uses in its zoning code, exempts structured parking and parking located on pervious pavement. The pervious pavement exemption is subject to standards that describe the underlying soil permeability, level of the water table, the slope of the lot, and maintenance of the lot (e.g., sweeping and washing).

A note of caution: maximum standards that are set particularly low may result in spillover parking that could erode support for such standards. On-street parking restrictions accompanying maximum standards are one way of dealing with this issue, though such restrictions are also controversial in many places. Resident-only parking restrictions are often both a response to and a source of friction between the wishes of area residents, who like having on-street parking available for themselves and their guests, and businesses and institutions that rely on the ability of their patrons to find places to park. Time will tell whether maximum standards completely replace minimum requirements as concern continues to rise about traffic congestion, low-density development, and the environmental consequences of automobile dependence.

Downtown Parking Standards

In recent years, a number of communities without a traditional downtown have attempted to create such a place. Parking in downtown areas is complex and subject to a variety of competing interests. For example, the needs of businesses that rely on the availability of short-term parking are sometimes af-

affected by commuters who occupy parking spaces from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Constantly adding to the downtown parking supply should not be the sole solution to solving real or perceived downtown parking “problems.” Doing so, in fact, is likely to work against goals aimed at improving air quality, reducing traffic (or at least reducing the rate of increase of traffic congestion), and increasing transit use. When parking demand in a downtown area increases substantially, there are only a limited number of ways to increase the traffic carrying capacity of downtown streets as well, some of which, such as elimination of on-street parking, are not necessarily desirable.

Levinson (1982), as cited by Barr (1997), suggests that a review of downtown parking strategies should begin with consideration of the following points:

- What are the community development, environmental, and transportation goals for downtown and the surrounding areas?
- What basic policies underline formation of plans and options?
- Which range of parking options are meaningful in relation to: existing parking facilities and street systems; downtown development patterns and intensities; origins, destinations and approach routes of parkers; transit service capabilities; and environmental and energy constraints?
- How can parking serve as a catalyst for desired development?
- Should parking be provided for all who want to drive downtown, or should it be rationed in some specific manner?
- What balance should be achieved between parking located on the outskirts of downtown and parking located along express transit stops in outlying areas?
- What are the effects of parking on the location and design of public transport routes, stations, and terminals?

Although this report focuses on zoning requirements, such requirements are only one piece of the downtown parking puzzle (as the above points suggest). Signage, pricing, location, design, supply, metering of on-street parking, and long-term employee parking versus the availability of short-term parking for retail customers are also issues to be considered.

Morrall and Bolger (1996) conducted quantitative research and concluded, “The proportion of downtown commuters using public transport is inversely proportional to the ratio of parking stalls per downtown employee.” The size of a downtown, the mix and intensity of land uses, and the availability of transportation alternatives and commercial or public parking facilities combine to form a unique environment that many zoning ordinances recognize through particularly low parking requirements and, in some cases, maximum requirements.

No minimum off-street parking requirements exist for nonresidential uses in many downtown areas, particularly in large cities (e.g., Portland, Oregon; Boston; Massachusetts; Columbus, Ohio; San Diego, California). The Parking and Access section of the Portland, Oregon, Central City Plan District contains regulations intended to “implement the Central City Transportation Management Plan by managing the supply of off-street parking to improve mobility, promote the use of alternative modes, support existing and new economic development, maintain air quality, and enhance the urban form of the Central City.” It includes no *minimum* parking standards for nonresidential uses in the core area of the downtown. *Maximum* parking requirements for office uses range from 0.7 to 2.0 spaces per 1,000 square feet of new net building area in the core.

Among medium-size downtowns, parking requirements vary widely. In the Central Business District Zone in Grand Rapids, Michigan, (pop. 197,000) parking is required at a rate of one space for each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area for nonresidential buildings and hotels. Off-street parking is not required for any building constructed prior to January 1, 1998, however, or for new buildings and cumulative additions to existing buildings with a gross floor area of 10,000 square feet or less.

CBD Parking

Required Automobile Parking

Off-street parking space as required herein shall be provided for all buildings and structures and for additions to existing buildings or structures. The number of spaces required for all uses shall be one space for each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area for all non-residential buildings and hotels, and one space per dwelling unit for all dwellings.

Required Bicycle Parking

Bicycle parking shall be provided in conjunction with new automobile parking facilities. Any new facility providing parking for more than fifty (50) automobiles, shall provide bicycle parking at a rate of one bicycle parking space for each forty (40) automobile spaces, with a minimum of six (6) spaces. In lieu of providing bicycle parking within the parking facility, the owner may provide bicycle parking at an alternate location well suited to meet the needs of potential users. Public parking facilities designed to provide remote employee parking on the fringe of the district shall be exempt from this requirement.

Madison, Wisconsin (pop. 208,000), and Richmond, Virginia (pop. 198,000), do not have parking requirements in most or all of their downtown districts; they do, however, negotiate all parking needs through a transportation management ordinance.

Communities with small downtowns vary widely in their management of downtown parking. Some have chosen to develop parking programs focused on public parking lots that serve the downtown area. In Holland, Michigan, for example, a community with 27,000 residents and a traditional downtown of approximately eight square blocks, “All businesses located in the C-3 Central Business District shall be deemed participants in a community parking program and shall be exempt from parking requirements herein specified. For any additional residential use created, additional parking areas shall be provided in accordance with the requirements set forth herein” (Section 39–52).

Distinctions Based on the Type of Commercial District

In addition to special regulations for downtown parking, some communities choose to provide distinct parking requirements based on the type of commercial district rather than delineating citywide requirements for each particular land use. (In some cases communities use overlay districts—see below.) The basic premise is that a commercial district serving a particular neighborhood will draw patrons from a relatively small market area, increasing the chances that many will arrive via walking, for example, while districts that allow uses drawing from a regional market may require more parking per square foot of floor area for the same use.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, offers an example of differentiating between districts; its regulations provide that the parking requirements vary “according to the type, location and intensity of development in the different zoning districts, and to proximity of public transit facilities.” For example, the minimum parking requirement for general retail establishments varies from one space per 500 square feet, one space per 700 square feet, and one

space per 900 square feet, depending on the type of zoning district. Maximum standards in Cambridge vary by district as well.

Portland, Oregon, does not require off-street parking in several of its commercial zoning districts (e.g., Mixed Commercial/Residential zone, Storefront Commercial zone, and the Office Commercial 1 zone). Where parking is required, the city makes distinctions based on the scale of development allowed in the district and, in some cases, the residential density of the surrounding area. There are no minimum parking requirements associated with uses in the Neighborhood Commercial 1 zone, which “is intended for small sites in or near dense residential neighborhoods.” Off-street parking is required for uses in the Neighborhood Commercial 2 zone, which “is intended for small commercial sites and areas in or near less dense or developing residential neighborhoods.” Off-street parking requirements are generally less in the Neighborhood Commercial 2 zone than in another level of commercial activity, the General Commercial zone, which “is intended to allow auto-accommodating commercial development in areas already predominantly built in this manner and in most newer commercial areas.”

The Role of Overlay Districts

Overlay districts can be an effective tool for incorporating unique parking requirements that recognize and foster unique characteristics associated with particular areas in a community.

Minneapolis has several overlay districts that incorporate special parking requirements. The Pedestrian Oriented Overlay Districts, scattered throughout the city, include maximum parking standards and restrictions on the location of parking facilities. The Downtown Parking Overlay District prohibits new commercial parking lots in the downtown area and limits the size of new accessory surface parking lots to no more than 20 spaces.

Greensboro, North Carolina, uses unique parking standards in its East Market Street Pedestrian Scale Overlay District. One purpose of the overlay district is to “modify the image of the corridor, moving away from the existing vehicular-oriented thoroughfare to an image which is attractive to pedestrian access and use.” The parking regulations in the overlay district include the following:

Parking Credits and Exceptions:

- i. In all areas, on-street parking spaces on the right-of-way between the two side lot lines of the site may be counted to satisfy the minimum off-street parking requirements.
- ii. Where parking is available off-site within 400 feet of the front entry to the building, and that parking is owned or controlled under a permanent and recorded parking encumbrance agreement for use by the occupants or employees on the site, said parking may be counted to satisfy the off-street parking requirements.
- iii. In those portions of the Overlay District with underlying zoning of GB, GO-H and HB and which are occupied as a retail use, all parking located behind the front setback of the building shall be double-counted so that each such parking space behind the front setback shall be counted as if it were two (2) spaces available to satisfy the off-street parking requirements for such retail use.
- iv. Where it can be demonstrated through a documented parking study that the demand for parking of the combined uses of two (2) or more buildings can be satisfied with the shared and jointly accessible off-street parking available to those buildings, then a special exception to these parking requirements may be granted by the Board of Adjustment to satisfy the minimum parking requirements.

The Richmond, Virginia, zoning code includes a very extensive description of the rationale underlying its Parking Overlay Districts:

Pursuant to the general purposes of this chapter, the intent of Parking Overlay Districts is to provide a means whereby the City Council may establish overlay districts to enable application of appropriate off-street parking requirements to business uses located within areas of the City characterized by a densely developed pedestrian shopping environment in close proximity to residential neighborhoods. The districts are intended to recognize that, due to several factors, business uses located in such areas typically generate lower demands for privately maintained off-street parking spaces than are reflected in the requirements generally applicable in the City and set forth in Section 32-710.1 of this chapter.

Parking requirements within Parking Overlay Districts are designed to reflect the factors that result in lower parking demand in such areas. These include: a function similar to that of a shopping center, resulting in a high proportion of multipurpose trips by patrons; considerable walk-in trade due to proximity to residential areas and employment centers; significant numbers of employees that walk to work due to proximity to living areas; availability of public transportation; and many older buildings which have been adapted from other uses and tend to be less efficient than newer special purpose buildings. It is also intended that each Parking Overlay District reflect the supply of public parking spaces within the district by providing for further reduction in the parking requirements in direct proportion to available public parking.

Parking Overlay Districts are intended to complement the UB Urban Business District and to be applied principally to those areas within such district which possess the factors enumerated above, but may also be applied independent of the UB District to other areas where such factors exist within other specified districts.

Bicycle Parking

A number of communities recognize how bicycle travel can reduce vehicular parking demand. Overall, less than 1 percent of all trips in the U.S. are bicycle trips. Since 48 percent of all trips in the U.S. are shorter than three miles, many believe the potential for increasing utilitarian bicycle travel is great (Pucher and Schimek 1999). The extent to which bicycle travel can substitute for automobile travel may depend on demographics, climate, and the availability of the infrastructure to accommodate bicycle use, including bicycle parking. U.S. communities that have the highest level of bicycle use tend to be midsize cities with a large student population, such as Gainesville, Florida; Madison, Wisconsin; Boulder, Colorado; and Davis, California. The presence of a major university need not be a prerequisite to making a serious effort to encourage bicycle travel as a legitimate form of daily transportation.

PAS Report 459, *Bicycle Facility Planning* (Pinsoff and Musser 1995), covered a wide range of bicycle infrastructure and regulation issues. The report included the following general guide that suggested minimum bicycle requirements for a variety of uses.

A number of communities have chosen to institute minimum bicycle parking requirements, while some also allow for a reduction in the number of required automobile spaces when bicycle parking is provided. (See Table 3.)

In Davis, California, considered by many to be the preeminent bicycling community in the U.S., “the number and location of all bicycle parking spaces shall be in accordance with the community development director

**TABLE 3.
BICYCLE PARKING SPACE REQUIREMENTS**

Type of Establishment	Minimum Number of Bicycle Parking Spaces
Primary or Secondary School	10% of the number of students, plus 3% of the number of employees
College or University Classrooms	6% of the number of students, plus 3% of the number of employees
Dorms, Fraternities, and Sororities	1 space per 3 students
Shopping Mall	5% of the number of automobile spaces
Commercial Street	1 space per 3,000 sq. ft. of commercial space
Sport and Recreational Center	12% of the number of automobile spaces
Office Building	10% of the number of automobile spaces
Government Building	10% of the number of automobile spaces
Movie Theater or Restaurant	5-10% of the number of automobile spaces
Manufacturing Plant	4% of the number of automobile spaces
Multi-Unit Housing	1 space per 2 apartments
Public Transit Station	20 spaces minimum
Other Land Uses	5-10% of the number of automobile spaces

General Notes: A minimum of 2 spaces are required for all new qualifying developments.
After the first 50 spaces are provided, parking requirements shall be reduced by half.

Source: Pinsoff and Musser (1995).

**TABLE 4.
A SAMPLE OF BICYCLE
PARKING REQUIREMENTS**

City	Bicycle parking required
Cambridge, Massachusetts	One space for every 10 automobile spaces for most uses. In multifamily residential buildings, one space or locker must be provided for each unit.
Iowa City, Iowa	For every seven (7) bicycle parking spaces required for commercial uses the required number of off-street parking spaces for other vehicles may be reduced by one (1) space, up to a maximum of two (2) spaces if those spaces are used for bicycle parking.
Grand Rapids, Michigan	In the city's downtown, one bicycle parking space must be provided for every 40 automobile spaces, with a minimum of six bicycle spaces, in conjunction with any parking facility with more than 50 automobile spaces.
Santa Cruz, California	a. Commercial; Industrial, Office, Retail, Service: 2 +15% of auto parking requirement
	b. Multi-Family Residential (3 or more units): 1 space per unit
	c. Public, or Commercial Recreation: 35% of auto parking
	d. Schools: 1 space per 3 students
	e. Park and Ride Lots and Transit Centers: 35% of auto parking
	f. Lodging: 1 space per 5 units

or his/her designee” (California Air Resources Board 1998). Multifamily residential buildings are required to provide two bicycle spaces per dwelling unit. The city has an extensive network of bike routes and other bicycle infrastructure.

Table 4 offers a small sample of bicycle parking requirements from communities in different regions of the country.

Many of the ordinances include design and location standards for required bicycle parking that dictate, for example, bicycle rack styles, a minimum distance from building walls, and visibility and accessibility of the parking.

Transit Allowances

Offering off-street parking reductions based on proximity to public transportation is an increasingly popular approach. These reductions may serve to encourage transit ridership and, more generally, development in corridors or nodes that are well served by bus or rail. (Reduced parking requirements related to superior transit access are inherent in some of the other code provisions discussed in this chapter, such as reduced parking requirements in downtown areas.)

Minneapolis allows a 10 percent parking reduction for multifamily residential dwellings “if the proposed use is located within 300 feet of a transit stop with midday service headways of 30 minutes or less in each direction.” For all other uses, “the minimum parking requirement may be reduced 10 percent if the use provides an adequate sheltered transit stop within the development, as determined by the city engineer.”

Transit stops are one of the off-street parking reduction alternatives allowed in the Pittsburgh zoning code:

Transit Stops

The Zoning Board of Adjustment shall be authorized, in accordance with the Special Exception provisions of Sec. 922.07, to permit the incorporation of transit stops as a means of satisfying the otherwise applicable off-street parking standards, provided the following conditions are met:

1. The transit stop shall be designed to be a station or waiting area for transit riders, clearly identified as such, and open to the public at large;
2. The transit stop shall be designed as an integral part of the development project, with direct access to the station or waiting area from the development site;
3. The transit waiting area or platform shall be designed to accommodate passengers in a covered waiting area, with seating for a minimum of 20 persons, shall include internal lighting, and shall include other features which encourage the use of the facility, such as temperature control within the waiting area or the inclusion of food vendors;
4. The maximum reduction in the number of parking spaces shall be no more than 20 percent of the total required spaces;
5. The Zoning Board of Adjustment shall request a report and recommendation from the Planning Director on the planning aspects, and the potential impacts of the proposed reduction in parking through the provision of a transit facility;
6. The transit stop shall be maintained by the developer for the life of the development project.

Communities with Transportation Demand Management (TDM) ordinances often incorporate transit access in the ordinance as a way to justify parking reductions and/or limit a development’s impact on the city and

regional transportation infrastructure. Such ordinances may also cover bicycle parking, preferential carpool parking, pricing incentives for parking, employer subsidies of employee transit passes, and on-site access for employees to transit passes and schedules. For a thorough examination of TDM in theory and practice, see PAS Report Number 477, *Transportation Demand Management*.

Residential Parking Requirements

The amount of parking required for residential uses is, almost without exception, expressed as a ratio related to the number of dwelling units. Requirements typically range from one to two required spaces per unit. Some communities make distinctions based on whether the dwelling is in a multi- or single-family building. Others make further distinctions based on the number of bedrooms in multifamily units, the location of the units in the community, or whether the units serve senior, low-income, or other special populations that are less likely to own automobiles. In Jefferson County, Kentucky, for example, single-family dwellings and duplexes must provide one parking space per dwelling unit. While multifamily dwellings located in the Traditional Neighborhood and Traditional Marketplace Corridor Form Districts must also provide one space per dwelling unit, multifamily dwellings elsewhere must provide 1.5 spaces per dwelling unit. Senior citizen or retirement facilities have a lower requirement of one space for every two dwelling units and one space for every two employees “on maximum shift.” As regards residential parking requirements overall, Litman (1999) notes that communities should be mindful of the impact standards may have on housing affordability; specifically, he says ‘planners can play a role in encouraging developers to ‘unbundle’ the cost of housing from the cost of parking so that those who use residential parking spaces are the people who pay for it.”

A Note about Variances

A majority of communities allow parking reductions through a variance process. Although there are advantages to examining parking requirements on a case-by-case basis, doing so may result in inconsistency from one project to the next. And for communities that act “by the book” on variances, reducing parking requirements may be a stretch given that many codes, based on state enabling legislation, require that variances must be based on factors unique to the characteristics of a particular parcel, rather than a blanket jurisdictional charge.

SUMMARY

A community’s parking policies and regulations have a great deal of influence on how that community will evolve over time. This chapter has covered the requirements and rationale related to off-street parking in a sample of communities varying in size and regional location. The body of this PAS Report presents the requirements of many communities that have dealt with the complex issues outlined above. The off-street parking puzzle includes a wide range of additional pieces not addressed in this chapter, including fees in lieu of parking (Shoup 1999a), parking cash-out policies (Kodama et al. 1996), federal policies on off-street parking (FTA 2002), size and stall dimensions (NPA 1992), and adaptive reuse of that do not conform with current parking requirements (Beaumont 1993). The relationship between land use and transportation is becoming increasingly complicated at the city, regional, and national levels with many communities facing high land values, the high cost of transportation infrastructure, and the heavy use of such infrastructure. Those communities that look for in-

novative ways to manage off-street parking—a key link between land use and transportation—may be best prepared to tackle these problems.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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 Source: Bellevue Land Use Code, Title 20; September 25, 1978
 Shared parking standards, Section 20.20.590(I)
- n Cambridge, Massachusetts
 Source: Cambridge Zoning Ordinance; September 8, 1969
 Maximum number of parking spaces in the North Point Residence District;
 Article 16, Section 16.51.21.
 Off-street parking requirements; Section 6.36
- n Davis, California
 Source: Davis Zoning Code, Chapter 40; no date
 Off-street parking requirements, including bicycle parking; Section 40.14.090
- n Grand Rapids, Michigan
 Source: Grand Rapids Zoning Code, Title 5; August 24, 1999
 C3 Central Business District Zone, automobile and bicycle parking; Section 5.167
- n Greensboro, North Carolina
 Source: Greensboro Unified Development Ordinance; July 1, 1992
 Regulations of the East Market Street Pedestrian Scale Overlay District Established;
 Section 30-4-4.7(C)
- n Helena, Montana
 Source: Helena Draft Unified Development Ordinance; November 2001
 Maximum number of parking spaces; Section 11-15-08
- n Holland, Michigan
 Source: Holland Zoning Code, Chapter 39; March 1, 2000
 Parking in the C-3 Central Business District; Section 39-52
- n Iowa City, Iowa
 Source: Iowa City Zoning Code; December 19, 1995
 Off-street parking requirements, including bicycle parking; Section 14-6N-1
- n Minneapolis, Minnesota
 Source: Minneapolis Zoning Code, Title 20; November 12, 1999
 Shared parking standards; Section 541.190
 Parking regulations in the Pedestrian Oriented Overlay District; Section 551.140
 Parking limitations in the Downtown Parking Overlay District; Section 551.740
 and Section 551.760

n Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Source: Pittsburgh Zoning Code, Chapter 914; August 24, 2000

Purpose statement of off-street parking, loading, and access chapter; Section 914.01.A.

Off-street parking requirements; Section 914.02.A Schedule A

Special exceptions to off-street parking requirements; Section 914.07.G.2

n Portland, Oregon

Source: Portland Planning Code, Chapter 33; July 1, 2002

Purpose statement of off-street parking and loading chapter; Section 33.266.110

Parking in the Central City Plan District; Section 33.510.261

Off-street parking requirements; Section 33.266.110

n Redmond, Washington

Source: Redmond Community Development Guide; November 15, 2001

Off-street parking requirements; Section 20D.130

n Richmond, Virginia

Source: Richmond Zoning Code; June 25, 1990

Intent of the Parking Overlay Districts; Section 32-900.1

n San Antonio, Texas

Source: San Antonio Unified Development Code; May 3, 2001

Exceptions to maximum parking requirements; Section 35-526(b)(5)

and Section 35-526(I)

n Santa Cruz, California

Source: Santa Cruz Zoning Code; Title 24; January 29, 1985

Bicycle parking requirements; Section 24.12.250

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ALL USES

a

abattoir (*see* slaughterhouse)
 accessory dwelling unit
 administrative office (*see* office *uses*)
 adult use
 adult use, adult arcade
 adult use, adult cabaret
 adult use, adult motion picture theater
 adult use, adult theater
 adult use, book store
 adult use, entertainment facility
 adult use, massage parlor (*see also* massage establishment)
 adult use, sex novelty shop
 advertising agency (*see also* office use)
 agricultural use, unless otherwise specified (*see also* farm *uses*)
 agricultural processing plant (*see also* industrial *uses*)
 agricultural-related industry (*see also* agricultural use, unless otherwise specified)
 agricultural sales and service use (*see also* farm supply store; feed store)
 aircraft charter service
 airport (*see also* airport terminal)
 airport hangar
 airport, local/private use
 airport terminal (*see also* airport; transportation terminal)
 ambulance service
 amphitheater (*see also* stadium)
 amusement enterprise (*see also* recreation facility *uses*)
 amusement enterprise, indoor
 amusement enterprise, outdoor
 amusement park
 amusement park, children's
 amusement park, water
 ancillary use (*see* accessory use)
 animal boarding facility
 animal breeder establishment
 animal grooming salon
 animal hospital
 animal sales establishment (*see* pet shop)
 animal shelter
 animal training facility
 antique shop (*see also* second-hand store)
 apartment (*see* dwelling, apartment *uses*)
 apartment hotel (*see* extended-stay hotel)
 apparel store (*see* clothing store)
 appliance and equipment repair establishment (*see also* equipment *uses*)

appliance sales establishment
 aquaculture use
 aquarium
 arboretum (*see also* botanical gardens; community garden)
 arcade, amusement (*see also* amusement enterprise *uses*)
 archery range (*see also* rifle range; shooting range)
 arena (*see* stadium)
 armory
 art gallery (*see also* cultural *uses*)
 art school (*see* educational facilities, school for the arts)
 art supplies store
 artisan workshop (*see also* live-work studio)
 artist studio (*see also* artisan workshop; live-work studio)
 asphalt manufacturing facility (*see also* industrial use, heavy)
 assembly hall (*see also* auditorium; civic center)
 assisted living (*see* elderly housing, assisted living)
 asylum (*see* mental health facility)
 athletic field (*see also* ball field; grandstands; recreation facility *uses*)
 auction, automobile
 auction house
 auditorium (*see also* assembly hall; civic center)
 automated teller machine (ATM)
 automated teller machine (ATM), exterior, on bank property
 automobile convenience store (*see* gas station, mini-mart)
 automobile dealership (*see also* motor vehicle sales establishment)
 automobile graveyard (*see* automobile salvage yard; junk yard)
 automobile impound facility (*see also* towing service)
 automobile laundry (*see* car wash *uses*)
 automobile maintenance, quick service establishment (*see also* automobile repair service establishment)
 automobile mall (*see* automobile dealership *uses*)
 automobile parts store
 automobile rental establishment (*see also* motor vehicle rental establishment)
 automobile repair service establishment (*see also* gas station; motor vehicle repair service establishment; tire store and

service establishment)
 automobile salvage yard (*see also* junk yard)
 automobile service station (*see also* gas station)

b

bait shop (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 bakery
 bakery, wholesale
 ball field (*see also* athletic field; grandstands; recreation facility *uses*)
 ballroom (*see also* banquet hall; dance hall)
 bank (*see also* accessory banking; automated teller machine (ATM); credit union)
 bank, drive-thru only (*see also* drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified)
 bank with drive-thru (*see also* drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified)
 bank, without drive-thru
 banquet hall (*see also* ballroom; dining room; meeting hall)
 bar (*see also* beer garden; bottle club; brew pub; night club)
 barber shop (*see also* beauty shop; personal services establishment)
 baseball field (*see* ballfield)
 basketball court
 batch plant (*see* concrete production plant)
 bathhouse (*see also* health spa; sauna bath)
 batting cage facility
 beach, commercial
 beach, community
 beauty shop (*see also* barber shop; personal services establishment)
 beauty school (*see also* educational facility; trade school)
 bed and breakfast home
 bed and breakfast inn (*see also* tourist home)
 beer garden (*see also* outdoor seating area)
 bicycle rental and repair shop
 bicycle repair shop
 bicycle sales shop
 billiard hall (*see* pool hall)
 big box retail establishment (*see also* department store; shopping center *uses*)
 bingo hall
 blood donor center
 blueprinting shop (*see also* copy shop; printing and publishing facility)
 boarding house (*see also* lodging house; rooming house)

boat club (*see* yacht club)
boat dock (*see* boat moorage facility)
boat launch
boat manufacturing facility (*see also* manufacturing uses)
boat moorage facility (*see also* marina)
boat rental use
boat rental, charter
boat sales establishment (*see also* marine sales and service use)
boat storage or repair (*see also* boatyard; marine sales and service use)
boatel
boatyard (*see also* boat storage or repair)
body-piercing studio (*see* tattoo parlor / body-piercing studio)
book store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
botanical gardens (*see also* arboretum; community garden)
bottle club (*see also* bar; beer garden; brew pub; night club; restaurant uses)
bottling plant (*see also* industrial uses)
bowling alley
bowling alley with restaurant
brewery (*see also* brew pub; microbrewery)
brew pub (*see also* bar; beer garden; bottle club; brewery; microbrewery; night club; restaurant uses)
brickyard (*see also* industrial uses)
broadcasting studio (*see also* radio, recording, and television studio; television studio)
bus depot (*see* bus terminal)
bus terminal
business incubator
business machine sales and service use (*see also* equipment sales and service use)
business park (*see* office park)
business school (*see* educational facilities, business school)
business supply services establishment (*see* office supplies store)
butcher shop (*see also* delicatessen; retail use, unless otherwise specified)

C

cabin (*see also* dwelling uses)
café (*see also* outdoor seating area; restaurant uses)
cafeteria (*see also* restaurant uses)
call center (*see also* office use, unless otherwise specified; telemarketing office)
camera shop (*see* photography retail store)
camp, day / youth

camp, overnight
camper sales and service establishment (*see also* recreational vehicle sales establishment; trailer sales and rental establishment)
campground (*see also* camp, overnight; recreational vehicle park)
candy and nut store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
canoe rental use (*see also* boat rental use)
car wash, full service (automated)
car wash, self service
caretaker's residence (*see also* accessory dwelling unit)
cardroom (*see also* gaming establishment)
carnival (*see also* amusement enterprise, outdoor; circus)
carpet and floor covering store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
cartage, express, parcel delivery (*see also* post office)
casino (*see* gaming establishment)
caskets and casket supplies establishment (*see also* funeral home; undertaker's establishment)
catering establishment
cemetery (*see also* crematorium; columbarium; mausoleum; monument sales establishment)
cemetery, pet
chapel (*see also* church)
check-cashing business (*see* currency exchange)
chiropractic office (*see also* clinic)
Christmas tree sales lot (*see also* farm use, pick-your-own Christmas tree; outdoor display sales area)
church (*see also* chapel; mosque; synagogue; temple)
church hall
circus (*see also* amusement enterprise, outdoor; carnival)
civic center (*see also* assembly hall; auditorium)
cleaning and maintenance service
clinic (*see also* healthcare facility; medical office)
clothing and textiles manufacturing facility (*see also* manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified)
clothing store
clothing repair or service shop (*see also* tailor shop)
club (*see also* country club; fraternal organization)

cluster development (*see also* dwelling uses)
cocktail lounge (*see* bar; night club)
coffee shop (*see also* café; outdoor seating area; tea room)
columbarium (*see also* cemetery; crematorium; mausoleum)
commercial recreation (*see* recreation facility, commercial)
commercial use, unless otherwise specified (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
communication services facility (*see also* radio, recording and television studio; telegraph office; telephone exchange building; television studio)
community center
community garden (*see also* arboretum; botanical gardens)
composting facility (*see also* recycling center)
computer supply establishment (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
concert hall (*see also* assembly hall; auditorium; cultural uses)
concrete production plant (*see also* industrial use, unless otherwise specified)
condominium, efficiency
condominium, one bedroom
condominium, two bedrooms
condominium, three+ bedrooms
conference center (*see also* convention center)
confined animal feeding operation (*see* farm use, confined animal feeding operation)
consignment clothing store (*see also* second-hand store)
construction materials and equipment storage (*see also* outdoor storage)
construction sales and service establishment (*see also* home improvement center use)
construction trailer / office (*see* temporary building construction / real estate office)
contractor's service establishment
contractor's yard
convalescent center (*see also* health care facility; hospital; sanitarium)
convenience store (*see also* gas station mini-mart)
convent / monastery (*see also* religious retreat; seminary)
convention center (*see also* conference center)

copy shop (*see also* blueprinting shop; printing and publishing facility)
 correctional facility (*see also* juvenile detention facility)
 costume rental store (*see also* clothing store; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 cottage (*see* cabin)
 counseling service (*see also* office use, unless otherwise specified)
 country club (*see also* club; golf course)
 courtroom (*see* law court)
 court recreation (*see also* recreation facility uses; individual court uses including basketball; handball; racquetball; squash; tennis; volleyball)
 creamery (*see* dairy use)
 credit union (*see also* bank)
 crematorium (*see also* cemetery; columbarium; mausoleum)
 crisis center (*see also* counseling service)
 cultural facilities
 cultural institution
 cultural service
 currency exchange (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)

d

dairy use
 dance hall (*see also* ballroom)
 dance school studio (*see also* educational facility, school for the arts)
 data processing facility (*see also* office use, unless otherwise specified)
 day care center
 day care home, adult
 day care home, child
 day labor agency (*see also* employment agency)
 day spa (*see* health spa)
 decorator studio (*see* interior decorating studio)
 decorator showroom (*see* interior decorating showroom)
 delicatessen (*see also* butcher shop; commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
 delivery service (*see* cartage, express, and parcel delivery)
 dental office (*see also* clinic; health care facility; medical office)
 department store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified; shopping center uses)
 detention facility (*see* correctional facility; jail)

detoxification center (*see* substance abuse treatment facility)
 diet clinic (*see also* clinic; commercial use, unless otherwise specified; health club; personal services establishment)
 diner (*see also* restaurant uses)
 dining room (*see also* banquet hall; restaurant uses)
 dispatching office (*see also* ambulance service; fire station; police station; taxi cab service)
 distribution center (*see* warehouse)
 dock (*see* boat moorage facility)
 dog track (*see* race track, animal or machine)
 dormitory (*see also* fraternity / sorority house)
 drive-in use, not otherwise specified (*see also* restaurant, drive-in; movie theater, drive-in)
 drive-thru use, not otherwise specified (*see also* bank uses; restaurant, drive-thru)
 driving range (*see* golf driving range)
 driving school
 drug store (*see also* dry goods store; notions store; pharmacy)
 dry cleaning establishment
 dry-cleaning plant (*see also* industrial use, unless otherwise specified)
 dry goods store (*see also* dry goods store; notions store; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 dump (*see* landfill uses)
 duplex (*see also* dwelling uses; triplex)
 dwelling (*for all dwelling uses listed below, see also* condominium; duplex; rowhouse; townhouse uses)
 dwelling (*see also* condominium; townhouse)
 dwelling, apartment, efficiency unit
 dwelling, apartment, one bedroom
 dwelling, apartment, two bedrooms
 dwelling, apartment, three or more bedroom
 dwelling, apartment, five or more bedrooms
 dwelling, multifamily (*see also* dwelling, apartment uses)
 dwelling, multifamily, studio / efficient
 dwelling, multifamily, one bedroom
 dwelling, multifamily, two bedrooms
 dwelling, multifamily, three bedrooms
 dwelling, multifamily, four+ bedrooms
 dwelling, single-family
 dwelling, single-family attached (*see also* rowhouse; townhouse)
 dwelling, single-family attached, one bedroom

dwelling, single-family attached, two bedrooms
 dwelling, single-family attached, three bedroom
 dwelling, single-family attached, four or more bedrooms
 dwelling, single-family detached
 dwelling, single-family detached, one bedroom
 dwelling, single-family detached, two bedrooms
 dwelling, single-family detached, three bedroom
 dwelling, single-family detached, four or more bedrooms

e

educational facilities, business school
 educational facilities, college / university
 educational facilities, elementary school
 educational facilities, high school
 educational facilities, kindergarten
 educational facilities, nursery school
 educational facilities, preschool (*see* educational facilities, nursery school)
 educational facilities, primary / secondary
 educational facilities, private elementary / middle
 educational facilities, private high school
 educational facilities, school for the arts
 educational facilities, trade school
 educational facilities, vocational school (*see* educational facilities, trade school)
 elderly housing
 elderly housing, assisted living
 elderly housing, congregate care facility
 elderly housing, life-care or continuing care services
 electricity generation plant (*see also* industrial uses; utility facility)
 eleemosynary institution
 emergency shelter (*see* crisis center; homeless shelter; shelter)
 emergency medical service (*see* ambulance service)
 employment agency (*see also* day labor agency)
 entertainment use (*see* amusement uses)
 equipment rental use, heavy
 equipment rental use, light
 equipment sales and rental use
 equipment sales and service use (*see also* business machine sales and service use)
 equipment sales use (*see also* machinery sales use)
 exhibition center (*see* convention center)

extended-stay hotel (*see also* hotel; motel)
exterminator service (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)

f

fabric store (*see also* retail store, unless otherwise specified)
fairground
farm equipment sales and service use
farm stand (*see* roadside stand)
farm supply store (*see also* agricultural sales and service use; feed store)
farm use (*see also* agricultural use, unless otherwise specified)
farm use, confined animal feeding operation (*see also* agricultural use, unless otherwise specified)
farm use, pick-your-own-apples (*see also* agricultural sales and service use; agricultural use, unless otherwise specified)
farm use, pick-your-own Christmas tree (*see also* agricultural sales and service use; agricultural use, unless otherwise specified; Christmas tree sales lot)
farm use, pick-your-own strawberries (*see also* agricultural sales and service use; agricultural use, unless otherwise specified)
farmer's market (*see also* open-air business)
feed store (*see also* agricultural sales and service use; farm supply store)
field house (*see also* athletic field; park uses; recreation facility uses)
filling station (*see* gas station)
film and sound editing studio (*see* production studio)
financial institution (*see* bank)
fire station
firearms sales use (*see* gun shop)
firing range (*see* shooting range)
fish market (*see also* farmer's market; open-air business)
fitness center (*see* health club)
flea market (*see also* swap meet)
florist (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
florist, wholesale
food packing and manufacturing facility (*see also* manufacturing uses; meat-packing facility)
food storage locker
food store (*see* grocery store)
football field (*see* ball field)
forest preserve (*see also* park, passive use; recreation facility uses)

fortune telling establishment (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
foster care home (*see* group home for foster care)
foundries (*see also* manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified)
fraternal organization (*see also* club)
fraternity / sorority house (*see also* dormitory)
freight terminal (*see also* railroad freight terminal; transportation terminal)
funeral home (*see also* casket and casket supplies establishment; undertaker's establishment; mortuary)
furniture manufacturing
furniture repair shop (*see also* upholstering shop)
furniture store
furrier (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)

g

gallery (*see* art gallery)
game center (*see also* amusement enterprise uses; video arcade)
gaming establishment
gaming, riverboat casino
garbage disposal service (*see* waste hauler service)
garbage dump (*see* landfill uses)
garden apartment (*see* dwelling, apartment uses)
garden center (*see also* green house; nursery)
gas station (*see also* automobile repair service establishment; automobile service station; gas station mini-mart)
gas station mini-mart (*see also* convenience store; gas station)
gas station / fast-food combination business (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified; gas station; gas station mini-mart; restaurant, fast food)
general store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
gift shop (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
glass products facility (*see also* manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified)
go-cart track (*see also* amusement enterprise, outdoor; racetracks, animal or machine)
golf course (*see also* country club)
golf course, miniature

golf course, par-three
golf driving range
government / municipal building (*see also* office use, unless otherwise specified)
grandstands (*see also* athletic field; ball field; race, track, animal or machine; recreation facility uses)
granny flat (*see* accessory apartment)
gravel production (*see* quarry)
greenhouse (*see also* garden center; nursery)
greenhouse, wholesale
grocery store (*see also* shopping center uses; supermarket)
group home (*see also* halfway house; substance abuse treatment facility)
group home for foster care
guest parking (*see* dwelling uses)
gun club (*see* shooting range)
gun shop
gunsmith
gymnasium (*see also* assembly hall; auditorium; recreation facility uses; health club)
gymnastics school (*see also* educational facilities uses)

h

halfway house (*see also* group home; substance abuse treatment facility)
Halloween pumpkin sales lot (*see also* Christmas tree sales lot; outdoor display sales area)
handball court
hangar (*see* airport hangar)
harbor (*see* port and harbor facilities)
hardware store (*see also* home improvement center)
haunted house (*see* amusement enterprise, indoor)
hazardous waste disposal facility
hazardous waste processing facility (*see* industrial uses)
hazardous waste transfer facility
head shop (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified; tattoo parlor / body-piercing studio)
health care facility (*see also* clinic; hospital; medical office; sanitarium)
health club (*see also* gymnasium; recreation facility uses)
health spa (*see also* bathhouse; massage establishment; personal services establishment; sauna bath)
healthcare equipment / supplies establishment (*see also* equipment sales use)

heating / refrigeration shop (*see also* appliance and equipment repair establishment; appliance sales establishment)

heliport

helistop

historic site

hobby store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)

home health agency (*see also* medical support facility)

home improvement center (*see also* construction sales and service establishment; hardware store; lumberyard)

home occupation

homeless shelter (*see also* shelter; single room occupancy (SRO)),

horse track (*see* racetrack, animal or machine)

horticultural use (*see also* agricultural use)

hospice facility (*see also* nursing home)

hospital (*see also* clinic; convalescent center; health care facility; sanitarium)

hostel

hotel (*see also* extended-stay hotel; motel; resort hotel)

hotel, resort (*see* resort hotel)

house of worship (*see* chapel; church; mosque; synagogue; temple)

houseboat moorage

housing, short-term rental (*see* short-term rental housing)

housing, temporary employment (*see* migrant agricultural labor housing)

i

ice cream parlor (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)

ice rink (*see also* recreation facility uses; roller rink)

impound yard (*see* automobile impound facility)

industrial park (*see also* office park; research park)

industrial use, unless otherwise specified

industrial use, light

industrial use, medium

industrial, heavy

inn (*see* bed and breakfast in; hotel; motel; tourist home)

institutional use, unless otherwise specified

insurance agency (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)

interior decorating showroom (*see also*

retail showroom)

interior decorating studio

j

jail (*see also* correctional facility)

jewelry store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)

junk yard (*see also* automobile salvage yard)

juvenile detention facility (*see also* correctional facility)

k

karate studio (*see* martial arts studio)

kennel (*see* animal boarding facility)

kindergarten (*see* educational facilities, kindergarten)

l

landfill, general (*see also* waste hauler service)

landfill, reclamation

juvenile detention facility (*see also* correctional facility)

law court (*see also* government / municipal building; institutional use, unless otherwise specified)

lawn / garden supplies store (*see* garden center)

lawn care service

legal office (*see also* office use, unless otherwise specified)

library

limousine service (*see also* taxicab service)

liquor store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)

live-work studio (*see also* artisan workshop; artist studio; dwelling uses; loft residence)

livestock sales (*see also* agricultural uses)

locksmith (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)

lodge (*see* club; fraternal organization; lodging house)

lodging house (*see also* boarding house; rooming house)

loft residence (*see also* dwelling uses; live-work studio)

lumberyard (*see also* home improvement center)

luggage store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)

lumber mill (*see also* industrial uses; lumberyard; sawmill)

m

machinery sales use (*see also* equipment sales use)

mail-order facility (*see also* office use, unless otherwise specified; warehouse)

manufactured home sales establishment

manufactured housing (*see also* dwelling uses; mobile home; mobile home park)

manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified

manufacturing use, heavy (*see* industrial use, heavy)

manufacturing use, light (*see* industrial use, light)

manufacturing use, medium (*see* industrial use, medium)

marina (*see also* boat moorage facility)

marine sales and service use

marine terminal (*see also* transportation terminal; water taxi service)

market research service (*see also* call center; office use, unless otherwise specified; telemarketing office)

martial arts studio

massage establishment (*see also* health spa)

mausoleum (*see also* cemetery; crematorium; columbarium)

meat-packing facility (*see also* food packing and manufacturing facility; food storage locker; manufacturing uses)

medical office (*see also* clinic; healthcare facility)

medical support facilities use (*see also* home health agency)

meeting hall (*see* assembly hall; auditorium; banquet hall)

megachurch (*see* church)

mental health facility (*see also* clinic; hospital)

messenger service office (*see* delivery service)

microbrewery (*see also* brew pub; brewery)

migrant agricultural labor housing

mining operation (*see also* quarry)

miniature golf course (*see* golf course, miniature)

mini-mall (*see* shopping center uses)

mini-mart (*see* convenience store; gas station mini-mart)

mini-warehouse (*see also* self-storage facilities)

mission (*see also* homeless shelter)

mixed-use development

mobile home (*see also* dwelling uses; manufactured housing; mobile home park)

mobile home park (*see also* dwelling uses; manufactured housing; mobile home)
 mobile home park community building
 mobile home park visitor parking
 model garage sales unit
 model home sales unit
 monastery (*see* convent / monastery)
 monument sales establishment (*see also* cemetery)
 mortuary (*see also* caskets and casket supplies establishment; funeral home; undertaker's establishment)
 mosque
 motel (*see also* extended-stay hotel; hotel)
 motion picture studio (*see also* production studio)
 motor vehicle body shop (*see also* motor vehicle repair service)
 motor vehicle, fleet storage
 motor vehicle rental establishment (*see also* automobile rental establishment)
 motor vehicle repair service establishment (*see also* automobile repair service establishment)
 motor vehicle sales establishment
 motorcycle sales and service establishment (*see also* motor vehicle repair service establishment; motor vehicle sales establishment)
 movie theater (*see also* theater)
 movie theater, drive-in (*see also* drive-in use, unless otherwise specified)
 moving company
 museum (*see also* cultural uses)
 music school (*see also* educational facilities, school for the arts)
 music store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 musical instrument sales and repair

n

nail salon (*see also* beauty shop; personal services establishment)
 national guard center (*see also* government / municipal building; institutional use, unless otherwise specified)
 neighborhood convenience store (*see* convenience store)
 newspaper distribution facility (*see also* warehouse)
 news stand
 night club (*see also* bar; bottle club; brew pub)
 notions store (*see also* drug store; dry goods store; retail use, unless otherwise specified)

nunnery (*see* convent / monastery)
 nursery (*see also* garden center; greenhouse)
 nursery, wholesale
 nursing home (*see also* hospice facility)

O

office (*see* office use, unless otherwise specified)
 office, dental (*see* dental office)
 office, medical (*see* medical office)
 office support services establishment
 office supplies store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 office park (*see also* industrial park; research park)
 office use, unless otherwise specified
 oil and gas facility (*see* petroleum products storage and processing facility)
 oil change service establishment (*see* automobile maintenance, quick-service establishment)
 open-air business (*see also* outdoor display sales area)
 optician and optical supply stores (*see also* medical offices; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 orphanage (*see also* group home for foster care)
 outdoor display sales area (*see also* open-air business)
 outdoor seating area (*see also* beer garden)
 outdoor storage area (*see also* storage yard)
 outlet mall / store (*see* shopping center uses)

P

paint ball facility (*see also* amusement enterprise uses)
 paint store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 palm reader (*see* fortune telling establishment)
 paper products manufacturing (*see also* manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified)
 park (*see also* recreation facility uses)
 park, passive use (*see also* forest preserve)
 park, regional (*see* forest preserve; park uses)
 park-and-ride lot
 parsonage (*see also* dwelling uses; rectory)
 passenger terminal (*see also* transportation terminal)
 pawn shop (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified; second-hand store)

performing arts school (*see* educational facilities, school for the arts)
 personal services establishment (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
 personnel employment service (*see* employment agency)
 pest control (*see* exterminator service)
 pet cemetery (*see* cemetery, pet)
 pet grooming salon (*see* animal grooming salon)
 pet shop
 petroleum products storage and processing facility (*see also* industrial use, heavy)
 pharmacy (*see also* drug store)
 philanthropic institution (*see* eleemosynary institution)
 photo drop service (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
 photocopying service (*see* copy shop)
 photo finishing laboratory (*see also* industrial use, light)
 photography retail store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 photography studio
 picnic area (*see also* forest preserve; park uses)
 picture framing establishment (*see also* art gallery; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 pier, commercial (*see also* amusement park uses; boat moorage facility; commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
 plant nursery (*see* nursery)
 play lot (*see also* park)
 police station
 polo grounds (*see also* athletic field)
 pool hall (*see also* amusement enterprise, indoor)
 port and harbor facilities (*see also* boat moorage facilities; marine terminal)
 post office (*see also* cartage, express, delivery service)
 pre-school (*see* educational facilities, nursery school)
 print shop (*see* copy shop)
 printing and publishing facility (*see also* blueprinting shop; copy shop)
 produce stand (*see* farm stand)
 production studio (*see also* motion picture studio; radio, recording, and television studio; television studio)
 psychic (*see* fortune telling establishment)
 publishing facility (*see* printing and publishing facility)

pumpkin sales lot (*see* Halloween pumpkin sales lot)
 quarry (*see also* mining operation)
 quick oil change service (*see* automobile maintenance, quick service establishment)

R

racetrack, animal or machine (*see also* go-cart track; grandstands)
 racetrack, motorcycle
 racquetball court
 radio, recording, and television studio (*see also* broadcasting studio; production studio; recording studio; television studio)
 rail terminal
 railroad freight terminal (*see also* freight terminal)
 railroad passenger station (*see also* transit station; transportation terminal)
 railyard
 ranch
 reading room (*see also* book store)
 real estate office (*see also* temporary office building for construction / real estate)
 recording studio (*see* broadcasting studio; production studio, radio recording and television studio)
 recreation facility
 recreation facility, commercial
 recreation, commercial and private
 recreation facility, commercial indoor
 recreation facility, commercial outdoor
 recreation facility, indoor
 recreation facility, outdoor
 recreation vehicle (RV) park (*see also* campground)
 recreation vehicle (RV) sales establishment (*see also* camper sales and services establishment; trailer sales and rental establishment)
 rectory (*see also* dwelling uses; parsonage)
 recycling center (*see also* composting facility)
 recycling collection, drop-off
 recycling plant (*see also* composting facility; industrial uses)
 religious institution (*see* chapel; church; convent / monastery; mosque; religious retreat; seminary; synagogue; temple)
 religious retreat (*see also* convent / monastery; seminary)
 repair service establishment
 research laboratory
 research park (*see also* industrial park; office park)

residential care facility (*see* elderly housing, residential care facility)
 resort
 resort hotel (*see also* hotel; time-share unit)
 restaurant (*see also* café; cafeteria)
 restaurant, carry-out
 restaurant, drive-in (*see also* drive-in use, unless otherwise specified)
 restaurant, drive-thru (*see* restaurant, fast food)
 restaurant, fast-food (*see also* drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified)
 restaurant, sit down (*see* restaurant)
 retail sales establishment, bulk merchandise (*see also* wholesale establishment uses)
 retail showroom (*see also* interior decorating showroom)
 retail use, not otherwise specified (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
 retirement housing (*see also* elderly housing)
 riding school (*see also* stables)
 rifle range (*see also* archery range; shooting range)
 riverboat gambling establishment (*see* gaming, riverboat casino; gaming establishment)
 roadside stand
 rodeo
 roller rink (*see also* ice rink; recreation facility uses)
 rooming house (*see also* boarding house; lodging house)
 rowhouse (*see also* dwelling uses; townhouse)

S

sales office for model home (*see* model home sales unit)
 salvage yard (*see* automobile salvage yard; junk yard)
 sand and gravel operation (*see* quarry)
 sanitarium / sanitorium (*see also* clinic; convalescent center; health care facility; hospital)
 sauna bath (*see also* bathhouse, health spa)
 sawmill (*see also* industrial use, unless otherwise specified; lumberyard; paper products manufacturing establishment)
 school (*see* educational facilities)
 second-hand store (*see also* antique shop; consignment clothing store; pawn shop)
 self-storage facility (*see also* miniwarehouse)

seminary (*see also* convent / monastery; religious retreat)
 senior center (*see also* community center)
 servant quarters (*see* accessory structure)
 service station (*see* automobile maintenance, quick service establishment; automobile repair service establishment; gas station; motor vehicle repair service establishment)
 sewage treatment facility (*see also* utility facility)
 shelter (*see also* homeless shelter; social service facility)
 shipyard (*see* boat manufacturing facility)
 shoe repair (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
 shooting range (*see also* archery range; rifle range)
 shooting range, indoor (*see also* archery range; rifle range)
 shooting range, outdoor (*see also* archery range; rifle range)
 shooting range, trap or skeet (*see also* archery range; rifle range)
 shopping center
 shopping center, regional
 short-term rental housing (*see also* time-share unit)
 sidewalk café (*see* café; outdoor seating area)
 single room occupancy (SRO) (*see also* homeless shelter)
 skateboard facility (*see also* recreation facility uses)
 skating rink, ice or roller (*see* ice rink; recreation facility uses; roller rink)
 ski resort (*see* recreation facility uses; resort)
 slaughterhouse
 smoking area
 snack bar (*see also* cafeteria; coffee shop; diner)
 soccer field (*see* ballfield)
 soccer field, indoor (*see also* recreation facility uses, indoor)
 social service facility (*see also* homeless shelter; shelter)
 solid waste compost facility (*see* composting facility)
 solid waste facility (*see* landfill uses)
 solid waste transfer facility
 sorority house (*see* fraternity / sorority house)
 spa (*see* health spa)
 sporting goods store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)

SRO (*see* single room occupancy)
 squash court
 stables (*see also* riding school)
 stadium
 stockyard (*see also* agricultural-related industry; slaughterhouse)
 storage yard (*see also* outdoor storage area)
 storefront church (*see* church)
 strip development (*see also* shopping center uses)
 student housing (*see also* dormitory; fraternity / sorority)
 substance abuse treatment facility (*see also* group home; halfway house)
 supermarket (*see also* grocery store; shopping center uses)
 swap meet (*see also* flea market)
 swimming pool
 synagogue (*see also* temple)

t

tailor shop (*see also* clothing repair or service shop; commercial use)
 tanning salon
 tattoo parlor/body-piercing studio (*see also* head shop)
 tavern (*see* bar)
 taxi cab service (*see also* limousine service)
 taxidermy establishment
 tea room (*see also* cafe; coffee house)
 teen club (*see also* dance hall; night club; youth center)
 telegraph office
 telco hotel (*see also* telecommunications facility)
 telecommunications facility
 telemarketing office (*see also* call center; market research service; office use, unless otherwise specified)
 telephone exchange building (*see also* telecommunications facility)
 television studio (*see also* broadcasting studio; production studio; radio, recording, and television studio)
 temple (*see also* synagogue)
 temporary office building for construction / real estate
 temporary employment housing (*see* migrant agricultural labor housing)
 tennis club
 tennis court
 terminal (*see* airport, freight, marine, passenger, rail, transit, transportation terminal)
 theater (*see also* cultural uses; movie theater)

theme park (*see* amusement park uses)
 thrift store (*see* antique shop; consignment clothing store; second-hand merchandise)
 ticket agency (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
 time share unit (*see also* resort hotel; short-term rental housing)
 tire store and service establishment (*see also* automobile repair service establishment)
 tobacco shop (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 tot lot (*see* play lot)
 tourist home (*see also* bed and breakfast inn)
 tourist center (*see* visitor's bureau)
 towing service (*see also* automobile impound facility)
 townhouse (*see also* condominiums; dwelling uses)
 toy store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 trade school (*see* educational facilities, trade school)
 trailer sales and rental establishment (*see also* camper sales and service establishment; recreation vehicle (RV) sales establishment)
 trails, bike and pedestrian use (*see* forest preserve; park uses; recreational facility, outdoor)
 transfer station (*see* solid waste transfer facility)
 transit station (*see* railroad passenger station; transit terminal)
 transit terminal (*see also* transportation terminal)
 transitional housing shelter (*see also* homeless shelter; shelter; social service facility)
 transportation terminal (*see also* passenger terminal)
 travel agency (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
 tree cutting and trimming service (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified; lawn care service)
 triplex (*see also* duplex; dwelling uses)
 truck depot (*see* truck terminal)
 truck rental (*see also* automobile rental establishment; motor vehicle rental establishment)
 truck repair establishment (*see also* truck stop)
 truck sales facility
 truck stop

truck terminal (*see also* transportation terminal)
 truck wash facility

u

undertaker's establishment (*see also* caskets and casket supplies establishment; funeral home; mortuary)
 union hall
 upholstery shop (*see also* furniture repair shop)
 utility facility

v

variety store (*see also* notions store; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 vehicle emission testing station
 vehicle repair (*see* motor vehicle repair service establishment)
 veterinary clinic (*see* animal hospital)
 video arcade (*see also* amusement enterprise, indoor; game room)
 video rental/sales store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 visitor's bureau (*see also* government / municipal building; institutional use, unless otherwise specified)
 vocational school (*see* educational facilities, trade school)

w, y, z

warehouse (*see also* miniwarehouse; self-storage facility)
 warehouse, retail (*see* retail sales establishment, bulk merchandise)
 waste hauler service
 wastewater treatment plant (*see* sewage treatment facility)
 watch repair service (*see* jewelry store)
 water park (*see* amusement park, water)
 water sports facility (*see also* amusement enterprise uses; recreation facility uses)
 water taxi service (*see also* marine terminal)
 water treatment plant (*see also* utility facility)
 wholesale establishment
 wholesale establishment with warehouse
 winery
 yacht club
 youth center (*see also* teen club)
 youth hostel (*see* hostel)
 zero lot-line development
 zoo

USES WITH A MAXIMUM PARKING STANDARD

a

adult use
 agricultural use, unless otherwise specified
 (*see also* farm uses)
 airport (*see also* airport terminal)
 ambulance service
 amusement enterprise (*see also* recreation facility uses)
 amusement park
 amusement park, water
 animal boarding facility
 animal breeding establishment
 animal grooming salon
 animal hospital
 animal training facility
 antique shop (*see also* second-hand store)
 appliance and equipment repair establishment (*see also* equipment uses)
 appliance sales establishment
 arcade, amusement (*see also* amusement enterprise uses)
 archery range (*see also* rifle range; shooting range)
 art gallery (*see also* cultural uses)
 art supplies store
 artist studio (*see also* artisan workshop; live-work studio)
 asphalt manufacturing facility (*see also* industrial use, heavy)
 assembly hall (*see also* auditorium; civic center)
 athletic field (*see also* ball field; grandstands; recreation facility uses)
 auction, automobile
 auction house
 auditorium (*see also* assembly hall; civic center)
 automobile dealership (*see also* motor vehicle sales establishment)
 automobile maintenance, quick service establishment (*see also* automobile repair service establishment)
 automobile parts store
 automobile rental establishment (*see also* motor vehicle rental establishment)
 automobile repair service establishment (*see also* gas station; motor vehicle repair service establishment; tire store and service establishment)
 automobile service station (*see also* gas station)

b

bait shop (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 bakery
 bakery, wholesale
 ball field (*see also* athletic field; grandstands; recreation facility uses)
 bank (*see also* accessory banking; automated teller machine (ATM); credit union)
 bank, drive-thru only (*see also* drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified)
 bank, with drive-thru (*see also* drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified)
 bank, without drive-thru
 bar (*see also* beer garden; bottle club; brew pub; night club)
 barber shop (*see also* beauty shop; personal services establishment)
 beauty shop (*see also* barber shop; personal services establishment)
 beauty school (*see also* educational facility; trade school)
 bed and breakfast home
 bed and breakfast inn (*see also* tourist home)
 bicycle repair shop
 bingo hall
 blueprinting shop (*see also* copy shop; printing and publishing facility)
 boarding house (*see also* lodging house; rooming house)
 boat manufacturing facility (*see also* manufacturing uses)
 boat rental use
 boat sales establishment (*see also* marine sales and service use)
 boat storage or repair (*see also* boatyard; marine sales and service use)
 book store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 botanical gardens (*see also* arboretum; community garden)
 bottle club (*see also* bar; beer garden; brew pub; night club; restaurant uses)
 bowling alley
 brewery (*see also* brew pub; microbrewery)
 brew pub (*see also* bar; beer garden; bottle club; brewery; microbrewery; night club; restaurant uses)
 broadcasting studio (*see also* radio, recording, and television studio; television studio)

business machine sales and service use (*see also* equipment sales and service use)

c

cafeteria (*see also* restaurant uses)
 candy and nut store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 car wash, full service (automated)
 car wash, self service
 carnival (*see also* amusement enterprise, outdoor; circus)
 carpet and floor covering store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 catering establishment
 cemetery (*see also* crematorium; columbarium; mausoleum; monument sales establishment)
 chiropractic office (*see also* clinic)
 church (*see also* chapel; mosque; synagogue; temple)
 circus (*see also* amusement enterprise, outdoor; carnival)
 cleaning and maintenance service
 clinic (*see also* healthcare facility; medical office)
 clothing store
 clothing repair or service shop (*see also* tailor shop)
 club (*see also* country club; fraternal organization)
 coffee shop (*see also* café; outdoor seating area; tea room)
 community center
 concrete production plant (*see also* industrial use, unless otherwise specified)
 contractor's service establishment
 contractor's yard
 convalescent center (*see also* health care facility; hospital; sanitarium)
 convenience store (*see also* gas station mini-mart)
 convent / monastery (*see also* religious retreat; seminary)
 copy shop (*see also* blueprinting shop; printing and publishing facility)
 correctional facility (*see also* juvenile detention facility)
 credit union (*see also* bank)
 cultural institution

d

dairy use
dance hall (*see also* ballroom)
dance school studio (*see also* educational facility, school for the arts)
day care center
day care home, adult
day care home, child
delicatessen (*see also* butcher shop; commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
dental office (*see also* clinic; health care facility; medical office)
department store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified; shopping center uses)
dormitory (*see also* fraternity / sorority house)
drug store (*see also* dry goods store; notions store; pharmacy)
dry cleaning establishment
dry-cleaning plant (*see also* industrial use, unless otherwise specified)
dry goods store (*see also* dry goods store; notions store; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
duplex (*see also* dwelling uses; triplex)
dwelling, apartment
dwelling, single-family
dwelling, single-family attached (*see also* rowhouse; townhouse)
dwelling, single-family detached

e

educational facilities, business school
educational facilities, college / university
educational facilities, elementary school
educational facilities, high school
educational facilities, kindergarten
educational facilities, nursery school
educational facilities, primary / secondary
educational facilities, private elementary / middle
educational facilities, private high school
educational facilities, school for the arts
educational facilities, trade school
elderly housing
elderly housing, assisted living
eleemosynary institution
employment agency (*see also* day labor agency)
equipment sales and rental use
equipment sales and service use (*see also* business machine sales and service use)
extended-stay hotel (*see also* hotel; motel)
exterminator service (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)

f

fairgrounds
farm equipment sales and service use
farm supply store (*see also* agricultural sales and service use; feed store)
feed store (*see also* agricultural sales and service use; farm supply store)
fire station
fish market (*see also* farmer's market; open-air business)
flea market (*see also* swap meet)
florist (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
florist, wholesale
food packing and manufacturing facility (*see also* manufacturing uses; meat-packing facility)
forest preserve
fortune telling establishment (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
fraternal organization (*see also* club)
fraternity / sorority house (*see also* dormitory)
funeral home (*see also* casket and casket supplies establishment; undertaker's establishment; mortuary)
furniture repair shop (*see also* upholstery shop)
furniture store
game center (*see also* amusement enterprise uses; video arcade)

g

garden center (*see also* greenhouse; nursery)
gas station (*see also* automobile repair service establishment; automobile service station; gas station mini-mart)
gas station mini-mart (*see also* convenience store; gas station)
gift shop (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
go-cart track (*see also* amusement enterprise, outdoor; racetracks, animal or machine)
golf course (*see also* country club)
golf course, miniature
golf course, par-three
golf driving range
greenhouse (*see also* garden center; nursery)
grocery store (*see also* shopping center uses; supermarket)
group home (*see also* halfway house; substance abuse treatment facility)

group home for foster care
gunsmith
gymnasium (*see also* assembly hall; auditorium; recreation facility uses; health club)
gymnastics school (*see also* educational facilities uses)

h

handball court
hardware store (*see also* home improvement center)
head shop (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified; tattoo parlor / body-piercing studio)
health club (*see also* gymnasium; recreation facility uses)
health spa (*see also* bathhouse; massage establishment; personal services establishment; sauna bath)
heating / refrigeration shop (*see also* appliance and equipment repair establishment; appliance sales establishment)
heliport
historic site
hobby store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
home improvement center (*see also* construction sales and service establishment; hardware store; lumberyard)
hospital (*see also* clinic; convalescent center; health care facility; sanitarium)
hotel (*see also* extended-stay hotel; motel; resort hotel)

i

ice cream parlor (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
ice rink (*see also* recreation facility uses; roller rink)
industrial use, unless otherwise specified
institutional use, unless otherwise specified
interior decorating studio

j, k, l

jewelry store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
junk yard (*see also* automobile salvage yard)
juvenile detention facility (*see also* correctional facility)
laundromat

library
liquor store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
locksmith (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
lodging house (*see also* boarding house; rooming house)
lumberyard (*see also* home improvement center)
luggage store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)

m

machinery sales use (*see also* equipment sales use)
manufactured home sales establishment
manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified
marina (*see also* boat moorage facility)
martial arts studio
massage establishment (*see also* health spa)
medical office (*see also* clinic; healthcare facility)
mental health facility (*see also* clinic; hospital)
microbrewery (*see also* brew pub; brewery)
mining operation (*see also* quarry)
mini-warehouse (*see also* self-storage facilities)
mobile home park (*see also* dwelling uses; manufactured housing; mobile home)
mortuary (*see also* caskets and casket supplies establishment; funeral home; undertaker's establishment)
mosque
motel (*see also* extended-stay hotel; hotel)
motion picture studio (*see also* production studio)
motor vehicle body shop (*see also* motor vehicle repair service)
motor vehicle repair service establishment (*see also* automobile repair service establishment)
motor vehicle sales establishment
motorcycle sales and service establishment (*see also* motor vehicle repair service establishment; motor vehicle sales establishment)
movie theater (*see also* theater)
movie theater, drive-in (*see also* drive-in use, unless otherwise specified)
moving company
museum (*see also* cultural uses)
music store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)

n

news stand
night club (*see also* bar; bottle club; brew pub)
nursery (*see also* garden center; greenhouse)
nursery, wholesale
nursing home (*see also* hospice facility)

o

office supplies store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
office use, unless otherwise specified
open-air business (*see also* outdoor display sales area)
optician and optical supply stores (*see also* medical offices; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
orphanage (*see also* group home for foster care)
outdoor display sales area (*see also* open-air business)
outdoor storage area (*see also* storage yard)

p

paint ball facility (*see also* amusement enterprise uses)
paint store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
park (*see also* recreation facility uses)
park-and-ride lot
park, passive use
pawn shop (*see also* retail uses, unless otherwise specified; second-hand store)
personal services establishment (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
pet shop
petroleum products storage and processing facility (*see also* industrial use, heavy)
pharmacy (*see also* drug store)
photography retail store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
photography studio
picture framing establishment (*see also* art gallery; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
pool hall (*see also* amusement enterprise, indoor)
post office (*see also* cartage, express, delivery service)
printing and publishing facility (*see also* blueprinting shop; copy shop)

production studio (*see also* motion picture studio; radio, recording, and television studio; television studio)

q, r

quarry (*see also* mining operation)
racetrack, animal or machine (*see also* go-cart track; grandstands)
racquetball court
radio, recording, and television studio (*see also* broadcasting studio; production studio; recording studio; television studio)
reading room (*see also* book store)
recreation facility
recreation facility, commercial and private
recreation facility, indoor
recycling center
research laboratory
restaurant (*see also* café; cafeteria)
restaurant, carry-out
restaurant, fast-food (*see also* drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified)
retail use, unless otherwise specified (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
retail sales establishment, bulk merchandise (*see also* wholesale establishment uses)
retirement housing (*see also* elderly housing)
riding school (*see also* stables)
rifle range (*see also* archery range; shooting range)
roadside stand
rodeo
roller rink (*see also* ice rink; recreation facility uses)
rooming house (*see also* boarding house; lodging house)
rowhouse

s

sanitarium / sanitorium (*see also* clinic; convalescent center; health care facility; hospital)
second-hand store (*see also* antique shop; consignment clothing store; pawn shop)
self-storage facility (*see also* warehouse)
senior center
sewage treatment facility (*see also* utility facility)
shoe repair (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
shooting range, indoor (*see also* archery range; rifle range)

shooting range, outdoor (*see also* archery range; rifle range)
 shopping center
 skateboard facility (*see also* recreation facility uses)
 soccer field, indoor (*see also* recreation facility uses, indoor)
 sporting goods store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 stables (*see also* riding school)
 stadium
 stockyard (*see also* agricultural-related industry; slaughterhouse)
 supermarket (*see also* grocery store; shopping center uses)
 swimming pool
 synagogue (*see also* temple)

t

tailor shop (*see also* clothing repair or service shop; commercial use)
 tattoo parlor/body-piercing studio (*see also* head shop)
 taxidermy establishment
 telemarketing office (*see also* call center; market research service; office use, unless otherwise specified)
 television studio (*see also* broadcasting studio; production studio; radio, recording, and television studio)
 temple (*see also* synagogue)
 tennis club
 tennis court
 theater (*see also* cultural uses; movie theater)
 time-share unit (*see also* resort hotel; short-term rental housing)
 tire store and service establishment (*see also* automobile repair service establishment)
 tobacco shop (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 townhouse (*see also* condominiums; dwelling uses)
 toy store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 trailer sales and rental establishment (*see also* camper sales and service establishment; recreation vehicle (RV) sales establishment)
 transit terminal (*see also* transportation terminal)
 travel agency (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
 tree cutting and trimming service
 truck rental (*see also* automobile rental

establishment; motor vehicle rental establishment)
 truck repair establishment (*see also* truck stop)
 truck sales facility
 truck stop
 truck terminal (*see also* transportation terminal)

u, v, w, z

undertaker's establishment (*see also* caskets and casket supplies establishment; funeral home; mortuary)
 union hall
 utility facility
 variety store (*see also* notions store; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 vehicle emission testing station
 video arcade (*see also* amusement enterprise, indoor; game room)
 video rental/sales store (*see also* commercial use, unless otherwise specified; retail use, unless otherwise specified)
 warehouse (*see also* mini-warehouse; self-storage facility)
 weigh station
 wholesale establishment
 winery
 zoo

USES WITH A PARKING STANDARD FOR BICYCLES

a

adult use
ambulance service
amusement enterprise (*see also* recreation facility uses)
amusement enterprise, indoor
amusement enterprise, outdoor
appliance sales establishment
art gallery (*see also* cultural uses)
assembly hall (*see also* auditorium; civic center)
athletic field (*see also* ball field; grandstands; recreation facility uses)
auditorium (*see also* assembly hall; civic center)
automobile dealership (*see also* motor vehicle sales establishment)
automobile rental establishment (*see also* motor vehicle rental establishment)
automobile repair service establishment (*see also* gas station; motor vehicle repair service establishment; tire store and service establishment)

b

ball field (*see also* athletic field; grandstands; recreation facility uses)
bank, drive-thru only (*see also* drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified)
bank, with drive-thru (*see also* drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified)
bar (*see also* beer garden; bottle club; brew pub; night club)
barber shop (*see also* beauty shop; personal services establishment)
beauty shop (*see also* barber shop; personal services establishment)
bed and breakfast home
bed and breakfast inn (*see also* tourist home)
big box retail establishment (*see also* department store; shopping center uses)
boarding house (*see also* lodging house; rooming house)
boat moorage facility (*see also* marina)
boat rental use
boat sales establishment (*see also* marine sales and service use)
book store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
bowling alley

c

car wash, full service (automated)
car wash, self service
carpet and floor covering store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
cemetery (*see also* crematorium; columbarium; mausoleum; monument sales establishment)
chapel (*see also* church)
church (*see also* chapel; mosque; synagogue; temple)
clinic (*see also* healthcare facility; medical office)
clothing store
club (*see also* country club; fraternal organization)
coffee shop (*see also* café; outdoor seating area; tea room)
commercial use, unless otherwise specified (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
community center
convalescent center (*see also* health care facility; hospital; sanitarium)
convenience store (*see also* gas station mini-mart)
correctional facility (*see also* juvenile detention facility)
cultural facilities
cultural institution

d

day care center
dental office (*see also* clinic; health care facility; medical office)
department store (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified; shopping center uses)
dormitory (*see also* fraternity / sorority house)
dwelling, multifamily, studio / efficient
dwelling, multifamily, one bedroom
dwelling, multifamily, two bedrooms
dwelling, multifamily, three bedrooms
dwelling, multifamily, four or more bedrooms

e

educational facilities, college / university
educational facilities, elementary school
educational facilities, high school
educational facilities, kindergarten
educational facilities, nursery school
educational facilities, primary / secondary

educational facilities, private high school
educational facilities, trade school
elderly housing
equipment sales and rental use

f

fire station
food storage locker
fraternal organization (*see also* club)
fraternity / sorority house (*see also* dormitory)
freight terminal (*see also* railroad freight terminal; transportation terminal)
furniture store

g

game center (*see also* amusement enterprise uses; video arcade)
gas station (*see also* automobile repair service establishment; automobile service station; gas station mini-mart)
gas station mini-mart (*see also* convenience store; gas station)
government / municipal building (*see also* office use, unless otherwise specified)
greenhouse (*see also* garden center; nursery)
grocery store (*see also* shopping center uses; supermarket)
group home (*see also* halfway house; substance abuse treatment facility)
group home for foster care

h

halfway house (*see also* group home; substance abuse treatment facility)
hardware store (*see also* home improvement center)
health club (*see also* gymnasium; recreation facility uses)
health spa (*see also* bathhouse; massage establishment; personal services establishment; sauna bath)
hospital (*see also* clinic; convalescent center; health care facility; sanitarium)
hotel (*see also* extended-stay hotel; motel; resort hotel)

i

ice cream parlor (*see also* retail use, unless otherwise specified)
ice rink (*see also* recreation facility uses; roller rink)

industrial use, unless otherwise specified
industrial use, light
industrial use, heavy

j, l

juvenile detention facility (*see also*
correctional facility)
laundromat
library
lumberyard (*see also* home improvement
center)

m

manufacturing use, unless otherwise
specified
marina (*see also* boat moorage facility)
medical office (*see also* clinic; healthcare
facility)
mini-warehouse (*see also* self-storage
facilities)
mortuary (*see also* caskets and casket
supplies establishment; funeral home;
undertaker's establishment)
mosque
motel (*see also* extended-stay hotel; hotel)
motor vehicle repair service establishment
(*see also* automobile repair service
establishment)
motor vehicle sales establishment
movie theater
moving company
museum (*see also* cultural uses)

n, o, p

night club (*see also* bar; bottle club; brew
pub)
nursery (*see also* garden center;
greenhouse)
nursing home (*see also* hospice facility)
office use, unless otherwise specified
open-air business (*see also* outdoor display
sales area)
orphanage (*see also* group home for foster
care)
outdoor display sales area (*see also* open-
air business)
park-and-ride lot
personal services establishment
pet shop
police station
post office (*see also* cartage, express,
delivery service)
printing and publishing facility (*see also*
blueprinting shop; copy shop)

r

recreation facility
repair service establishment
research laboratory
restaurant (*see also* café; cafeteria)
restaurant, carry-out
restaurant, fast-food (*see also* drive-thru
use, unless otherwise specified)
retail sales establishment, bulk
merchandise (*see also* wholesale
establishment uses)
retail use, unless otherwise specified (*see
also* commercial use, unless otherwise
specified)
roller rink (*see also* ice rink; recreation
facility uses)

s

sanitarium / sanitorium (*see also* clinic;
convalescent center; health care facility;
hospital)
self-storage facility (*see also* mini-
warehouse)
senior center (*see also* community center)
shopping center
stadium
supermarket (*see also* grocery store;
shopping center uses)
synagogue (*see also* temple)
temple (*see also* synagogue)
tennis club

t, u, v, w

theater (*see also* cultural uses; movie
theater)
trailer sales and rental establishment (*see
also* camper sales and service
establishment; recreation vehicle (RV)
sales establishment)
transit terminal (*see also* transportation
terminal)
transitional housing shelter
truck rental (*see also* automobile rental
establishment; motor vehicle rental
establishment)
truck repair establishment (*see also* truck
stop)
truck sales facility
utility facility
video arcade (*see also* amusement
enterprise, indoor; game room)
warehouse (*see also* mini-warehouse; self-
storage facility)
wholesale establishment

a

abattoir (see *slaughterhouse*)

accessory dwelling unit

- 1 additional space, on the same zone lot (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 per attached accessory dwelling unit, in addition to other required spaces (*Washoe County, Nev., pop. 339,486*)
- 1 per bedroom (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)
- 1 space (*Encinitas, Calif., pop. 58,014*)
- 1 space per unit (*Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598*)
- 2 spaces per unit; such space must have convenient access to a street (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.5 per 1,000; 1 per 20 seats (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

adult use adult arcade

- 1 parking space shall be provided for every 2 occupants per the allowable occupant load as established by the city's building official or fire marshal, whichever standard is greater. In addition, 1 parking space shall be provided for each employee or independent contractor on the maximum shift. (*Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088*)

adult use, adult cabaret

- 1 parking space shall be provided for every 2 occupants per the allowable occupant load as established by the city's building official or fire marshal, whichever standard is greater. In addition, 1 parking space shall be provided for each employee or independent contractor on the maximum shift. (*Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088*)
- 1 space per 25 square feet of gross floor area (*Garden Grove, Calif., pop. 165,196*)



adult use

administrative office (see *office* uses)

adult use

- 0.3 per seat, plus 3.3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 1 per 60 square feet (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 10 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 12 per 1,000 square feet (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet above first 2,400 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

Minimum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

- 1 per 200 square feet (*Fort Wayne, Ind., pop. 205,727*)
- 10 per 1,000 square feet, but not less than 15 (*Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365*)

adult use, adult motion picture theater

- 1 off-street parking space for each 10 seats or equivalent (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for every 2 occupants per the allowable occupant load as established by the city's building official or fire marshal, whichever standard is greater. In addition, 1 parking space shall be provided for each employee or independent contractor on the maximum shift. (*Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088*)
- 1 space for each 8 fixed seats or 1 space for each 100 square feet of spectator assembly area not containing fixed seats (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)

- 1 space per 3 seats, plus 5 spaces for employees (*Garden Grove, Calif., pop. 165,196*)

adult use, adult theater

- 1 parking space shall be provided for every 2 occupants per the allowable occupant load as established by the city's building official or fire marshal, which ever standard is greater. In addition, 1 parking space shall be provided for each employee or independent contractor on the maximum shift. (*Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088*)
- 1 space per 3 seats, plus 5 spaces for employees (*Garden Grove, Calif., pop. 165,196*)
- 1 per 90 square feet, but not less than 15 (*Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365*)
- 1 per 75 square feet (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)

- 1 parking space per 200 square feet of net floor area, but not less than 3 parking spaces (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)

adult use, massage parlor (see also **massage establishment**)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Garden Grove, Calif., pop. 165,196*)

adult use, sex novelty shop

- 3 per 1,000 square feet (*Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365*)

advertising agency (see also **office use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Yakima, Wash., pop. 71,845*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)



adult bookstore

- 1 parking space per 200 square feet of net floor area, but not less than 3 parking spaces. (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)

adult use, book store

- 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)
- 1 space per 90 square feet (*Garden Grove, Calif., pop. 165,196*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet (*Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365*)

adult use, entertainment facility

- 1 off-street parking space for each 10 seats or equivalent (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)
- 1 per 75 square feet (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)

agricultural use, unless otherwise specified (see also **farm** uses)

- 1 per employee (*San Jose, Calif., pop. 894,943*)
- 1 per each 1.2 employees [based on the highest average employee occupancy] (*Montpelier, Vt., pop. 8,035*)
 - Minimum:* 1.5 spaces for each 2 employees on maximum shift
 - Maximum:* 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

agricultural processing plant (see also **industrial** uses)

- 1 per employee during peak employment shift (*Washoe County, Nev., pop. 339,486*)
- 1 per employee (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)

agricultural-related industry (see also **agricultural use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per 1,000 square feet (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)

agricultural sales and service use (see also **farm supply store; feed store**)

- 1 for each 1 employee, plus 1 for each 100 square feet of both temporary and permanent area devoted primarily to retail sales (*Charlevoix, Mich., pop. 2,994*)
- 1 parking space for each 5 feet of front wall or 300 square feet of floor area, whichever is greater (*Platte County, Mo., pop. 73,781*)
- 1 per employee during peak employment shift (*Washoe County, Nev., pop. 339,486*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of gross floor area, but not less than 4 spaces for each establishment (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)
- 1 per 500 square feet of floor area, plus 4 per acre outdoor sales per display per storage area (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 5 spaces minimum where on-site sale of products is conducted (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)

aircraft charter service

- 1 per employee, plus 1 per 4 seats in waiting area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

airport (see also **airport terminal**)

- 1 per 4 seats, plus 2 per 3 employees on largest shift (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 per each 500 square feet of enclosed passenger terminal area (*Tulsa, Okla., pop. 393,049*)
- 1 parking space for each 4 seating accommodations for waiting passengers, plus 1 parking space for each 2 employees on shift of largest employment (*Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission; Kenton County, Ky., pop. 151,464*)
- 1 space per 4 seats in the passenger waiting area, plus 1 space per 4 tie downs, plus parking as required for any accessory uses such as a restaurant (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 1 space per 4 air vehicles (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 per employee on maximum shift, plus 1 per vehicle used in connection with terminal, plus sufficient number of spaces to accommodate the largest number of vehicles that may be expected at any one time (*Londonberry, N.H., pop. 23,236*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 space per peak embarking passengers (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)
- 1 space per employee on the largest shift, plus 1 space for every 1,000 square feet of hangar space or 1 space per outdoor aircraft storage space (*Johnson County, Ind., pop. 115,209*)

- 1 parking space per each 4 seating accommodations for waiting passengers, plus 1 parking space per each 2 employees on shift of largest employment (*Grant County, Ky., pop. 22,384*)
 - 1 space per 5 aircraft tie down or storage spaces, plus 1 space per employee, plus 1 space per 4 seats in waiting areas (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)
 - 1 space per 200 square feet of waiting area (*Forsyth County, N.C., pop. 306,067*)
 - 8.5 spaces per daily airplane movement or 0.85 spaces per enplaning passenger day, whichever is greater (*Minot, N.Dak., pop. 36,567*)
 - 10 spaces per gate, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet of hangar space (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- Minimum: 1 for per 5 aircraft tie-downs.
Maximum: 1 per 4 aircraft tie-downs (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

airport hangar

- Pleasure aircraft hangar: 1 for each aircraft stored therein; Corporate aircraft hangar: 2 for each aircraft stored therein; parking space within a hangar may be utilized if actual room therein permits (*Wadsworth, Ohio, pop. 18,437*)
- 1 space for each 2,000 square feet of floor area utilized for aircraft storage, plus required parking for square footage devoted to other uses (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301, which uses the term "hangar, airship/blimp"*)
- 1 per aircraft space (*Hillsboro, Ore., pop. 70,186*)

airport, local/private use

- 1 per aircraft tie down, plus 1 per aircraft storage, plus 1 per aircraft maintenance area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 1 space for every employee on the maximum shift, plus 1 space for every vehicle customarily used in operation of the use or stored on the premises, plus 1 space for every 200 square feet of lobby area (*DeKalb, Ill., pop. 39,018*)
- 1 space per tie-down and hangar space, minimum of 5 spaces (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)
- 13 spaces per airplane space (*Forsyth County, N.C., pop. 306,067*)

airport terminal (see also **airport; transportation terminal**)

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of floor area of the terminal building (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)
- 1 for each 5 seats of seating capacity in waiting terminals (*Gainesville, Fla., pop. 95,447*)
- 1 per 5 tie downs per storage bays, plus 1 per 40 square feet of terminal floor area (*Hanover, N.H., pop. 10,850*)

- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Yakima, Wash., pop. 71,845*)
- 1 per 100 square feet of waiting room (*Biloxi, Miss., pop. 50,644*)

ambulance service

- Adequate space to accommodate all motor vehicles operated in connection with such use and 2 additional parking spaces per each such vehicle (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)
- 1 per ambulance, plus 1 per employee on the largest shift (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per onsite staff, plus 1 per facility vehicle (*San Jose, Calif., pop. 894,943*)
- 1 per employee on largest shift (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 per 500 square feet (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet excluding service bays (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 2 service bays (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 for every 250 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 3 spaces (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

amphitheater (see also *stadium*)

- 1 paved space for every 3 fixed seats, plus 1 paved space for every 25 square feet of open seating area when there is not fixed seating, plus 1 paved space for every 1,000 square feet of athletic field, stage, or exhibit space, plus 1 paved space for every 2 employees on the maximum shift (*Maryland Heights, Mo., pop. 25,756*)

amusement enterprise (see also *recreation facility* uses)

- 1 for each 100 square feet of floor area (*Madison Village, Ohio, pop. 2,921*)
- 1 parking space per 4 seats (*Huntsville, Tex., pop. 35,078*)
- 1 per 4 seats in the largest assembly area (*Lexington, Mass., pop. 30,355*)
- 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

Minimum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area
(*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 auto spaces
(*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

amusement enterprise, indoor

- 1 space per 200 square feet floor area (*Alexandria, Va., pop. 128,283*)
- 1 space for each 50 square feet devoted to amusement devices, virtual reality games, restaurants and bar areas (*University City, Mo., pop. 37,428*)
- 1 parking space for each 100 square feet where the area is less than 4,000 square feet (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)
- 3 spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 additional space for each 2 licensed game machines (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 40 spaces, plus 1 space for each 50 square feet in excess of 4,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces, which are 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet if not permanent seats (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

amusement enterprise, outdoor

- 1 space per 400 square feet lot area (*Alexandria, Va., pop. 128,283*)
- 1 space for every 3 persons that the outdoor facilities are designed to accommodate when used to maximum capacity (*Las Vegas, Nev., pop. 478,434*)
- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 parking space for each 400 square feet of site area accessible to the public, exclusive of the parking area (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 1 space for each 200 square feet of enclosed building space devoted to customer service and administration, plus 1 space for every 3 persons that the outdoor facilities are designed to accommodate when used to the maximum capacity (*University City, Mo., pop. 37,428*)
- 30, plus 1 additional space for each 1,000 square feet of site area over 2,000 square feet exclusive of buildings (*Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,640*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

amusement park

- 1 per 200 square feet of activity area (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)

- 1 space for each 3 seats provided for patron use, plus 1 space for each 100 square feet of floor or ground area used for amusement or assembly but not containing fixed seats (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)
- 1 for every 1,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 space for every 4 seats in facilities available for patron use; or 1 space for every 150 square feet of gross floor area or ground area, whichever is applicable to the facility (*Destin, Fla., pop. 11,119*)
- 3 spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area within enclosed buildings, plus 1 space for every 3 persons that the outdoor facilities are designated to accommodate when used to the maximum capacity. 3 spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area within enclosed buildings, plus 1 space for every 3 persons that the outdoor facilities are designated to accommodate when used to the maximum capacity (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 3 spaces per hole for any miniature golf course, plus 1 space per 3,000 square feet of outdoor active recreation space, plus any additional spaces required for ancillary uses such as but not limited to game centers and billiard halls (*Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705*)
- 5 spaces for each amusement; 20 spaces for each ride (*Anne Arundel County, Md., pop. 489,656*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 600 square feet outdoor recreation area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 500 square feet outdoor recreation area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 1 space per 100 square feet of recreation area
 - Maximum:* 1.5 spaces per 100 square feet of recreation area (*Troutdale, Ore., pop. 13,777*)

amusement park, children's

- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

amusement park, water

- 1 per 100 square feet of water surface area (*East Greenwich, R.I., pop. 12,948*)
- 25 per first flume (slide), plus 10 per each additional flume, plus parking as required for other uses (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)
 - Minimum:* 1 space for each 5 people the facility is designed to accommodate at maximum capacity.
 - Maximum:* 1 space for each 2 people the facility is designed to accommodate at maximum capacity (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

ancillary use (see *accessory* use; *dwelling unit*)

animal boarding facility

- 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236; Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per 1,000 square feet (*San Jose, Calif., pop. 894,943*)
- 1 space for each 600 square feet of gross floor area (*St. Cloud, Minn., pop. 59,107*)
- 1 per 300 square feet (*Granbury, Tex., pop. 5,718*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet, excluding animal exercise areas (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of gross floor area including runs, plus 1 space per employee (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)
- 2 per 1,000 square feet (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Lakewood, Colo., pop. 144,126*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758*)
- 5, plus 1 per each employee on maximum shift (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 3 spaces, plus 1 for each 2 employees on maximum shift, plus 1 space for each 3 pet owners at maximum capacity if animal training classes taught onsite

Maximum: 5 spaces, plus 1 for each employee on maximum shift, plus 1 space for each 3 pet owners at maximum capacity if animal training classes taught on-site (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

animal breeding establishment

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

animal grooming salon

- 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236; Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 1 per 200 square feet (*San Jose, Calif., pop. 894,943*)
- 1 parking space per each 200 square feet of floor area but not less than 3 parking spaces (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)



animal grooming salon

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
(San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 3 spaces, plus 1 for each 2 employees on maximum shift, plus 1 space for each 3 pet owners at maximum capacity if animal training classes taught on site

Maximum: 5 spaces, plus 1 for each employee on maximum shift, plus 1 space for each 3 pet owners at maximum capacity if animal training classes taught on site (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of examining and operating areas, plus 1 parking space for each 400 square feet of additional floor area (Escondido, Calif., pop. 133,559)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618)
- 1 per each 330 square feet (Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480)
- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area; or 3 per medical practitioner, whichever is greater (Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666)
- 3 spaces per doctor, plus 1 space per employee on the largest work shift (Grand Forks, N. Dak., pop. 49,321)
- 3 spaces per examination or treatment room, plus 1 space per employee on largest shift including veterinarians (Blacksburg, Va., pop. 39,573)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)
- 5 parking spaces per doctor (Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area



animal hospital

animal hospital

- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236)
- 1 space per 350 square feet of gross floor area (Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865)
- 1 space for every 2 on-duty employees, plus 1 space per doctor, plus 1 space per examination room (Las Vegas, Nev., pop. 478,434)
- 1 space for each 300 square feet of floor area (Montgomery County, Ohio, pop. 559,062)

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 1.5 per employee of largest shift

Maximum: 2.5 per employee of largest shift (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

animal sales establishment (see *pet shop*)

animal shelter

- 1 space per 400 square feet (Encinitas, Calif., pop. 58,014)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)

animal training facility

Indoor:

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Outdoor:

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

antique shop (see also **second-hand store**)

- 1 space per 400 square feet (*Bedford, Va., pop. 6,299*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758; Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex; Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

apartment (see **dwelling, apartment**)

apartment hotel (see **extended-stay hotel**)

apparel store (see **clothing store**)

appliance and equipment repair establishment (see also **equipment** uses)

- 1 per each 800 square feet of usable floor area, plus 1 per each employee (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 3 spaces
Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)
Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

appliance sales establishment

- 1 per 1,000 square feet (*San Jose, Calif., pop. 894,943*)
- 1 space per 250 square feet of gross leasable floor area (*Genoa, Mich., pop. 15,901*)
- 1 per 600 square feet of floor area (*Champlin, Minn., pop. 22,193*)
- 1 space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area of sale floor display area, plus 1 space for every 2,500 square feet of gross floor area of warehouse storage (*Las Vegas, Nev., pop. 478,434*)

- 1 space for each 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)
- 2 parking spaces, plus 1 additional parking space for each 300 square feet of floor area over 1,000 square feet (*Frisco, Tex., pop. 33,714*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area
Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area
 (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 500 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)



apartment

aquaculture use

- 1 space per employee (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 space for each 350 square feet (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)

aquarium

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 800 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)

- 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 2 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758; Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

arboretum (see also **botanical gardens; community garden**)

- 1 space per 10,000 square feet outdoor lot area, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet indoor floor area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

arcade, amusement (see also **amusement enterprise** uses)

- 1 space per 250 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Garden Grove, Calif., pop. 165,196*)
- 10 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 for each game table and 1 for each amusement device (*South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036*)
- 1 space for each 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Cocoa Beach, Fla., pop. 12,482*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet above first 2,400 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

archery range (see also **rifle range; shooting range**)

- 1 space per 50 square feet of activity area (*Flushing Township, Mich., pop. 10,230*)
- 1 space per target (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 for every 1,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 2 spaces per shooting point (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366; Herriman, Utah, pop. 1,523*)
- 2 per target area or 1 per 5 seats, whichever is greater (*Topeka, Kans., pop. 122,377*)
- 4 for each archery range (*South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036*)

Outdoor [and no permanent seats]:

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area

Indoor [and no permanent seats]:

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

arena (see **stadium**)

armory

- 0.3 per seat (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 parking space per 3 fixed seats, or per 35 square feet of main assembly area where there are no fixed seats (*Miami County, Kans., pop. 28,351*)

- 1 space for each 3 seats provided for patron use, plus 1 space for each 100 square feet of floor or ground area used for amusement or assembly but not containing fixed seats (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats or building capacity calculated by building standards (*Olathe, Kans., pop. 92,962*)

art gallery (see also **cultural** uses)

- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Durham, N.C., pop. 187,035*)
- 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1.2 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Orville, Ohio, pop. 8,551*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183; San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 auto spaces (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces, which are 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

art school (see **educational facilities, school for the arts**)

art supplies store

- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

If greater than 50,000 square feet, parking requirements for department or discount stores shall apply. Otherwise:

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

artisan workshop (see also **live-work studio**)

- 3.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)

artist studio (see also **artisan workshop; live-work studio**)

- Greater of 1 space per 4 seats or 10 spaces per 1,000 square feet with minimum of 20 spaces (*Bridgeport, Conn., pop. 139,529*)

- 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Cambridge, Mass., pop. 101,355; Henderson, Nev., pop. 175,381; Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 space for each studio (*Grandview, Mo., pop. 24,881*)
- 1 per 4 fixed seats, or 1 per 75 square feet of seating area if no fixed seats (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 space for each practitioner occupying the site on a full time basis, plus 1 space for every 3 students if classes are conducted on the site

Maximum: 3 spaces for each practitioner occupying the site on a full time basis, plus 1 space for every student if classes are conducted on the site (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

asphalt manufacturing facility (see also **industrial use, heavy**)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per employee (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)
- 1 per each 2 employees of the working shift having the greatest number of employees (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758*)
- 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 2 per 3 employees (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818; Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

assembly hall (see also **auditorium; civic center**)

- Parking equal to 30 percent of the capacity of persons in the main auditorium and any rooms which can be added to the main auditorium by opening doors or windows to obtain audio or video unity (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per 4 seats (*Alexandria, Va., pop. 128,283*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats or 1 space for each 40 square feet of floor area available for the accommodation of movable seats in the assembly room (*Durham, N.C., pop. 187,035*)
- 1 space for each 50 square feet of floor area (*Montgomery County, Ohio, pop. 559,062*)
- 1 for each 5 seats (*Dansville, N.Y., pop. 4,832*)

- 1 per 2 persons who may be legally admitted at 1 time based on the occupancy load established by local codes, plus 1 per employee, or 1 per 100 square feet of usable floor area, whichever is greater (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366*)
- With fixed seating: 1 parking space for each 6 seats (*Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682*)
- With fixed seating: 1 parking space is required for every 4 seats in the principal auditorium or assembly room (*Anchorage, Alaska, pop. 260,283*)

Minimum: 0.2 space for each 5 occupants of meeting rooms based on maximum capacity as calculated under the provisions of the Uniform Building Code (UBC)

Maximum: 0.3 space for each occupant of meeting rooms based on maximum capacity as calculated under the provisions of the UBC (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 40 seats in meeting rooms (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 auto spaces (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet if not permanent seats (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

assisted living (see **elderly housing, assisted living**)

asylum (see **mental health facility**)

athletic field (see also **ball field; grandstands; recreation facility** uses)

- Minimum of 1 parking space per 4 seats of spectator seating; however, if no spectator seating is provided, a temporary parking area shall still be provided on the site; such area must provide sufficient numbers of spaces to serve all users of the site, and include a fence delineating such parking area (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)
- 1 per 5,000 square feet of land area, or 1 per 75 square feet of water area when a public swimming pool is an isolated use (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758*)
- 10 spaces per field (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 10 for every acre of land devoted to the field, plus 1 for every 4 spectator seats (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)
- 18 spaces per field (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 20 parking spaces for every diamond or athletic field, or 1 space for every 4 seats, whichever is greater (1 seat is equal to 2 feet of bench length) (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)

- 25 per field (Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891; Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583)

Noncommercial:

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Commercial:

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 15 per athletic field or diamond

Maximum: 20 per athletic field or diamond (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 vehicle spaces which are 20 spaces per athletic field or ball diamond or 1 per 4 seats, whichever results in more spaces (Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498)

auction, automobile

- 2 per 1,000 square feet, plus 1 per 20 vehicle display spaces provided (Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

auction house

- 1 space per 4 seats in designed capacity (Jacksonville, N.C., pop. 66,715)

- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (San Buenaventura, Calif., pop. 100,916)

- 1 space per 2 seats or 2 per 100 square feet of gross leasable area, whichever is greater (Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673)

- 2 spaces per 100 square feet of gross floor area (Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166)

- 10 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758; St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896)

Minimum: 1 per 4 patron seats

Maximum: 1 per 2 patron seats (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

auditorium (see also assembly hall; civic center)

- Greater of 1 space per 4 seats or 10 spaces per 1,000 square feet with minimum of 20 spaces (Bridgeport, Conn., pop. 139,529)

- Parking equal to 30 percent of the capacity of persons in the main auditorium and any rooms which can be added to the main auditorium by opening doors or

windows to obtain audio or video unity (Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618)

- 1 off-street parking space for every possible 4 seats in the auditoriums and assembly rooms (Gig Harbor, Wash., pop. 6,465)

- 1 space for each 4 seats or 1 space for each 40 square feet of floor area available for the accommodation of movable seats in the assembly room (Durham, N.C., pop. 187,035)

- 1 space per 4 seats (Alexandria, Va., pop. 128,283)

- 1 parking space for each 5 seats and 1 space of public assembly for each 100 square feet of assembly area not having fixed seats (San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165)

- 1 per 4 fixed seats on the premises, plus 1 per 7 linear feet of fixed benches, or 1 per 30 square feet of floor area used for assembly (San Jose, Calif., pop. 894,943)

- 1 per every 3 persons for which seating convention facilities, meeting rooms is provided (Prescott, Ariz., pop. 33,938)

- 1 parking space for every 2.5 seats based on maximum seating capacity (DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969)

- 1 space per each 6 seats or 9 linear feet of fixed benches, or 1 space for each 45 square feet of floor area without fixed seats (Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet if no permanent seating

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet if no permanent seating (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 0.3 spaces per seat or 6 linear feet bench seating

Maximum: 0.4 spaces per seat or 5 linear feet of bench seating (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

Minimum: 1 per 5 seats

Maximum: 1 per 3 seats (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 40 seats or 60 linear feet of bench seating (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet if not permanent seats (Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498)

automated teller machine (ATM)

- 0 for drive-thru ATM; 2 per ATM with no drive-thru (Longmont, Colo., pop. 71,093)

- 2 spaces per machine. (San Jose, Calif., pop. 894,943; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673)

- 2 spaces per each walk-up type; 5 spaces per each drive-up type (Albemarle County, Va., pop. 79,236)

- 2 parking spaces for each teller machine located at any 1 premises; provided, however, that the 2 parking spaces shall not apply to drive-thru automatic

teller machines that are adjacent to a bank drive-thru facility which have a designated drive-thru lane specifically devoted to such automatic teller machine (Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554)

- 4 spaces for 1 or 2 machines, plus 2 spaces for each additional machine over
- 2 where not associated with an on-site financial institution (West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716)
- 4 spaces (Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480)

automated teller machine (ATM), exterior, on bank property

- 1 space for each exterior ATM (West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716)



automated teller machine (ATM)

automobile convenience store (see gas station mini-mart)

automobile dealership (see also motor vehicle sales establishment)

- 1 space per 2,000 square feet of interior or exterior sales, display, or storage area up to a total 20 spaces, plus 1 space (Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865)
- 1 per each 200 square feet of usable floor area (Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062)

- 1 legal parking space for every 5 unregistered vehicles intended for sale and storage (Hartford, Conn., pop. 121,578)
- 1 parking space per each 500 square feet of floor area but not less than 3 parking spaces (Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849)
- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of floor area in the main display room, plus 1 space for each 1,500 square feet of outdoor display area, plus 1 space for area, plus 1 space for each employee (Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818)
- 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor areas (Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

Minimum: 1 space for each 7,000 square feet of outdoor display per sales area, plus 1 space for each 250 square feet of interior display per sales area, plus parking requirements for auto service establishment (if applicable)

Maximum: 1 space for each 5,000 square feet of outdoor display per sales area, plus 1 space for each 150 square feet of interior display per sales area, plus parking requirements for auto service establishment (if applicable) (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)



automobile dealership

automobile graveyard (see *automobile salvage yard; junk yard*)

automobile impound facility (see also *towing service*)

- 1 space for every employee on the maximum shift, plus 1 space for every vehicle customarily used in operation of the use or stored on the premises (*DeKalb, Ill., pop. 39,018*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet, plus 1 space per 5,000 square feet of outdoor storage area (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

automobile laundry (see *car wash* uses)

automobile maintenance, quick service establishment (see also *automobile repair service establishment*)

- 1 space per 250 square feet, stacking for 2 vehicles for each bay (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

Minimum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus 2 spaces for each service bay (service bay may count as 1 of the required spaces).

Maximum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus 5 spaces for each service bay (service bay may count as 1 of the required spaces) (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 2 per service bay

Maximum: 3 per service bay (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

automobile mall (see *automobile dealership* uses)

automobile parts store

- 1 space per each 400 square feet of gross leasable area, plus 1 space for each employee on the maximum work shift (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 space per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865*)



automobile parts store

- 1 for each employee, plus reservoir parking spaces equal in number to 3 times the maximum capacity of service stalls provided at the facility (*Wixom, Mich., pop. 13,263*)
- 1 per each 500 square feet of floor area, with a minimum of 4 spaces (*Carrollton, Tex., pop. 109,576*)
- 2 spaces per bay, plus 1 per each employee (*Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056*)
- 2 spaces for every service bay, but not less than 6 spaces. Service bays do not count as parking spaces, although queuing spaces for bays located outside of on-site circulation aisles may count as required spaces. (*Cypress, Calif., pop. 46,229*)
- 2 per service bay (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building
 - Maximum:* 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

- 1 parking space per 800 square feet of floor area, plus site area (*Huntsville, Tex., pop. 35,078*)
- 1 parking space for each 600 square feet of gross floor area (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

automobile rental establishment (see also *motor vehicle rental establishment*)

- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus adequate space for rental vehicles (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)

- 1 per 400 square feet, plus 1 per rental vehicle (*San Jose, Calif., pop. 894,943*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of gross floor area of inside display, plus 1 space per 2,000 square feet of outside display, plus 1 space per 500 square feet of gross floor area of repair, plus 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area of parts storage and sales area (*Garden Grove, Calif., pop. 165,196*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 400 square feet of gross floor area in the building, plus 1 space for each 2 employees on maximum shift, with a minimum of 5 spaces.

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area in the building, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per max. number of rental cars.

Maximum: 1.5 per max. number of rental cars (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

automobile repair service establishment (see also **gas station; motor vehicle repair service establishment; tire store and service establishment**)

- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus 2 per service bay (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)



automobile repair service establishment

- 1 parking space for each gas island, plus 2 parking spaces for each working bay, plus 1 parking space for each employee on shift of largest employment (*Bellevue, Ky., pop. 6,480*)

- 1 space per each service bay and mechanic (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 space per service bay, minimum of 2 spaces, regardless of service bays (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 per 125 square feet of floor. Minimum of 4 (*Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,640*)
- 1 parking space located at each fuel dispenser, plus 3 spaces for each service bay, or similar facility, plus 1 space for each vehicle used directly in conduct of the business or stored on the premises, and 1 space for each employee. Required space marking shall not apply to spaces associated with fuel dispensers. (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)
- 1 space for each 500 square feet of floor area, plus 1 space for each employee, plus 1 for each vehicle used in the business and kept on the premises (*Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894*)
- 2 spaces for each service bay (*Durham, N.C., pop. 187,035*)
- 3 spaces per bay (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222; Prescott Valley, Ariz., pop. 23,535*)
- 3 per service bay or 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater (*Barnstable, Mass., pop. 47,821*)
- 3 spaces for each service bay or mechanic where bays are not used. (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 4 parking spaces per service bay (*Huntsville, Tex., pop. 35,078*)
- 4.5 spaces for each service bay, plus adequate queuing lanes for each bay (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 6 spaces per bay or mechanic (*Austin, Tex., pop. 656,562*)

Minimum: 4 spaces per service bay

Maximum: 5 spaces per service bay (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus 2 spaces for each service bay (service bay may count as 1 of the required spaces)

Maximum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus 5 spaces for each service bay (service bay may count as 1 of the required spaces) (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1.5 per service bay

Maximum: 3 per service bay (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 spaces or 0.2 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area, whichever is greatest (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

automobile salvage yard (see also **junk yard**)

- 1 for each employee, plus 3 visitor spaces (*Centre County, Penn., pop. 135,758*)
- 1 space per each employee on the largest shift (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

automobile service station (see also **gas station**)

- 1 space for every 1,000 square feet of land area involved (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 space for each gas pump island, plus 2 spaces for each working bay, plus 1 parking space for each employee on largest shift (*Grant County, Ky., pop. 22,384*)

- 2 for each lubrication stall, rack, or pit, and 1 for each gasoline pump (*Muskegon, Mich., pop. 40,105*)
- 3 spaces per bay (*Prescott, Ariz., pop. 33,938*)
- 5 parking spaces exclusive of service bays, pumping areas, or auto storage areas (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas.

Car wash allowed (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)



automobile service station

- 1 space per gas pump (*Alexandria, Va., pop. 128,283*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus 2 per service bay (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)
- 1 space for each 100 square feet of floor area, plus 1 space for each accessory service bay, plus 1 for each employee, plus 1 for each vehicle used in the business and kept on the premises (*Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894*)

Minimum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus 2 spaces for each service bay (service bay may count as 1 of the required spaces)

Maximum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus 5 spaces for each service bay (service bay may count as 1 of the required spaces) (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

b

bait shop (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of useable floor area (Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366)

Minimum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

bakery

- 1 space per each 350 square feet of gross floor area excluding storage areas which shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross square footage (St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet or 1 per employee, whichever results in more spaces (Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080)
- 1 space for each 250 square feet of net floor area (Lafayette, Calif., pop. 23,908; Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397)
- 1 for each 500 square feet of floor area or 5 spaces, whichever is greater (Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100)
- 3.5 parking spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area (Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358)
- 10 per 1,000 square feet; 5 per 1,000 square feet if no sit down eating area is provided (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

bakery, wholesale

- 0.6 per employee (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)
 - 1 per 500 square feet (Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687)
 - 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area (Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397)
- Minimum:* 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area
- Maximum:* 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

ball field (see also **athletic field; grandstands; recreation facility** uses)

- At least 1 parking space for each 3 seats (Dover, Del., pop. 31,135)

- 1 space for each 3 coaches and 1 space for each 5 players (Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045)
- 1 space per 6 seats (Irving, Tex., pop. 191,615; Canton, Ga., pop. 7,709)
- 10 per diamond (Kern County, Calif., pop. 661,645)
- 20 stalls per ball field (San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482; Kern County, Calif., pop. 661,645)
- 20 spaces, except where part of a neighborhood park (Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618)
- 22 per field (El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929)
- 25 spaces per playing field (Grosse Ile Township, Mich., pop. 10,894)

Minimum: 40 per playing field

Maximum: 60 per playing field (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 vehicle spaces which are 20 spaces per athletic field or ball diamond or 1 per 4 seats, whichever results in more spaces (Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498)

ballroom (see also **banquet hall; dance hall**)

- 1 space per each 4 persons (Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056)

bank (see also **accessory banking; automated teller machine (ATM); credit union**)

- 1 per 250 square feet of net assignable floor area (Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area (Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081)
- 1 space per each 400 square feet of gross floor area up to 20,000 square feet, plus 1 additional space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 20,000 square feet (Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673)
- 1 for each 100 square feet of usable floor space (South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036)

Minimum: 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet above first 2,400 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563)

Minimum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

bank, drive-thru only (see also *drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 for each drive-up bay (*Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396*)
- 1 for each employee per largest work shift, plus a minimum of 3 additional parking spaces (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 1 per 2 employees, plus 3 stacking spaces per teller (*Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682*)

- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area if a drive-in window is provided, parking may be reduced to 1 space for each 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Kennewick, Wash., pop. 54,693*)
- 1 for each employee. In addition, reservoir waiting spaces at each service window or station shall be provided at the rate of 5 for each service window or station. Each waiting space shall measure not less than 20 feet in length. (*South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036*)



bank, with drive-thru

Minimum: 1 space for each 2 employees on maximum shift, plus 2 additional spaces

Maximum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus 2 additional spaces (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 300 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

bank, with drive-thru (see also *drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of area within main building, plus reservoir land capacity equal to 5 spaces per window (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 1 space per each 350 square feet of gross floor area excluding storage areas which shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross square footage (*St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space at each electronic banking service facility and 3 additional off-street stacking spaces per drive-in lane, plus adequate stacking area to approach each drive-thru lane (*Lycoming County, Pa., pop. 120,044*)

- 1 space per each 200 square feet of area within the main building but not less than 3 parking spaces, plus 5 stacking spaces per service window or 10 stacking spaces for service windows serving 2 stations (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)
- 7 reservoir spaces for 1 teller drive-up, 4 reservoir spaces per window for 2 window tellers, and 3 reservoir spaces per window for 3 or more tellers (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 10 spaces, plus 5 additional spaces for each employee in excess of 2 acting as tellers. Waiting spaces shall be provided for drive-in windows (*Bedford, N.Y., pop. 18,133*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 300 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

bank, without drive-thru

- 0.63 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)
- 1 for each 150 square feet of usable floor space (*Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366*)
- 1 for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870; Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396*)
- 1 for each 300 square feet of floor area or 5 spaces, whichever is greater (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



bank, without drive-thru

banquet hall (see also **ballroom; dining room; meeting hall**)

- A minimum of 1 parking space per 200 square feet, but not less than 1 space per each 2 seats (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)
- 1 space per every 2 persons of capacity (*Holly, Mich., pop. 6,135*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of seating area (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)
- 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area or 1 per 4 seats, whichever is greater, plus 1 per 2 full-time employees of the largest shift (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 space for every 3.5 seats in the main assembly room (1 seat equals 2 feet of bench length); or where no fixed seating is provided, 1 space for each 50 square feet of floor area, exclusive of kitchen, restrooms and storage areas, plus spaces as required herein for affiliated uses (*University City, Mo., pop. 37,428*)

bar (see also **beer garden; bottle club; brew pub; night club**)

- Parking spaces equal in number to 30 percent of the capacity in persons shall be provided (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054; Clemson, S.C., pop. 11,939*)
- 1 per 50 square feet of net floor area of the assembly space (*Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287*)



bar

- 1 space per 100 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per employee (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater, plus 2 per 3 employees on largest shift, on the same zone lot (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 space per 4 seats (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 per 3 persons in designed capacity of building, plus 1 per employee on largest shift, on the same zone lot (*Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)
- 1 space for every 75 square feet of gross floor area up to 6,000 square feet, plus 1 space for every 55 square feet of gross floor area over 6,000 square feet (*Destin, Fla., pop. 11,119*)
- 1 parking space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682*)
- 1 space for each 100 square feet of floor area (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)
- 1 space per 50 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space per employee on the largest shift (*Grand Forks, N.Dak., pop. 49,321*)
- 2 spaces for each 5 seats (*Tonawanda, N.Y., pop. 16,136*)
- 4, plus 1 per 50 square feet of customer service area (*Ft. Smith, Ark., pop. 80,268*)

Minimum: 1 per 2 seats

Maximum: 1 per 1.5 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 80 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 2 persons. (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

barber shop (see also **beauty shop; personal services establishment**)

- 1 per chair and 1 per employee (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)

- 1 space per each 350 square feet of gross floor area excluding storage areas which shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross square footage (*St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268*)
- 1 for each employee or service operator, plus 2 for each service chair and 1 additional for every 2 stationary hair dryers (*Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784*)
- 1.5 spaces per chair and 1 per each 2 employees (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 2 per barber (*Bellevue, Ky., pop. 6,480*)
- 2 spaces per barber...or 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, whichever is more restrictive (*Evansville, Ind., pop. 121,582*)
- 5 for each 2 chairs (*Springfield, Mo., pop. 151,580*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

bathhouse (see also **health spa; sauna bath**)

- 1 automobile parking space for each 100 square feet of floor area (*Los Angeles, Calif., pop. 3,694,820*)

batting cage facility

- At least 1 parking space for each half stall (*Dover, Del., pop. 31,135*)
- 1 space per 60 square feet of batting area (area where batter is standing) (*Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045*)
- 1 per cage (*Kern County, Calif., pop. 661,645; Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)
- 2 per cage (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 3 spaces per cage (*Genoa Township, Mich., pop. 15,901; Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056*)
- 4 for each batting cage (*South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036*)

beach, commercial

- 1 space for each 100 square feet of beach area (*Anne Arundel County, Md., pop. 489,656*)

beach, community

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of beach (*Anne Arundel County, Md., pop. 489,656*)



beach

Minimum: 2 per chair

Maximum: 3 per chair (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 500 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

baseball field (see **ballfield**)

basketball court

- 2 stalls per court (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 6 spaces per full court (*Findlay, Ohio, pop. 38,967*)

batch plant (see **concrete production plant**)

beauty shop (see also **barber shop; personal services establishment**)

- 1 per chair and 1 per employee (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 1 for each employee or service operator, plus 2 for each service chair and 1 additional for every 2 stationary hair dryers (*Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784*)
- 2 spaces per operator station and 1 per each 2 employees (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 3 spaces for each of the first 2 beauty or barber chairs, and 1.5 spaces for each additional chair (*Muskegon, Mich., pop. 40,105*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 2 per chair

Maximum: 3 per chair (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 500 square feet (Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498)

beauty school (see also **educational facilities, trade school**)

- 3 spaces, plus 1 space per each operator station (Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673)
- 5 spaces, plus 2 per operator station, plus 1 space per 200 square feet of office space (Wadsworth, Ohio, pop. 3,083)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

bed and breakfast home

- 1 per guest room (Brunswick County, N.C., pop. 73,143; Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287)
- 1 space per bed and breakfast guest unit, plus required parking spaces for resident family and 1 per employee (Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517)
- 1 space per guest room, plus 2 parking spaces per dwelling unit (Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531)
- 2 parking spaces for the primary dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each additional habitable unit, plus 1 parking space for each 2 seats in the dining area in excess of 2 seats per habitable unit (Duluth, Minn., pop. 86,918)
- 2 for every dwelling, plus 1 for every guest room (Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285)
- 2 spaces per permanent resident family, plus 1 space per guest room (Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849)
- 3 spaces for the principal dwelling, plus 1 space per rented room (Cookeville, Tenn., pop. 23,923)

Minimum: 0.3 per room

Maximum: 1 per room (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 space per guest room or suite

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per guest room or suite (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

Minimum: 0.75 spaces for each bedroom

Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each bedroom (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 1 per sleeping room

Maximum: 1.5 per sleeping room (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 10 guest rooms (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

bed and breakfast inn (see also **tourist home**)

- 1 for each person employed on the highest employment shift, plus 1 space for every guestroom, plus parking for all accessory uses defined in this title (Holladay, Utah, pop. 14,561)
- 1 per guest room and parking for the manager's unit based on multifamily standards (San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482)
- 1 for every facility, plus 1 for every guest room (Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285)
- 1 per room, plus 1 per 5 rooms for employees, plus 1 per 85 square feet of gross floor area for restaurant or meeting areas, plus 1 per 2 seats for lounge areas (Jupiter, Fla., pop. 39,328)
- 1 per guest room, plus 1 per 4 persons for restaurants and meeting rooms, based on maximum design capacity (State College, Pa., pop. 38,420)
- 1 space for each 4 seats in dining room (Canton, Ga., pop. 7,709)
- 2 for the primary dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each habitable unit, plus 1 for each 2 seats in the dining area in excess of 2 seats per habitable unit, plus 1 parking space per employee on the largest shift (Duluth, Minn., pop. 86,918)

Minimum: 0.3 per room

Maximum: 1 per room (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 space per guest room or suite

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per guest room or suite (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

Minimum: 0.75 spaces for each bedroom

Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each bedroom (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 1 per sleeping room

Maximum: 1.5 per sleeping room (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 10 guest rooms (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

beer garden (see also **outdoor seating area**)

- 1 parking space is required per 60 square feet (Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549)

bicycle rental and repair shop

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 200 square feet of floor area, plus 1 parking space for each 3,000 square feet of gross land area (Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834)

- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)
- 5 spaces per employee (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)

bicycle repair shop

- 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

Minimum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1.5 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

bicycle sales shop

- 3 per 1,000 square feet (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

billiard hall (see *pool hall*)

big box retail establishment (see also *department store; shopping center* uses)

- 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

- 1 space per 3 seats (based on design capacity) or 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

- 1 for every 100 square feet of floor area in the building where such bingo games are held (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)

- 1 space for every 3.5 seats in the main assembly room (1 seat equals 2 feet of bench length); or, where no fixed seating is provided, 1 space for each 50 square feet of floor area, exclusive of kitchen, restrooms and storage areas, plus spaces as required herein for affiliated uses (*University City, Mo., pop. 37,428*)

- 1 parking space per 4 fixed seats or 1 parking space per 100 linear inches of pew or 1 parking space per 65 square feet of floor area used for assembly purposes (*Billings, Mont., pop. 89,847*)

- 1 for every 50 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

Minimum: 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 3 seats

Maximum: 1 per 2 seats (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

blood donor center

- 1 per each 330 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893, which uses the term "blood bank"*)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618, which uses the term "blood plasma collection facility"*)



big box retail establishment



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

bingo hall

- 1 per 3 persons in designed capacity (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 space per 125 square feet of gross floor area (*Ulysses, Kans., pop. 5,960*)

- 1 for each 220 square feet (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480, which uses the term "blood plasma donor center"*)
- 2 minimum, plus 1 per employee (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)

blueprinting shop (see also *copy shop; printing and publishing facility*)

- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Elmhurst, Ill., pop. 42,762*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896; Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

boarding house (see also **lodging house; rooming house**)

- 1 per 3 persons housed (*Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287*)

boat club (see **yacht club**)

boat dock (see **boat moorage facility**)

boat launch

- 0 per ramp for cars, plus 5 per ramp for trailer storage (*East Greenwich, R.I., pop. 12,948; Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287*)
- 1 per boat slip, plus 5 boat trailer parking spaces (15 feet by 40 feet) for any facility designed to provide a ramp for launching trailered boats (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 8 per ramp (*Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287*)
- 8 boat-trailer spaces for each boat launching ramp (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)



boat launch

- 1 space for each bedroom (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 1 space for each 3 guest rooms, plus 1 additional space for the owner or operator resident on the premises, plus 1 additional space for each full-time employee per shift (*Salisbury, N.C., pop. 26,462*)
- 1 per 2 rooming unit (*Council Bluffs, Iowa, pop. 58,268*)
- 1 space per 2 beds (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 space for each 2 rooms to be rented or occupied, plus 1 additional space for each employee and manager, if resident (*Valdese, N.C., pop. 4,485*)
Minimum: 0.75 spaces for each bedroom
Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each bedroom (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)
Minimum: 1 per unit
Maximum: 1.75 per unit (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term parking: 2, or 1 per 10 sleeping rooms; short-term parking: 1 (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

- Minimum 10 spaces per ramp with dimensions of 10 feet wide by 40 feet long. Vehicular parking shall be provided at 4 spaces per ramp (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 15 spaces per launching lane (each space 10 feet wide by 40 feet long) (*Door County, Wisc., pop. 27,961*)
- 20 spaces per boat ramp (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 20 stalls per ramp, including 10 stalls capable of accommodating vehicles with trailers, and adequate turnaround (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 50 per ramp: 40 shall be 10 feet by 40 feet for vehicles with boat trailers (*Jupiter, Fla., pop. 39,328*)

boat manufacturing facility (see also **manufacturing uses**)

- 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area office and outdoor work area (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)
Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

boat moorage facility (see also *marina*)

- 0.5 parking space per slip (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)
- 0.7 spaces for every berth or mooring, 2 spaces for every 3 employees on the largest work shift, plus 1 space for every vehicle customarily used in operation of the use or stored on the premises (*Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366*)
- 1 per 3 moorage stalls (*Juneau, Alaska, pop. 30,711*)
- 1 per 10 slips, plus 1 for each employee (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 per 3 berths, moorings, or slips (*East Greenwich, R.I., pop. 12,948*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 40 berths (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

boat rental, charter

- 1 per 7 seats (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 2 spaces for each boat slip for commercial boating and fishing (*San Buenaventura, Calif., pop. 100,916*)

- 1 space per employee, plus 1 space per every 2 personal watercraft vessels (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1 per each vehicle owned or operated by use, plus 1 per each employee on maximum shift (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 per rental boat or watercraft, plus 1 per employee (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 5 spaces per employee (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

boat sales establishment (see also *marine sales and service use*)

- Minimum of 1 parking space per 1,000 square feet of gross indoor and outdoor display area (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)



boat sales establishment

- 2 parking spaces for each 1- to 6-passenger vessel; 3 parking spaces for each 7- to 12-passenger vessel; 5 parking spaces for 13- to 25-passenger vessel; 7 parking spaces for each 26- to 40-passenger vessel; and 15 parking spaces for each vessel with 4 or more passengers (*Destin, Fla., pop. 11,119*)
- 4 spaces per boat where passenger capacity is less than 6. 1 space per passenger and 1 space per employee where passenger capacity is more than 6 (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 6 spaces per boat (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)

boat rental use

- 1 for each 500 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space for each 7,000 square feet of outdoor display area (*Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396*)

- 1 space per 800 square feet of gross floor area, plus 2 spaces per each vehicle service bay; a minimum of 6 spaces shall be required (*Grand Rapids, Mich., pop. 197,800*)
- 1 space per 5,000 square feet of lot area (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)
- 1 space per 2,000 square feet of interior or exterior sales, display, or storage area up to a total 20 spaces, plus 1 space (*Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865*)
- 1 space for each 200 square feet of usable floor space of sales room and 1 space for each 1 auto service stall in the service room (*Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366*)
- 1 for each 500 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space for each 7,000 square feet of outdoor display area (*Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396*)

- 1 per each 660 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 2,000 square feet of outdoor sales, display or storage area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per 500 square feet sales area indoor/outdoor (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

boat storage or repair (see also **boatyard; marine sales and service use**)

- Minimum of 3 (*El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929*)
- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per 12 dry boat storage spaces (*only for dry storage on a site that has no water access for boats and those not associated with a self-service storage facility*) (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 1 per 2 employees on maximum shift (*Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287*)
- 1 parking space for each 4 boat storage spaces. Required auto parking spaces cannot be used for wash and dry racks or for boats or trailers (*Destin, Fla., pop. 11,119*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

boatel

- 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross storage area, plus 1 for each employee (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 per 2 sleeping rooms (*Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287*)
- 1 per 2 wet boat slips excluding those used for charter boats, plus 1 per 5 dry boat storage spaces. Wet slips used for charter boats (including those for fishing, shelling, diving, and sightseeing purposes) are computed at 1 per 3 boat passengers based on the maximum number of passengers and charter boats used for dining are computed at 1 per 2 boat passengers based on the maximum number of passengers. Each parking space provided to meet the marina's boat slip or dry storage parking requirements may also be credited towards meeting 100 square feet of the parking requirements for the marina or any permitted marina-related activities excluding restaurants, lounges per bars and private clubs. Uses not receiving credit from parking provided for boat slips or dry storage spaces shall provide parking at the normal rate for those uses as required within this code. (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)

boatyard (see also **boat storage or repair**)

- 1 per 10 boat slips or yard area for 10 boats (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 per employee (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 1 for every 2,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 parking space for each 3 boat racks (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)
- 2 parking spaces for each dry dock (*Destin, Fla., pop. 11,119*)



boatyard

body-piercing studio (see *tattoo parlor/body-piercing studio*)**book store** (see also *retail use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 space per each 350 square feet of gross floor area excluding storage areas which shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross square footage (*St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per 125 square feet of gross leasable area (*Grosse Ile Township, Mich., pop. 10,894*)
- 4.5 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222; Maryland Heights, Mo., pop. 25,756; Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area

(*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

If greater than 50,000 square feet, parking requirements for department per discount stores shall apply. Otherwise:

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

botanical gardens (see also *arboretum; community garden*)

- 1 space per 10,000 square feet outdoor lot area, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet indoor floor area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
 - 1 per employee in single shift, plus 2 spaces per acre (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
 - 1 space per 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Salem, Ore., pop. 136,924*)
 - 1 per 5,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
 - 2 spaces per acre (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- Maximum:* 1 per 125 square feet of gross floor area (*Concord, N.C., pop. 55,977*)

bottle club (see also *bar; beer garden; brew pub; night club; restaurant* uses)

- 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area or 1 per 4 seats, whichever is greater, plus 1 per 2 full-time employees of the largest shift (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)

- 1 per 50 square feet, plus 1 per 75 square feet for any outdoor eating per drinking areas (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 1 per 30 square feet of customer service area, plus 1 per 250 square feet of remaining floor area, plus 1 per 2 lineal feet of bar seating (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

bottling plant (see also *industrial* uses)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 for each 300 square feet of floor area (*Dansville, N.Y., pop. 4,832*)
- 1 off-street parking space for [each] 2 employees, based upon the maximum number of employees on the premises at any time (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 parking space for each employee on the maximum working shift, plus space to accommodate all trucks and other vehicles used in connection therewith, but not less than 1 parking space for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Frisco, Tex., pop. 33,714*)
- 1 per 500 square feet of building area; office area shall be calculated at 1 per 275 square feet (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 1 motor vehicle parking space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area or 1 motor vehicle parking space for each employee computed on the basis of the maximum shift, whichever is greater (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 2 parking spaces for each 3 employees on the maximum working shift, plus space to accommodate all trucks and other vehicles used in connection therewith (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)
- 2 per each 3 employees (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

bowling alley

- 1 space for every 3 persons of maximum capacity permitted by fire regulations, plus 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area used in a manner not susceptible to such calculations (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 2 spaces for each alley, plus 1 additional for each 2 employees, plus 1 for each 100 square feet of gross floor space used for amusement or assembly (*Canton, Ga., pop. 7,709*)
- 2 spaces for each alley, plus 1 additional space for each 2 employees (*Salisbury, N.C., pop. 26,462*)
- 2 per bowling lane (*Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287*)

- 4 spaces for each bowling lane (*Burbank, Calif., pop. 100,316*)
- 4.36 spaces per lane (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)
- 5 spaces per lane (*Lycoming County, Pa., pop. 120,044; Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)

Minimum: 2 per lane

Maximum: 4 per lane (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 4 spaces for each alley or lane

Maximum: 6 spaces for each alley or lane (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 2.5 per lane

Maximum: 4 per lane (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 vehicle spaces, which are 4 per lane (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

bowling alley with restaurant

- 8 spaces per alley (*Deschutes County, Ore., pop. 115,367*)

brewery (see also **brew pub**; **microbrewery**)

- 1 space per employee on the largest shift, plus 1 space per 4 seats in any tasting room or other visitor facility open to the general public (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

brew pub (see also **bar**; **beer garden**; **bottle club**; **brewery**; **microbrewery**; **night club**; **restaurant** uses)

- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374; York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 parking space for each 4 customer seats, plus 1 parking space for each employee working during maximum employment hours (*East Jordan, Mich., pop. 2,507*)
- 1 for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Winona, Minn., pop. 27,069*)
- 1 space for each 3 patrons of maximum seating capacity, plus 1 space for each 2 employees (*Summit Township, Mich., pop. 21,534*)
- 8 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space per 5 customer seats outside the principal structure for all areas accessible to the public and 1 space per employee on the largest shift apply for all areas other than those accessible to the public (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

brickyard (see also **industrial** uses)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per 3,000 square feet of site area (*Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,640*)
- 1 space for each 2 employees at maximum employment on a single shift, plus 1 space for each company vehicle operating from premises (*Berkeley County, S.C., pop. 142,651*)

broadcasting studio (see also **radio**, **recording**, and **television studio**; **television studio**)

- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space per 2 employees on premises, plus 1 space per 5 seats or seating spaces (*Canton, Ga., pop. 7,709*)
- 3.3 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of adjusted gross floor area (*Burbank, Calif., pop. 100,316*)
- 3.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet, for the first 25,000 square feet, and 3 spaces for each 1,000 square feet thereafter (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)

Minimum: 2 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift

Maximum: 5 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

bus depot (see **bus terminal**)

bus terminal

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of floor area of the terminal building (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)
- 1 per 660 square feet (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)
- 1 per 100 square feet of waiting area (*Gaithersburg, Md., pop. 52,613*)
- 1 for each 5 seats of seating capacity in waiting terminals (*Gainesville, Fla., pop. 95,447*)
- 1 per 150 square feet of waiting room space (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517; North Ogden, Utah, pop. 15,026*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet of assembly area, plus 300 square feet of office per administrative space (*Baton Rouge, La., pop. 227,818*)
- 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Canton, Ga., pop. 7,709; Irving, Tex., pop. 191,615*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of waiting area (*El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929*)

- 1 space per 150 square feet of waiting room space, plus requirements for auxiliary commercial uses (*Humboldt County, Nev., pop. 16,106*)
- 1 space for each 3 employees of the maximum working shift, plus the number of additional spaces prescribed by the zoning administrator or county planning commission (*Kings County, Calif., pop. 129,461*)
- 1 parking space for each 3,000 square feet of lot area (*Escondido, Calif., pop. 133,559*)
- 1 space for every 2,000 square feet of the first 100,000 square feet of floor area 1 space additional for every 4,000 square feet of the additional floor area over 100,000 square feet up to 500,000 square feet of floor area, with no additional spaces required for any floor area in excess of 500,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 per 275 square feet of office and 2 spaces for each company vehicle operating from the premises (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)
- 1 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per 1.5 employees (*La Porte, Ind., pop. 21,621*)
- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 8.17 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

business incubator

- 1 per workspace, plus 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area in administrative office (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 space for each 1,000 square feet (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)

business machine sales and service use (see also **equipment sales and service use**)

- 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
 - 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
 - 1 space per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)
 - 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Elmhurst, Ill., pop. 42,762*)
 - 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)
- Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

business park (see **office park**)

business school (see **educational facilities, business school**)

business supply services establishment (see **office supplies store**)

butcher shop (see also **delicatessen; retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 parking space is required per 150 square feet (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)

C

cabin (see also **dwelling** uses)

- 1 parking space for each sleeping room (*Bellevue, Ky., pop. 6,480; Duluth, Minn., pop. 86,918*)
- 1 parking space for each sleeping room or suite, plus 1 space per each 2 employees on shift of largest employment (*Grant County, Ky., pop. 22,384*)
- 1 space per dwelling unit, plus a space for each 10 resident clients or fraction thereof (*Matthews, N.C., pop. 22,127*)

café (see also **outdoor seating area; restaurant** uses)

- 1 per 100 square feet of gross building area (*Duluth, Minn., pop. 86,918; Jacksonville, N.C., pop. 66,715; Kern County, Calif., pop. 661,645*)
- 1 parking space for each 75 square feet of gross floor area (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1 off-street parking space per each 40 square feet of dining or drinking area (dining or drinking area shall include all the floor area, except restrooms, kitchens, sculleries, storage, and equipment areas) but not less than 8 per each such use (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats (*Reedley, Calif., pop. 20,756*)
- 1 for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Dansville, N.Y., pop. 4,832*)
- 1 per 2.5 seats (*Granbury, Tex., pop. 5,718*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats provided for patron use, plus 1 space per employee on the maximum shift (*Giles County, Va., pop. 16,657*)
- 1 space per 50 square feet of public serving area (*Chandler, Ariz., pop. 176,581*)

cafeteria (see also **restaurant** uses)

- 1 parking space for each 3 customer seats (*Evansville, Ind., pop. 121,582; South Kingstown, R.I., pop. 27,921; Wayland Township, Mich., pop. 2,013*)
- 1 per 125 square feet of floor area (*Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,640*)
- 1 space for every 3 seats under maximum seating arrangement (minimum of 5 spaces) (*Farmer's Branch, Tex., pop. 27,508*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats or building capacity calculated by building standards (*Olathe, Kans., pop. 92,962*)
- 1 space for each 100 square feet (100 square feet) of gross floor area or fraction thereof (*Benbrook, Tex., pop. 20,208*)

- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Cocoa Beach, Fla., pop. 12,482*)
- 5.89 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)

Minimum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 40 square feet of gross floor area

(*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

call center (see also **office use, unless otherwise specified; telemarketing office**)

- 1 space for each employee (*Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865*)
- 1 per 50 square feet of computer per telephone bank area, 1 per 250 square foot office. (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)

camera shop (see **photography retail store**)

camp, day/youth

- 1 space per camp vehicle normally parked on the premises (*Lycoming County, Pa., pop. 120,044*)
- 1 space per employee, plus 1 space per camp vehicle parked on premises, plus 5 visitor spaces (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)

camp, overnight

- Minimum of 6, plus 2 per bunkhouse, plus 2 per tent site (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)
- 1 per campsite or bed, plus 1 for each employee (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 parking space for each 2 beds or for each cabin or sleeping unit, whichever is greater (*Duluth, Minn., pop. 86,918*)

camper sales and service establishment (see also **recreational vehicle sales establishment; trailer sales and rental establishment**)

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of usable floor space of sales room and 1 space for each 1 auto service stall in the service room (*Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366*)
- 1 space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space for each 1,000 square feet of outdoor sales, display or service area (*Yorba Linda, Calif., pop. 58,918*)



camper sales and service establishment

- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 2,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

campground (see also **camp, overnight; recreational vehicle park**)

- Minimum of 1 parking space per campsite, plus 1 per employee, plus 50 percent of the spaces normally required for accessory uses (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)
- 1 space for each employee on largest shift, plus 1 space for each camp vehicle normally parked on the premises, plus 1 visitor space for each 10 campers (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1 space per campsite (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238; Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per 6 camp sites, plus 4 per laundry and shower facility (*Concord, N.C., pop. 55,977*)
- 1 per campsite or bed, plus 1 for each employee (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 for every 1,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1.25 per site (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)
- 1.5 per campsite (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)

candy and nut store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 off-street parking space for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 per each 66 square feet of seating floor area, plus 1 for each 440 square feet of non-seating floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

canoe rental use (see also **boat rental use**)

- 5 spaces per employee (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)

cardroom (see also **gaming establishment**)

- 1 parking space for each 2 seats in the play area, plus 1 space per 3 seats in any bar or dinner area (*Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865*)
- 1 per 3 seats, or 1 per 100 square feet of gross building area, whichever is greater (*Kern County, Calif., pop. 661,645*)
- 1 parking space for each 100 square feet of floor area where gross floor area is less than 4,000 square feet; 40 spaces, plus 1 space for each 50 square feet where gross floor area is in excess of 4,000 square feet (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)

- 9 spaces per 1,000 square feet (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)

car wash, full service (automated)

- Stacking for 30 vehicles or 10 per approach lane, whichever is greater, plus 3 spaces per bay for manual drying, plus 2 per 3 employees on largest shift (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- Stacking area 5 times the capacity of the car wash, plus 1 parking space per employee (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)
- Stacking for 30 vehicles or 10 per approach lane, whichever is greater, plus 3 spaces per bay for manual drying, plus 1 per employee on largest shift (*Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)
- 1 space per each employee, plus reserve spaces equal to 3 times the wash lane capacity (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 1 space per 150 square feet of gross floor area (under main roof, including wash and detail areas) (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1 parking space per employee of the largest shift. Stacking for 5 vehicles for automatic car wash lane, plus 2 drying spaces for each washing stall (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 2 per washing stall (*Missouri City, Tex., pop. 52,913*)
- 3 spaces, plus 1 space for each manger or employee on the largest shift (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 4 spaces, plus sufficient area for stacking spaces (*North Miami Beach, Fla.*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2 spaces per service bay or lane

Maximum: 3 spaces per service bay or lane (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 2 employees on maximum shift

Maximum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 6 stacking spaces per washing bay

Maximum: 15 stacking spaces per washing bay (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 spaces or 0.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area, whichever is greatest (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

car wash, self service

- 1 parking space for each employee, plus 1 space per owner or manager and reservoir space equal to 5 times the capacity of the facility (*Bellevue, Ky., pop. 6,480*)



car wash, self service

- 1 space per 2 washing bays or stalls in addition to the washing area or stalls themselves (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 2 stacking spaces per each washing stall, plus 2 drying spaces for each washing stall (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 2 spaces for drying and cleaning purposes per stall, plus 3 reservoir spaces in front of each stall (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 3 stacking spaces per approach lane, plus 2 drying spaces per stall (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 4 spaces for each stall (*State College, Pa., pop. 38,420*)
- 5 stacking spaces for each car washing stall and 2 drying spaces for each car washing stall. (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2 spaces per service bay or lane

Maximum: 3 spaces per service bay or lane (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 2 spaces for each stall, plus 1 space for each vacuum unit (if not accessible to queue spaces)

Maximum: 3 spaces for each stall, plus 1 space for each vacuum unit (if not accessible to queue spaces) (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 stacking space per washing bay

Maximum: 3 stacking spaces per washing bay (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 spaces or 0.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area, whichever is greatest (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

caretaker's residence (see also **accessory dwelling unit**)

- 1 space for each residence (*San Fernando, Calif., pop. 23,564; Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)

carnival (see also **amusement enterprise, outdoor; circus**)

- 1 per 100 square feet of area occupied (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 3 spaces for each booth or ride (*Santa Ana, Calif., pop. 337,977*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet outdoor recreation area

Maximum: 1 per 500 square feet outdoor recreation area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

carpet and floor covering store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- Minimum of 1 parking space per 500 square feet of gross floor area (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 parking space for each 275 square feet of retail sales, office or work area, plus warehouse requirements for designated storage, receiving and shipping area (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1 space per 800 square feet of usable floor area (*Fort Wayne, Ind., pop. 205,727; Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056*)
- 1.22 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)
- 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area (*Genoa Township, Mich., pop. 15,901*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Elmhurst, Ill., pop. 42,762*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183; San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

cartage, express, parcel delivery (see also **post office**)

- 1 per employee on largest shift, plus 1 per vehicle used in operation (*Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)
- 1 per each 660 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 space per each 3 employees, plus 1 space per each vehicle maintained (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area of office, sales, or display area in excess of 4,000 square feet (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 3,000 square feet of gross floor area of warehousing up to 30,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 5,000 square feet of gross floor area of warehousing over 30,000 square feet or for any outdoor storage, sales, or display (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 for every employee (on the largest shift) and 1 for each motor vehicle maintained on the premises (*Holland, Ohio, pop. 1,306*)
- 1 parking space shall have provided for each vehicle maintained on the premises, plus 1 space for each 2 employees (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 parking space for each vehicle used in the business, plus 1 for each employee (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 2 per 3 employees on largest shift, plus 1 per vehicle used in operation (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 10 parking spaces, plus 1 parking space for each 500 square feet of floor area devoted to office, processing, or service, plus 1 space for each vehicle customarily kept on the premises (*St. Louis Park, Minn., pop. 44,126*)

casino (see **gaming establishment**)**caskets and casket supplies establishment** (see also **funeral home; undertaker's establishment**)

- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

catering establishment

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per each 4 occupants based on maximum occupancy of the use, plus 2 spaces for every 3 employees (*St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268*)
- 1 per employee, plus, 0.5 per delivery vehicle, plus, 2 per 1,000 square feet gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 1 per 400 square feet (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Elmhurst, Ill., pop. 42,762*)

- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2 spaces, plus 1 space for each 1.5 employees on maximum shift, plus 1 space for each business vehicle

Maximum: 4 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus 1 space for each business vehicle (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

cemetery (see also **crematorium; columbarium; mausoleum; monument sales establishment**)

- 1 space per 4 visitors to the maximum capacity (*Lycoming County, Pa., pop. 120,044*)
- 1 space per 4 seats in the chapel or assembly area; the initial design of cemeteries should include streets that allow for adequate parallel parking (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 1 per 3.5 seats in the chapel, plus 1 per 250 square feet of office space (*Kern County, Calif., pop. 661,645*)
- 1 space per full-time employee (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 2 parking spaces for every 3 employees on the maximum shift, plus 1 space for every vehicle customarily used in operation of the use, or stored on the premises, plus 1 space for every 4 seats in auditorium or chapel (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)
- 10 spaces for each interment based on the maximum number per hour (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818; Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)

Minimum: 0.3 space per seat in assembly area or 6 linear feet bench seating in largest assembly area

Maximum: 0.6 space per seat in assembly area or 4.5 linear feet bench seating in largest assembly area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per full-time employee

Maximum: 2 per full-time employee (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

cemetery, pet

- 1 space per full-time employee (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673; Hillsborough County, Fla., 998,948*)

chapel (see also **church**)

- 1 space for each 3 seats in the main assembly room; or 1 space for each 20 square feet in the main assembly room (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1 off-street parking space per each 3 fixed seats, plus 1 per every 30 square feet of seating area where there are no fixed seats (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 4 seats in the main auditorium (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 8 spaces per repose room, plus 1 space per 4 seats in chapel (*Ulysses, Kans., pop. 5,960*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 seats in main assembly area (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 3 seats (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

check-cashing business (see *currency exchange*)

chiropractic office (see also *clinic*)

- 1 per 225 square feet of gross floor area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area; or 3 per medical practitioners whichever is greater (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)

- 1 space per employee, plus 1 space per 500 square feet indoor and outdoor display area, including walkways (*Irvine, Calif., pop. 143,072*)
- 3 spaces per establishment (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)

church (see also *chapel; mosque; synagogue; temple*)

- 0.25 per each seat or 18 inches of linear bench (*Rapid City, S.Dak., pop. 59,607*)
- 1 per 10 seating spaces (*Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287*)
- 1 space for every 4 seats in the portion of the church building to be used for services, plus spaces for any residential use as determined in accordance with the parking requirements set forth above for residential uses. Includes associated residential structures for religious personnel. (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)



church

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of floor area, including the basement, if used or adaptable to office use (*University City, Mo., pop. 37,428*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area
(*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Christmas tree sales lot (see also *farm use, cut-your-own Christmas tree; outdoor display sales area*)

- 1 per 2,000 square feet of land area (*Danville, Ill., pop. 33,904*)

- 1 space for each 5 seats in the largest assembly room (*Salisbury, N.C., pop. 26,462*)
- 1 space per 5 auditorium seats or 1 space per 10 classroom seats, whichever is greater (*Alexandria, Va., pop. 128,283*)
- 1 spaces per each 3 seats or 6 feet of pews (*Holly, Mich., pop. 6,135*)
- 1 per 4 fixed seats, 1 per 8 feet of bench length, and 1 per every 28 square feet in areas where no permanent seats are maintained in the main auditorium (sanctuary or place of worship). If religious services operate concurrently with other activities, user may include additional parking at 1 per 40 square feet for the space used concurrently. (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)

- 1 parking space for each 3 seats in the main auditorium per sanctuary, at the maximum seating capacity (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1 parking space for every 80 square feet of principal auditorium, including balcony, if any; where no auditorium is involved, 1 parking space for each 2 staff members (*Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 10 seats or for each 180 lineal inches of seating space in the main sanctuary or meeting area; where seats are not fixed, each 7 square feet of gross floor area usable for seating shall be regarded as 1 seat (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Minimum: 1 per 8 seats

Maximum: 1 per 1.5 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 0.3 spaces per seat or 1 space per 6 linear feet of bench seating in sanctuary

Maximum: 0.6 spaces per seat or 1 space per 4.5 linear feet of bench seating in sanctuary (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Where permanent seats installed:

Minimum: 1 space for each 3 seats in the sanctuary or primary assembly area

Maximum: 125 percent the minimum number of spaces required

Where no permanent seats provided:

Minimum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of seating area in the sanctuary or primary assembly area. When calculating the required parking for this use, one shall consider all uses associated with the primary use on the site and their hours of operation and peak hours of usage to determine the minimum number of parking spaces needed to adequately serve all uses associated with the primary use. The planning director may waive the requirements of section 9.1.3 E. of this part if adequate information is provided by the applicant to determine the cumulative parking needs on the site.

Maximum: 125 percent the minimum number of spaces required (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 5 seats

Maximum: 1 per 3 seats (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 40 seats or 1 space per 60 linear feet of bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 seats in main assembly area (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 3 seats (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

church hall

- 1 per 20 square feet of seating area (*West Sacramento, Calif., pop. 31,615*)

church sanctuary

- 1 parking space for each 5 seats, based on maximum seating capacity; provided, however, that churches may establish joint parking facilities for not to exceed 50 percent of the required spaces, with public institutions and agencies that do not have a time conflict in parking demand. The joint parking facility shall be located not to exceed 400 feet from the church sanctuary. (*Platte County, Mo., pop. 73,781*)

circus (see also **amusement enterprise, outdoor; carnival**)

- 1 per 100 square feet of area occupied (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats (*Santa Ana, Calif., pop. 337,977*)
- 1 motor vehicle parking space for each 3 seats and 1 motor vehicle parking space for each employee on the maximum shift (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet outdoor recreation area

Maximum: 1 per 500 square feet outdoor recreation area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

civic center (see also **assembly hall; auditorium**)

- 1 parking space for every 6 seats, plus 1 space for every 2 employees. Where individual seats are not provided, each 20 inches of benches or other similar seating shall be considered as 1 seat for the purpose of determining this requirement. (*Cumberland, Md., pop. 21,518*)

cleaning and maintenance service

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 2 employees (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890; Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area, but not less than 3 spaces for each establishment (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet (*Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007*)
- 1 for each 500 square feet of floor area, plus 1 for each delivery vehicle or 5 spaces, whichever is greater (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

clinic (see also **healthcare facility; medical office**)

- 1 space for each 300 square feet of floor area (minimum of 5 spaces) (*Farmer's Branch, Tex., pop. 27,508*)
- 1 per 250 square feet (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)

- 1 per 200 square feet of floor area (*East Greenwich, R.I., pop. 12,948*)
- 2 spaces for each examination and each treatment room, plus 1 space for each employee normally present on a weekday shift (*Duluth, Minn., pop. 86,918*)
- 6 spaces for each doctor (*St. Cloud, Minn., pop. 59,107*)
- 7 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 3.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 4.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces, which are 1 per 2 beds, plus 1 per employee (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

clothing and textiles manufacturing facility (see also **manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per 800 square feet (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

clothing store

- 1 space per each 350 square feet of gross floor area excluding storage areas which shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross square footage (*St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 2 parking spaces, plus 1 additional parking space for each 300 square feet of floor area over 1,000 square feet (*Frisco, Tex., pop. 33,714*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of floor space (*Grand Chute, Wisc., pop. 18,392*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

clothing repair or service shop (see also **tailor shop**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 2 parking spaces, plus 1 parking space for each 3 employees (*Oshkosh, Wisc., pop. 62,916*)
- 2 parking spaces, plus 1 additional parking space for each 300 square feet of floor area over 1,000 square feet (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 3 spaces

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

club (see also **country club; fraternal organization**)

- 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 parking space for each 5 seats and 1 space for each 100 square feet of assembly area not having fixed seats (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)
- 1 per each 6 seats in the largest assembly area (*Lexington, Mass., pop. 30,355*)
- 1 space per each 4 persons of the rated capacity (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 for each 70 square feet of floor area (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 3.3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 75 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per lodging room, plus 3 percent of person capacity (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces, which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

cluster development (see also **dwelling** uses)

- 1.5 parking spaces for each studio or 1-bedroom unit and 2 parking spaces for each unit with 2 or more bedrooms. All units shall have a minimum of 1 permanently assigned covered parking space. No spaces shall be removed or converted. In addition to the above requirements, all housing types identified above with primary access along private drives or public streets on which no parking is allowed or feasible shall provide 1 additional space for every 3 units for

guest parking. Guest parking shall be marked and, where possible, shall be dispersed throughout the development. Twenty-five percent of the required guest parking may be compact spaces. (*Concord, Calif., pop. 121,780*)

- 2 covered parking spaces for each dwelling unit, plus 1 uncovered parking space for each dwelling unit (*San Fernando, Calif., pop. 23,564*)
- 2 parking spaces per dwelling unit. Ten percent of the required parking or 4 spaces, whichever is greater, shall be available for guest parking. Available on-street parking within 300 feet of the lot accommodating the use may be used to accommodate guest parking. (*St. Louis Park, Minn., pop. 44,126*)
- 2.25 parking spaces provided for each dwelling unit either on the individually owned lot(s) or on common property. Tandem parking is permitted only on individual lots and in the driveways connecting such lots with the adjacent roads provided said driveways are for the exclusive use of each individual lot; however, tandem parking shall be limited to no more than 1 such tandem parking space for each individual lot. Individual garages shall not be credited towards the parking requirement. (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)

cocktail lounge (see **bar; night club**)

coffee shop (see also **café; outdoor seating area; tea room**)

- Parking equal to 30 percent of the capacity of persons (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818; Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per each 66 square feet of seating floor area, plus 1 for each 440 square feet of non-seating floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 per 100 square feet of gross building area (*Kern County, Calif., pop. 661,645*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (for both minimum and maximum standards: Outside dining area subject to same requirements as indoor dining) (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term: 4, or 1 per 50 seats (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

columbarium (see also **cemetery; crematorium; mausoleum**)

- 1 per 4 seats or; 1 per 75 square feet of seating area if no fixed seats (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- Parking area equal to ground floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 2 parking spaces per acre, plus 1 for each employee (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)

commercial recreation (see **recreation facility, commercial**)

commercial use, unless otherwise specified (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space per 500 square feet of floor area (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1 parking space per 250 square feet of floor area (*Miami County, Kans., pop. 28,351*)
- 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area or fraction thereof; minimum of 2 spaces required (*Benbrook, Tex., pop. 20,208*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (*Champlin, Minn., pop. 22,193*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 auto spaces (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

communication services facility (see also **radio, recording and television studio; telegraph office; telephone exchange building; television studio**)

- 1 per 500 square feet (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381; Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)
- 5.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Ellisville, Mo., pop. 9,104*)

community center

- 1 space per 250 square feet of gross floor area, or 1 space per 4 patrons to the maximum capacity, whichever is greater (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 116,320; Lycoming County, Pa., pop. 120,044, which uses the term "community and recreation center"*)
- 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor space (*Brunswick County, N.C., pop. 73,143*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet floor area gross (including all above ground and below ground floors) of building (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 for each 10 seats of occupancy capacity for the first 1,000 seats, plus 1 for each 20 seats above the first 10,000; provided that, where such seats are not fixed, each 7 square feet usable for seating shall be considered 1 seat (*Washington, D.C., pop. 572,059*)
- 1 space for each 5 seats, or 14 spaces per 1,000 square feet of assembly areas where there are no fixed seats (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)
- 1 space per 32 square feet of assembly floor area, plus 1 space per 300 square feet of office per administrative space (*Baton Rouge, La., pop. 227,818*)
- 4 parking spaces for every 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)

- 10 parking spaces, plus 1 additional space for each 300 square feet of floor area in excess of 2,000 square feet (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces, which are 1 per 250 square feet or 1 per 4 patrons, whichever results in more spaces (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

community garden (see also **arboretum**; **botanical gardens**)

- 1 space per 5,000 square feet of lot area; the minimum requirement of 4 spaces shall not apply (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 4 spaces per garden (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

composting facility (see also **recycling center**)

- 1 per employee (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 2 spaces per acre; minimum of 5 spaces (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

computer supply establishment (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)

concert hall (see also **assembly hall**; **auditorium**; **cultural** uses)

- 1 for each 10 seats of occupancy capacity for the first 10,000 seats, plus 1 for each 20 seats above the first 10,000; provided that, where such seats are not fixed, each 7 square feet usable for seating shall be considered 1 seat (*Washington, D.C., pop. 572,059*)
- 1 for each 3 seats of total capacity (*South Kingstown, R.I., pop. 27,921*)

concrete production plant (see also **industrial** uses, **unless otherwise specified**)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 750 square feet (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)
- 1 space per 750 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space per vehicle parked overnight on the premises but not less than 5 spaces (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 2 per 3 employees (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

[Editor's note: for all **condominium** uses, see also **dwelling**; **townhouse**]

condominium, efficiency

- 1 space (*Missouri City, Tex., pop. 52,913*)
- 1.5 spaces (*Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865*; *Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)

condominium, one bedroom

- 1.5 spaces (*Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865*; *Missouri City, Tex., pop. 52,913*; *Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)

condominium, two bedrooms

- 1.75 per unit (*Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)
- 2 parking spaces per unit, plus 1 guest parking for each 5 units and 1 recreational-vehicle parking space for each 5 units. For two-bedroom condominiums, 1 required space shall be covered. (*Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865*)
- 2 spaces per dwelling unit (*Missouri City, Tex., pop. 52,913*)

condominium, three or more bedrooms

- 2 parking spaces per unit, plus 1 guest parking for each 5 units and 1 recreational-vehicle parking space for each 5 units. For 3 or more bedroom condominiums, there shall be 2 covered spaces. (*Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865*)
- 2.5 spaces per dwelling unit (*Missouri City, Tex., pop. 52,913*; *Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)

conference center (see also **convention center**)

- A minimum of 1 parking space per 200 square feet, but not less than 1 space per each 2 seats (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)
- 1 space per 4 seats, plus 1 space per 250 square feet general assembly area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 space per every 2 persons of capacity...or 1 space per 100 square feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater, plus the requirements of each individual use (i.e., hotels, restaurants, etc.) (*Genoa Township, Mich., pop. 15,901*)
- 1 per 3 persons legal occupancy (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 space per each 4 persons (*Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056*)
- 1 space per 4 seats, plus 1 space per 250 square feet general assembly area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

confined animal feeding operation (see **farm use, confined animal feeding operation**)

consignment clothing store (see also **second-hand store**)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of office space, plus adequate space for vehicle storage (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)

construction materials and equipment storage (see also **outdoor storage**)

- 1 per 1,000 square feet of indoor or outdoor storage area (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)

construction sales and service establishment (see also **home improvement center**)

- 1 space per 250 square feet, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet of outdoor storage and display area (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)
- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Buenaventura, Calif., pop. 100,916*)
- 1 space per 600 square feet where establishment is completely enclosed; 1 space per 600 square feet where outside activities are included (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)

construction trailer/office (see also **temporary building construction/real estate office**)

- 1 space per 500 square feet of gross floor area (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

contractor's service establishment

- 1 per each 200 square feet of usable office floor area (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 for each 1.25 employees during the largest daily work shift period (*Fairfield, Conn., pop. 57,340*)
- 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area and 1 per 1,500 square feet of lot outdoor sales or storage area (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus an adequate number to allow 1 space per company vehicle, as determined by site plan review (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 4 parking spaces for every 1,000 square feet of floor area, plus 2 spaces for every 3 employees on the maximum shift, plus 1 space for every vehicle customarily used in operation of the use or stored upon the property (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

contractor's yard

- 1 space per vehicle, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area of office, sales, or display area in excess of 4,000 square feet (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 5,000 square feet of storage area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per 5,000 square feet of lot area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 per employee (*Council Bluffs, Iowa, pop. 58,268; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 2 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 6 stalls in addition to the enclosed storage area (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)

Minimum: 1.5 per full-time employee

Maximum: 2.5 per full-time employee (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

convalescent center (see also **health care facility; hospital; sanitarium**)

- 1 parking space per 3 beds (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 1 per 4 beds patient capacity, plus 1 per 2 employees (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)
- 1 space for each 2.5 patient beds (*Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598*)
- 1 for each 4 beds, plus 1 for each employee during the largest daily work shift period (*Fairfield, Conn., pop. 57,340*)
- 5 spaces for every 12 beds or fraction thereof (*Burbank, Calif., pop. 100,316*)

Minimum: 0.5 space per bed based on maximum capacity

Maximum: 0.6 space per bed based on maximum capacity (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 6 beds

Maximum: 1 space for each 2 beds (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 20 beds for first 100 units; 1 per 40 beds thereafter (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

convenience store (see also **gas station mini-mart**)

- 1 space per each 350 square feet of gross floor area excluding storage areas which shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross square footage with a minimum of 6 customer spaces (*St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268*)
- 1 for each 350 square feet of total building floor area, plus 1 for each 2.5 seats of on-site seating, but not less than 10. Service area at gas pumps shall not be counted as parking spaces. (*Springfield, Mo., pop. 151,580*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Lycoming County, Pa., pop. 120,044*)

- 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor space (*Brunswick County, N.C., pop. 73,143*)
- 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)

Minimum: 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 10 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 4.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 100 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

convent/monastery (see also **religious retreat; seminary**)

- 1 space per 6 residents, plus 1 space per employee on the largest work shift, plus 1 space per 5 chapel seats, if the public may attend (*Lycoming County, Pa., pop. 120,044*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834; Elmhurst, Ill., pop. 42,762; Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855; Schaumburg, Ill., pop. 75,386*)
- 1 space per 3 beds (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)

Minimum: 1 per 2.5 beds

Maximum: 1 per 1.5 beds (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

convention center (see also **conference center**)

- Parking space shall be provided equal to 30 percent of the capacity of the facility in persons (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 per 5 persons based on designed capacity of building(s) (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 per 4 seats in the largest assembly area (*Lexington, Mass., pop. 30,355*)
- At least 1 permanently maintained off-street parking space shall be provided for every 80 square feet of gross floor area used or intended to be used for service to the public, but in no event shall less than 15 spaces be provided. (*Mesquite, Nev., pop. 9,389*)

- 1 space for each 2.5 fixed seats, or 28 spaces per 1,000 square feet of assembly or viewing area where there are no fixed seats (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)
- 1 for each 10 seats of occupancy capacity for the first 1,000 seats, plus 1 for each 20 seats above the first 10,000; provided that where such seats are not fixed, each 7 square feet usable for seating shall be considered 1 seat (*Washington, D.C., pop. 572,059*)
- 1 space per every 4 seats; or 10 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 per each 3 persons allowed within a maximum occupancy as established by fire, building, or health codes (*Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784*)
- 1 per 2 persons who may be legally admitted at 1 time based on the occupancy load established by local codes, plus 1 per employee, or 1 per 100 square feet of usable floor area, whichever is greater (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366*)

copy shop (see also **blueprinting shop; printing and publishing facility**)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 2.5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 0.5 per employee (*Lakewood, Ohio, pop. 56,646*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Elmhurst, Ill., pop. 42,762*)
- 4.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 3 spaces

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

correctional facility (see also **juvenile detention facility**)

- 0.2 per bed (*Hillsboro, Ore., pop. 70,186*)
- 1 space per 60 square feet of hearing rooms or 1 space per 90 lineal inches of pew space [for courtrooms] and 1 space per 300 square feet office area and 1 space per 3 employees in jail area and 1 space per 5 beds (*Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045*)
- 1 per 10 inmates, plus 2 per 3 employees on largest shift, plus 1 per vehicle used in operation (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per 25 inmates (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per 4 person capacity (*Council Bluffs, Iowa, pop. 58,268*)
- 1 space per 5 beds for patients or inmates (*Grants Pass, Ore., pop. 23,003*)

- 1 per 2 employees (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 1 space per 2,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Salem, Ore., pop. 136,924*)
- 1 per each employee on maximum shift, plus 1 per every 25 inmates (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 per 200 square feet (*Whitesville, Ky., pop. 632*)
- 1 for every 20 beds (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 for each employee, plus 1 space per 28 inmates (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)
- 2 parking spaces shall be provided for each 3 employees, plus spaces adequate in number and determined by the village board (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

Minimum: 1 per employee on maximum shift, 1 per service vehicle

Maximum: 1 per employee on maximum shift, 1 per service vehicle (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 0.3 space per bed based on maximum capacity

Maximum: 0.4 space per bed based on maximum capacity (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per employee of largest shift

Maximum: 1.5 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 5 beds (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 2.5 beds (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

costume rental store (see also **clothing store; retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Elmhurst, Ill., pop. 42,762*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

cottage (see **cabin**)

counseling service (see also **office use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per 150 square feet (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet (*Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007*)

country club (see also **club; golf course**)

- 1 space for each 3 persons based on the maximum anticipated capacity of all facilities capable of simultaneous use as determined by the director of community development (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)

- 1 space for each 3 members (*Bedford, N.Y., pop. 18,133*)
- 1 space per member or family member (*Niagara Falls, N.Y., pop. 55,593*)
- 1 per employee, plus 4 per golf green (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 1 parking space for each 2 members, or accommodations such as lockers or seating capacity, whichever is greater, but not less than 4 parking spaces for each 1 hole, plus 1 parking space for each 3 seats in dining, bar, and rooms for assembly (*Platte County, Mo., pop. 73,781*)
- 1 per 5 members (*Staunton, Va., pop. 23,853*)
- 1 space per 4 members based on maximum anticipated membership, plus 1 space per 2 employees on the major shift (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)
- 1.3 off-street parking spaces per gross acre (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)
- 3 spaces per golf hole, plus 1 space for each 4 seats in an accessory restaurant or bar use (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)

courtroom (see **law court**)

court recreation (see also **recreation facility** uses; individual court uses including **basketball, handball, racquetball, squash, tennis, and volleyball**)

- 1 per each 3 patrons based on maximum occupancy as established by local, county or state fire, building or health codes, whichever is greater, plus 1 space per employee at peak shift, plus such space as required for affiliated uses such as but not limited to restaurants, bars, pro shops, satellite therapy services, and the like (*Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784*)

creamery (see **dairy use**)

credit union (see also **bank**)

- 1 per 200 square feet of gross building area (*Kern County, Calif., pop. 661,645*)
- 1 space for each 150 square feet of usable floor area, plus 3 spaces for each non-drive-thru automatic teller machine (*Zeeland, Mich., pop. 5,805*)
- 1 per 250 square feet, 6 per drive-up window (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)
- 6 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 2 spaces per each non-drive-thru automatic teller, plus 4 on-site waiting spaces for each drive up window or drive-thru automatic teller (*Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet above first 2,400 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

crematorium (see also **cemetery**; **columbarium**; **mausoleum**)

- 0.25 per seat in chapel, plus 1 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 0.25 space per seat of chapel capacity, plus 0.33 space per employee (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 space per 32 square feet of area in parlor and assembly rooms (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 per 4 seats or; 1 per 75 square feet of seating area if no fixed seats (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 parking space for each 50 square feet of floor area in parlors and assembly rooms (*Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396*)
- 1 per 4 seats in main chapel, plus 1 per employee on largest shift, plus 1 per vehicle used in operation (*Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)
- 1 per 4 seats or 100 square feet of chapel area, whichever is greater (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)

crisis center (see also **counseling service**)

- Type I: 1 per 300 square feet of floor area; Type II: 1 per 200 square feet of floor area (*Topeka, Kans., pop. 122,377*)

cultural facilities

- A minimum of 1 parking space per 400 square feet of gross floor area (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)
- 1 per 5 seats provided for public assembly or 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area when no seats are provided, plus 1 per full-time nonresident employee (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (*Topeka, Kans., pop. 122,377*)
- 1 space per 4 seats, plus 1 space per 250 square feet of general assembly area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

cultural institution

- 1 for every 500 square feet or 1 for every 8 seats, whichever is greater (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 per 300 square feet, plus 1 per 90 square feet of assembly area (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 2 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, including outdoor displays (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)

Minimum: 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 3.8 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

cultural service

- 1 per 500 square feet (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*; *Council Bluffs, Iowa, pop. 58,268*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet (*Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007*)

currency exchange (see also **commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*, *Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

d

dairy use

- 2 parking spaces for each 3 employees on the maximum working shift, plus space to accommodate all trucks and other vehicles used in connection therewith (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)
- 1 per 2 employees on maximum working shift (*Biloxi, Miss., pop. 50,644*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)
- 2 per each 3 employees (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

dance hall (see also **ballroom**)

- 1 space for every 3 persons of maximum capacity permitted by fire regulations (if they can be measured in such a fashion), plus 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area used in a manner not susceptible to such calculations (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 1 space per 75 square feet of gross floor area used for recreational activities and ancillary use requirements (*Mesa, Ariz., pop. 396,375*)
- 1 for each 2,000 square feet of total building floor area (*Springfield, Mo., pop. 151,580*)
- 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 sq. per ft. gross floor area, whichever is greater, plus 2 per 3 employees on largest shift, on the same zone lot (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 space for every 50 square feet floor area gross (including all above ground and below ground floors) of building for public use or 1 space for every 4 seats, whichever is greater (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 for every 100 square feet of floor area used for the activity and 1 for every 3 employees (*Holland, Ohio, pop. 1,306*)

Minimum: 1 per 2 seats

Maximum: 1 per 1.5 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 125 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 80 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

dance school studio (see also **educational facility, school for the arts**)

- 1 space for every 4 students based upon the maximum occupancy, plus 2 for every 3 employees (*St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268*)
 - 1 per each 100 square feet of usable floor area (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
 - 1 per employee, plus 1 per 4 students (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
 - 1 space for each employee, plus 1 space per 150 square feet of gross floor area, plus adequate area for safe and convenient loading and unloading of students (*Spalding County, Ga., pop. 58,417*)
 - 1 space per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*Salem, Ore., pop. 136,924*)
 - 1 space for each employee, plus 1 space per 150 square feet of gross floor area, plus safe and convenient loading and unloading of students (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)
 - 1 for each 250 square feet of dance floor area (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
 - 3.5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

data processing facility (see also **office use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per each 250 square feet of usable floor area (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 per 200 square feet (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 1 space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (*North Ogden, Utah, pop. 15,026*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

day care center

- 1 space per 375 square feet of gross floor area (*Mesa, Ariz., pop. 396,375*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per 10 pupils (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)
- 1 parking space for each 10 children, plus 2 other parking spaces, plus 1 passenger loading space (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 1 space for each 1.5 employees (*Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598*)
- 1 per employee on the largest shift, plus 1 per 10 children (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)

- 1 per 500 square feet (*Lexington, Mass., pop. 30,355*)
- 1 space for each staff member, plus 1 space for each 10 students (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 116,320*)
- 1 space for each 15 students and or clients and 1 space for each staff member (*Canton, Ga., pop. 7,709*)
- 1 space for every 2 employees, plus 2 additional parking spaces, plus 1 loading space for every 8 clients (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per 10 attendees, on the same zone lot (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 1 space for every 8 children and 1 space for each State Department of Social Services required employee (*Burbank, Calif., pop. 100,316*)
- 1 space per employee, plus either of the following: 2 parking spaces for the first 10 children, plus 1 parking space for every 10 additional children, or fraction thereof, for whom care is provided; or a drive-thru facility with adequate pullover space out of the flow of driveway traffic for 2 additional vehicles (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 2 parking spaces for each classroom but not less than 6 per school or institution (*Franklin County, Ohio, pop. 1,068,978*)

Minimum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1.5 per 375 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 3.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area
Maximum: 4.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area
 (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet
Maximum: 1 per 400 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

Minimum: 1.25 per employee
Maximum: 2 per employee (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1.5 spaces per classroom (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1.5 spaces per classroom (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

day care home, adult

- 1 space for each employee and 4 beds intended for patient use, plus 1 per employee on largest shift (*Brunswick County, N.C., pop. 73,143*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per 10 attendees, on the same zone lot (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 2 per employee, plus 1 per 5 adults (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)

Minimum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1.5 per 375 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

day care home, child

- 1 space per 6 children, plus the spaces required for the dwelling unit (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

- In addition to the required residential parking, 1 parking space, plus 1 passenger loading space (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 1 per 6-person capacity (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 1 space per each 2 adult attendants and 1 space per each 10 children (or remainder over the multiple of 10) (*Matthews, N.C., pop. 22,127*)

Minimum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1.5 per 375 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

day labor agency (see also **employment agency**)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per 250 square feet (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184; Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)

day spa (see **health spa**)

decorator studio (see **interior decorating studio**)

decorator showroom (see **interior decorating showroom**)

delicatessen (see also **butcher shop; commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- Parking equal to 30 percent of the capacity of persons (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 parking space is required per 150 square feet (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)
- 1 per each 66 square feet of seating floor area, plus 1 for each 440 square feet of non-seating floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646; Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

delivery service (see **cartage, express, and parcel delivery**)



delivery service

dental office (see also *clinic; health care facility; medical office*)

- 1 space per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*State College, Pa., pop. 38,420*)
- 1 off-street parking space per each 200 square feet of gross floor area, including pharmacies and other retail uses, but excluding corridor and lobby areas, plus 1 per each separate medical or dental office or laboratory (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)
- 2 spaces per each examination or treatment room, plus 1 space per each dentist and other employees (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 3 per examining room, plus 1 per employee including doctors (*Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)
- 4 parking spaces shall be provided for each doctor on staff, plus 2 parking spaces for every 3 employees (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area; a minimum of 6 spaces shall be required (*Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 4 beds

Maximum: 1 per 2.5 beds (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 4 spaces for each patient room or 1 space per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

department store (see also *retail use, unless otherwise specified; shopping center* uses)

- 1 space for every 200 square feet floor area gross (including all above-ground and below-ground floors) (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Columbia, Miss., pop. 6,603*)



department store

- 4.11 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area but not less than 1 space (*Wadsworth, Ohio, pop. 18,437*)
- 5 spaces per doctor (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617; Tonganoxie, Kans., pop. 2,728*)
- 6 per each dentist, 1 per each employee (*Fort Wayne, Ind., pop. 205,727*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 3.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 4.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

- 1 per each 250 square feet of usable floor area (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- Between 25,001-400,000 square feet of gross leasable area: 3.3 per 1,000 gross floor area; between 400,001-600,000 square feet of gross leasable area: 3.6 per 1,000 gross floor area; more than 600,000 square feet of gross leasable area: 4 per 1,000 gross floor area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor sales area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor sales area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

detention facility (see **correctional facility; jail**)

detoxification center (see **substance abuse treatment facility**)

diet clinic (see also **clinic; commercial use unless otherwise specified; health club; personal services establishment**)

- 1 per 200 square feet (*Granbury, Tex., pop. 5,718*)
- 4 spaces per each doctor, plus 1 space for each 2 seats of food service (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

diner (see also **restaurant** uses)

- 1 space per each 3 seating accommodations, plus 1 space per each 2 employees on shift of greatest employment (*Matthews, N.C., pop. 22,127*)
- 1 space per each 3 seating accommodations, plus 1 space per each 2 employees on shift of greatest employment (*Tega Cay, S.C., pop. 4,044*)

dining room (see also **banquet hall; restaurant** uses)

- 1 for every 2 seats (*Wayland Township, Mich., pop. 2,013*)
- 1 per 2 persons who may be legally admitted at 1 time based on the occupancy load established by local codes, plus 1 per employee, or 1 per 100 square feet of usable floor area, whichever is greater (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366*)
- 1 for every 3 persons of capacity (*Holland, Ohio, pop. 1,306*)

dispatching office (see also **ambulance service; fire station; police station; taxi cab service**)

- 1 space per 250 square feet (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

distribution center (see **warehouse**)

dock (see **boat moorage facility**)

dog track (see **race track, animal or machine**)

dormitory (see also **fraternity/sorority house**)

- 1 per 4 persons housed (*Ithaca, N.Y., pop. 29,287*)
- 1 space for each 750 square feet of the building's gross floor space (*Salisbury, N.C., pop. 26,462*)

- 1 space per each 5 beds (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 for each 2 beds or 3 spaces, whichever is greater (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)
- 1 space for every 4 sleeping rooms (*Dover, Del., pop. 31,135*)
- 1 space per 2 beds (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per each 3 permanent residents (*Staunton, Va., pop. 23,853*)

Minimum: 1 per 2 beds

Maximum: 1 per bed (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each sleeping room or as determined upon review by the planning director

Maximum: 2 spaces for each sleeping room or as determined upon review by the planning director (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 3 rooms (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.5 per unit (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

drive-thru use, unless otherwise specified (see also **bank** uses; **restaurant, drive-thru**)

- Queue line for 5 cars, not blocking any parking spaces, in addition to other applicable requirements (*Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598*)
- Stacking for 4 vehicles at each bay, window, lane, ordering station, or machine in addition to use requirement (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891; Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)
- 5 standing spaces (i.e., spaces for vehicles waiting in line for service) for each teller window or other facility at which customer service is provided, plus 1 parking space for each employee (*Hinds County, Miss., pop. 250,800*)
- 8 for every 125 square feet of floor area (*Wayland, Mich., pop. 3,939*)

drive-in use, unless otherwise specified (see also **restaurant, drive-in; movie theater, drive-in**)

- 1 space per each motor vehicle served, plus 1 space per each 2 employees during period of greatest employment (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)



drive-in use

- 8 for every 125 square feet of floor area (*Wayland, Mich., pop. 3,939*)

driving range (see *golf driving range*)

driving school

- 1 per each 2,000 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 space for each classroom seat, at maximum seating capacity (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)

drug store (see also *dry goods store; notions store; pharmacy*)

- 1 space per each 350 square feet of gross floor area excluding storage areas which shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross square footage (*St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531; Kennewick, Wash., pop. 54,693*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of gross leasable space (*North Ogden, Utah, pop. 15,026*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet for stores 20,000 square feet and under and 1 space per 225 square feet for stores over 20,000 square feet (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 3.5 parking spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area shall be required for any individual, freestanding retail or service commercial use unless listed separately in this section, in which case the parking requirement noted for that specific use shall be utilized. Provided, however, that in no case shall any individual use provide less than 5 parking spaces. (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)
- 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 5.5 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area for building over 3,000 square feet; all smaller buildings, 1 space for each 200 square feet (*Evansville, Ind., pop. 121,582*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area used by pharmacist and related waiting areas, plus 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area of retail space

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area used by pharmacist and related waiting areas, plus 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area of retail space (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

dry cleaning establishment

- 1 space per each 350 square feet of gross floor area excluding storage areas which shall not exceed 15 percent of the gross square footage (*St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 1 parking space for each 2 washing machines (*Bellevue, Ky., pop. 6,480*)
- 1 per every 2 washing or dry cleaning machines (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per 300 square feet (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)
- 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area; a minimum of 4 spaces shall be required (*Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

dry cleaning plant (see also *industrial use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per delivery vehicle (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 parking space for each 1 employee for which the building is designed or 1 parking space for each 300 square feet of floor area, whichever is greater (*Platte County, Mo., pop. 73,781*)
- 1 per 500 square feet (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)
- 1 per each employee (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 2 spaces for every 3 employees on the maximum shift, plus 1 space for every vehicle customarily used in operation of the use or stored on the premises (*Maryland Heights, Mo., pop. 25,756*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

dry goods store (see also *dry goods store; notions store; retail use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

dump (see **landfill** uses)

duplex (see also **dwelling** uses; **triplex**)

- 1 covered space per unit, plus 1 other space per unit (Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865)
- 1 per dwelling (Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893)
- 1 per dwelling unit having not more than 950 square feet of floor area (Topeka, Kans., pop. 122,377)
- 2 per dwelling unit (Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080; Boise, Idaho, pop. 185,787)
- 2 per dwelling unit; on lot with less than 20,000 square feet of area, 1 space must be covered (Henderson, Nev., 175,381)
- 3 spaces per dwelling unit (Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238; Cookeville, Tenn., pop. 23,923)

Minimum: 1 per unit

Maximum: 2 per unit (Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563; San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 space for each dwelling unit (drive-ways, carports, and garages may be used to fulfill this requirement)

Maximum: No more than 3 vehicles owned or leased by a resident may be parked outdoors. This does not include vehicles parked in garages or carports with at least 3 sides enclosed. (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 2 per dwelling

Maximum: Paved area can't exceed 10 percent of lot (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

[Editor's note: for all **dwelling** uses listed below, see also **condominium**; **duplex**; **rowhouse**; and **townhouse**]

dwelling, apartment (see also **dwelling, multifamily** uses)

- 1 per dwelling unit, plus 0.33 per bedroom (Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086)
- 1.50 per dwelling unit (Rapid City, S.Dak., pop. 59,607)
- 2 per dwelling unit (St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268)

Minimum: 1 per unit

Maximum: 1.9 per unit (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 per unit

Maximum: 2 per unit (Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563)

Minimum: 1.5 per dwelling

Maximum: 2.5 per dwelling (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

dwelling, apartment, efficiency unit

- 1 parking space for each efficiency unit (Cumberland, Md., pop. 21,518; Grants Pass, Ore., pop. 23,003)
- 1.2 off-street parking spaces per dwelling unit (San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826)

dwelling, apartment, one bedroom

- 1 space per dwelling unit (Grants Pass, Ore., pop. 23,003)
- 1.25 parking spaces for each 1 bedroom unit (Cumberland, Md., pop. 21,518)
- 1.5 off-street parking spaces per dwelling unit (Huntsville, Tex., pop. 35,078; San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826; Niagara Falls, N.Y., pop. 55,593)
- 1.75 enclosed parking spaces per unit (Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088)

dwelling, apartment, two bedrooms

- 1.5 parking spaces for each 2-bedroom apartment unit (Cumberland, Md., pop. 21,518; Grants Pass, Ore., pop. 23,003)
- 1.8 off-street parking spaces per dwelling unit (San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826)
- 2.5 parking spaces per dwelling unit (Huntsville, Tex., pop. 35,078)
- 2 enclosed parking spaces per unit (Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088)

dwelling, apartment, three or more bedrooms

- 2 parking spaces (Cumberland, Md., pop. 21,518; San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826)
- 3.5 parking spaces per dwelling unit (Huntsville, Tex., pop. 35,078)

dwelling, apartment, five or more bedrooms

- 0.75 spaces per bedroom (Grants Pass, Ore., pop. 23,003)

dwelling, multifamily (see also **dwelling, apartment** uses)

- 2 per dwelling unit for first 20 units, and 1.5 per dwelling unit after the first 20 units for dwelling units not more than 800 square feet of floor area; 2 per dwelling unit having more than 800 square feet of floor area (Topeka, Kans., pop. 122,377)

Minimum: 1.5 per unit

Maximum: 2 per unit (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

District-dependant:

Minimum: 1.5 space for each dwelling unit

Maximum: 2.5 spaces for each dwelling unit
OR

Minimum: 1.5 spaces for each dwelling unit

Maximum: 3 spaces for each dwelling unit (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 1 per unit

Maximum: 2 per unit (Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563)



dwelling, multifamily

Minimum: 1.5 per dwelling

Maximum: 2.5 per dwelling (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

dwelling, multifamily, studio/efficient

- 1.5 per studio (St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211; Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834)
- 1 per efficiency apartments (Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784)
- 1.25 per dwelling unit (El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929; Anchorage, Alaska, pop. 260,283)



Bicycle standard: 1 space per unit (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

dwelling, multifamily, one bedroom

- 1.5 per dwelling unit (St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268; State College, Pa., pop. 38,420; Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056)
- 2 spaces per 1 bedroom dwelling unit (Rifle, Colo., pop. 6,784; Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784)



Bicycle standard: 1 space per unit (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

dwelling, multifamily, two bedrooms

- 1.5 parking spaces per unit (State College, Pa., pop. 38,420)
- 1.5 parking spaces are required for each 2-bedroom unit, 800 square feet or less; 1.75 parking spaces are required for each 2-bedroom unit over 800 square feet (Anchorage, Alaska, pop. 260,283)
- 1.75 per dwelling unit (St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268; Juneau, Alaska, pop. 30,711)
- 2 spaces, plus 1 guest parking space for every 2 units (St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211)

- 2 per 2-bedroom dwelling unit (Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784; Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056)
- 2.5 spaces per 2-bedroom dwelling unit (Rifle, Colo., pop. 6,784)



Bicycle standard: 1 space per unit (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

dwelling, multifamily, three bedrooms

- 1.75 parking spaces are required for each 3-bedroom unit, 900 square feet or less; 2.5 parking spaces are required for each 3-bedroom unit over 900 square feet (Anchorage, Alaska, pop. 260,283)
- 2 per dwelling unit (St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268)
- 2 parking spaces, plus 1 parking space per bedroom for each bedroom beyond the third bedroom (State College, Pa., pop. 38,420)
- 2 spaces, plus 1 guest parking space for every 2 units (St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211)
- 2.25 per dwelling unit (Juneau, Alaska, pop. 30,711)
- 2.5 spaces per unit (Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784; Rifle, Colo., pop. 6,784)
- 2.55 per dwelling unit (El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929)



Bicycle standard: 1 space per unit (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

dwelling, multifamily, four or more bedrooms

- 2 per dwelling unit (St. Tammany Parish, La., pop. 191,268)
- 2 parking spaces, plus 1 parking space per bedroom for each bedroom beyond the third bedroom (State College, Pa., pop. 38,420)
- 2.25 per dwelling unit (Juneau, Alaska, pop. 30,711)
- 2.55 per dwelling unit (El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929)

- 3 per dwelling unit with 4 or more bedrooms (*Beverly Hills, Calif.*, pop. 33,784)
- 3.5 spaces per 4 or more bedroom dwelling unit (*Rifle, Colo.*, pop. 6,784)



- Bicycle standard: 1 space per unit (*Gresham, Ore.*, pop. 90,205)

dwelling, single-family

- 1 per dwelling unit having not more than 950 square feet of floor area (*Topeka, Kans.*, pop. 122,377)
- 2 parking spaces are required for each dwelling unit up to 1,800 square feet. 3; parking spaces are required for each dwelling unit over 1,800 square feet, including any unfinished area which may be converted to living area (*Anchorage, Alaska*, pop. 260,283)
- 3 spaces per dwelling unit (*Cookeville, Tenn.*, pop. 23,923)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex.*, pop. 1,144,646)

Located on a lot greater than 6,000 square feet in size:

Minimum: 1 space for each dwelling unit (driveways, carports and garages may be used to fulfill this requirement)

Maximum: No more than 3 vehicles owned or leased by a resident may be parked outdoors. This does not include vehicles parked in garages or carports with at least 3 sides enclosed.

Located on a lot between 6,000 and 20,000 square feet in size:

Minimum: 1 space for each dwelling unit (driveways, carports and garages may be used to fulfill this requirement)

Maximum: No more than 4 vehicles owned or leased by a resident may be parked outdoors. This does not include vehicles parked in garages or carports with at least 3 sides enclosed.

Located on a lot greater than 20,000 square feet in size:

Minimum: 1 space for each dwelling unit (driveways, carports and garages may be used to fulfill this requirement)

Maximum: No more than 5 vehicles owned or leased by a resident may be parked outdoors. This does not include vehicles parked in garages or carports with at least 3 sides enclosed (*Jefferson County, Ky.*, pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 2 per dwelling

Maximum: Paved area can't exceed 10 percent of lot (*Glenville, N.Y.*, pop. 28,183)

dwelling, single-family attached (see also rowhouse; townhouse)

- A minimum of 1 parking space per one-third dwelling unit (i.e., 3 parking spaces per dwelling unit). Such parking spaces can take the form of private driveways or garages or common parking lots, provided that all parking spaces are located within 150 feet of the dwelling unit served. (*West Hempfield Township, Pa.*, pop. 15,128)

vided that all parking spaces are located within 150 feet of the dwelling unit served. (*West Hempfield Township, Pa.*, pop. 15,128)

- 2.5 spaces per unit (*Canton, Ga.*, pop. 7,709)

Minimum: 1 per unit

Maximum: 4 per unit (*Pittsburgh, Pa.*, pop. 334,563)

dwelling, single-family attached, one bedroom

- 1 for each dwelling unit (*Memphis, Tenn.*, pop. 650,100)

dwelling, single-family attached, two bedrooms

- 2 for each dwelling unit (*Memphis, Tenn.*, pop. 650,100)

dwelling, single-family attached, three bedrooms

- 2 for each dwelling unit (*Memphis, Tenn.*, pop. 650,100)

dwelling, single-family attached, four or more bedrooms

- 2 for each dwelling unit (*Memphis, Tenn.*, pop. 650,100)

dwelling, single-family detached

- A minimum of 1 parking space per one-half dwelling unit (i.e., 2 parking spaces per dwelling unit) (*West Hempfield Township, Pa.*, pop. 15,128)

- Under 3,000 square feet of floor area: 2 garage spaces; 3,000 to 3,749 square feet of floor area: 2 garage spaces, plus 1 additional space. Additional space may be uncovered. 3,750 square feet of floor area and above: Requirements above, plus 1 additional space for each 750 square feet of floor area. Additional spaces may be uncovered. (*San Mateo, Calif.*, pop. 92,482)

- 2 spaces in the same lot for each dwelling unit, plus 1 additional space where a home occupation is permitted (*Canton, Ga.*, pop. 7,709)

- 2 off-street parking spaces per dwelling unit in a garage (*San Juan Capistrano Calif.*, pop. 33,826)

- 2 garage spaces, plus 1 additional space. Additional space may be uncovered. (*San Mateo, Calif.*, pop. 92,482)

Minimum: 1 per unit

Maximum: 4 per unit (*Pittsburgh, Pa.*, pop. 334,563)

dwelling, single-family detached, one bedroom

- 1 for each dwelling unit (*Memphis, Tenn.*, pop. 650,100)

dwelling, single-family detached, two bedrooms

- 1 for each dwelling unit (*Memphis, Tenn.*, pop. 650,100)

dwelling, single-family detached, three bedrooms

- 2 for each dwelling unit (*Memphis, Tenn.*, pop. 650,100)

dwelling, single-family detached, four or more bedrooms

- 2 for each dwelling unit (*Memphis, Tenn.*, pop. 650,100)

e

educational facilities, business school

- 0.33 per student, plus 1 per staff (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 for each 200 square feet of gross floor area in classrooms and other teaching stations, plus space for gymnasium or auditorium, whichever has the larger capacity (*Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)
- 1 per every 3.5 classroom seats (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 space per staff member, plus 0.75 spaces per student (*Niagara Falls, N.Y., pop. 55,593*)

educational facilities, college/university

- With either more than 10,000 students, or less than 50 percent of all students housed on campus = 1 space for every 600 square feet of academic space, plus 1 space for every 5 seats in principal assembly room, plus 1 space for every 2 beds in an on-campus residential facility. With less than 10,000 students and more than 50 percent of all students housed on campus = 1 space for every 900 square feet of academic space, plus 1 space for every 2 beds in an on-campus residential facility. (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 parking space for each student classroom, plus 1 parking space for each employee, plus 1 parking space for each 5 students or 1 space for each 3 auditorium or stadium seats, whichever is greater. Additional parking may be required if determined necessary in the conditional approval process of the aforesaid institutions. (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)



university

- 1 parking space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area in the building, or 1 parking space per each 25 square feet of classrooms, whichever provides the greatest number of spaces (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 1 space for each 4-person capacity, or 1 space for each 23.2 square meters (250 square feet) of gross floor area, whichever is greater (*Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598*)
- 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area (*North Ogden, Utah, pop. 15,026*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 200 square feet
 - Maximum:* 1 per 150 square feet (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 1 space for each 4 classroom seats, plus 1 space for each 3 employees on maximum shift
 - Maximum:* 1 space for each 2 classroom seats, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)
- 1 space per classroom, plus 1 space adult per student or 1 space per 10 seats of largest assembly room (if applicable), whichever is larger (*Aventura, Fla., pop. 25,267*)
- 1 per every 3.5 full time equivalent students (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 space per teacher station, plus 1 space for each 10 teacher stations (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 5 students (based on the maximum number of students that the facility is designed to handle at any 1 time), plus 2 spaces for each 3 employees (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 5 spaces for each classroom and 3 spaces for each administrative office, plus 1 space for each 3 fixed seats in auditoriums and other places of assembly. If an outdoor stadium is built in conjunction with the school, only the parking spaces in excess of the other parking spaces required for the school shall be required. (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)

Minimum: 1 per 4 students

Maximum: 1 per 2 students (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (excluding dorms, for which residential facility standards apply).

Maximum: 3.8 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (excluding dorms, for which residential facility standards apply) (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (excluding dorms, for which residential facility standards apply) (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 4 employees, plus 1 per 4 students (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 3 students and staff (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 5 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 2 students (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

educational facilities, elementary school

- 1 space for every 5 seats in principal assembly room (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 parking space for each classroom, plus 1 parking space for each employee or 1 space for each 3 auditorium seats whichever is greater. Additional parking may be required if determined necessary in the conditional approval process for the aforesaid institutions. (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 1 space for each teacher, 1 space for each 2 employees and administrative personnel, and 1 space for each classroom, plus safe and convenient loading and unloading of students (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)
- 1.35 for each classroom, plus 1 for every 6.5 fixed seats or for every 42 square feet of seating area where there are no fixed seats in auditorium or assembly areas (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 2 per classroom (*Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)
- 3 per room used for administration or classroom (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 3 per classroom (*Jefferson County, Colo., pop. 527,056*)
- 5 spaces, plus 1 space per classroom or 1 space per 10 seats of largest assembly room, whichever is larger (*Aventura, Fla., pop. 25,267*)

Minimum: 2 spaces per classroom

Maximum: 2.5 spaces per classroom (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 2 spaces for each classroom, or 1 space for each 5 seats in the primary assembly area, whichever is greater or as determined upon review by the planning director

Maximum: 3 spaces for each classroom, or 1 space for each 3 seats in the primary assembly area, whichever is greater or as determined upon review by the planning director (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 25 classroom seats

Maximum: 1 per 15 classroom seats (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 8 per classroom (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 per 10 students (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

educational facilities, high school

- 0.33 per student, plus 1 per staff (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 parking space for each student classroom, plus 1 parking space for each employee, plus 1 parking space for each 5 students or 1 space for each 3 auditorium or stadium seats, whichever is greater. Additional parking may be required if determined necessary in the conditional approval process of the aforesaid institutions. (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 1 space for every 600 square feet of academic space (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 space per employee station, plus 1 space per 5 seats in an appurtenant stadium or gymnasium, whichever has the greater capacity (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 8 students (based on the maximum number of students that the facility is designed to handle at any 1 time), plus 2 spaces for each classroom. However, if a place of assembly is provided in the school and the parking space provided for the place of assembly is equal to or in excess of the requirement for the classroom, the classroom requirement need not be provided. (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 space for each teacher, employee, and administrative personnel, plus safe and convenient loading of students, plus 5 spaces for each classroom (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)
- 1.35 for each classroom, plus 1 for every 4.5 fixed seats or for every 40 square feet of seating area where there are no fixed seats in auditorium or assembly area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 3 spaces per room used for administration or classroom, plus 1 per 4 students (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 5 spaces for each classroom and 3 spaces for each administrative office, plus 1 space for each 3 fixed seats in auditoriums and other places of assembly. If an outdoor stadium is built in conjunction with the school, only the parking spaces in excess of the other parking spaces required for the school shall be required. (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)

- 10 spaces, plus 1 space per classroom, plus 1 space for each 5 students or 1 space per 10 seats of largest assembly room, whichever is larger (*Aventura, Fla., pop. 25,267*)

Minimum: 0.6 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area
Maximum: 0.8 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 5 spaces for each classroom, or 1 space for each 4 seats in the primary assembly area, whichever is greater or as determined upon review by the planning director

Maximum: 10 spaces for each classroom, or 1 space for each 3 seats in the primary assembly area, whichever is greater or as determined upon review by the planning director (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 15 classroom seats

Maximum: 1 per 8 classroom seats (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 8 per classroom (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 4 employees, plus 1 per 4 students (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 6 per classroom (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 students (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

educational facilities, kindergarten

- 1 space per teacher, plus 1 per other employee (*Kennewick, Wash., pop. 54,693*)
- 2 per teacher, plus parking and loading (*Dallas, Tex., pop. 1,188,580*)
- 2 spaces per teacher (*Deschutes County, Ore., pop. 115,367*)

Minimum: 3.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 4.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1.5 spaces per classroom (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

educational facilities, nursery school

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each employee (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 space per staff member, plus 1.5 spaces for each classroom, to the highest whole number (*Niagara Falls, N.Y., pop. 55,593*)
- 1 space per employee, plus a sufficient number of spaces to accommodate all persons who may be at the establishment at any 1 time under normal operating conditions. A minimum total off-street parking of 1 space per 4 children shall be provided. (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)

- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)

- 1 per 6 students for which the facility is licensed, plus 1 per employee (*Kern County, Calif., pop. 661,645*)

- 1.25 for each staff member (*Lansing, N.Y., pop. 10,521*)

- 1.40 per employee per staff (*Rapid City, S.Dak., pop. 59,607*)

- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Colo., pop. 527,056*)

- 5 spaces, plus 1 per employee or 1 space per 400 square feet of gross floor area, whichever is larger (*Aventura, Fla., pop. 25,267*)

Minimum: 1 per classroom

Maximum: 2 per classroom (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2 spaces for each employee on maximum shift or 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus an area designated for children drop-off and pick-up that must be approved by the agency responsible for the approval of off-street parking facilities

Maximum: 4 spaces for each employee on maximum shift or 2 spaces for each employee on maximum shift, plus an area designated for children drop-off and pick-up that must be approved by the agency responsible for the approval of off-street parking facilities (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per classroom (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

educational facilities, preschool (see *educational facilities, nursery school*)

educational facilities, primary/secondary

- Parking space for each employee, plus 1 space per classroom, or 1 space for each 3 auditorium seats whichever is greater. Additional parking may be required if determined necessary in the conditional approval process for the aforesaid institutions. (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)

- 1 space per 15 students (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

- 1 space for each employee, plus 5 spaces for off-street drop-off or pick-up (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)

- 1.5 per classroom (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

- 2 parking spaces shall be provided for each classroom. However, if a place of assembly is provided in the school and the parking spaces provided for the place of assembly is equal to or in excess of the requirement for the classrooms, the classroom requirements need not be provided. (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

- 3 per classroom (*Jefferson County, Colo., pop. 527,056*)

- 5 spaces, plus 1 space per classroom or 1 space per 10 seats of largest assembly room, whichever is larger (*Aventura, Fla., pop. 25,267*)

Minimum: 2 spaces for each classroom, or 1 space for each 5 seats in the primary assembly area, whichever is greater or as determined upon review by the planning director

Maximum: 3 spaces for each classroom, or 1 space for each 3 seats in the primary assembly area, whichever is greater or as determined upon review by the planning director (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 20 classroom seats

Maximum: 1 per 10 classroom seats (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 employees, plus students above second grade (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 6 per classroom (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

educational facilities, private elementary/middle

- 1 space for each faculty member and 1 public space for and each person employed on the premises. In addition, in cases where buses for the transportation of children are kept at the school, 1 off-street bus parking space shall be provided for each bus. Parking shall also be provided for auditorium and assembly areas to a ratio of 1 parking space per 4 seats, whichever is a greater number of spaces. (*Benbrook, Tex., pop. 20,208*)
- 1 space per student (*Downington Borough, Pa., pop. 7,589*)
- 1 for every 30 classroom seats (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

Minimum: 1 per classroom.

Maximum: 2 per classroom (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2 spaces for each classroom, or 1 space for each 5 seats in the primary assembly area, whichever is greater or as determined upon review by the planning director

Maximum: 3 spaces for each classroom, or 1 space for each 3 seats in the primary assembly area, whichever is greater or as determined upon review by the planning director (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

educational facilities, private high school

- 1 space for each faculty member and 1 space for each person employed on the premises, plus 1 additional space for each 4 students enrolled. In addition, if buses for the transportation of children are kept at the school 1 off-street bus parking space shall be provided for each bus. (*Benbrook, Tex., pop. 20,208*)
- 1 space per student (*Downington Borough, Pa., pop. 7,589*)

- 1 for every 10 classroom seats (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

Minimum: 1 per classroom.

Maximum: 2 per classroom (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 students (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

educational facilities, school for the arts

- Parking equal to 30 percent of the capacity of persons (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space for each 2 faculty, plus full-time employees, plus 1 space for each 5 students (based on the maximum number of students in attendance at any one time) (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)
- 1 space per classroom and other rooms used by students and faculty, plus 1 space per 5 students based on the maximum number of students attending classes at any 1 time (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 30 percent of building capacity (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

educational facilities, trade school

- 0.33 per student, plus 1 per staff (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 for each 200 square feet of gross floor area in classrooms and other teaching stations, plus space for gymnasium or auditorium, whichever has the larger capacity (*Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)
- 1 parking space for each student classroom, plus 1 parking space for each employee, plus 1 parking space for each 5 students or 1 space for each 3 auditorium or stadium seats, whichever is greater. Additional parking may be required if determined necessary in the conditional approval process of the aforesaid institutions. (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 1 parking space per each faculty member and 1 parking space per each 3 students (*Miami County, Kans., pop. 28,351*)
- 1 space for each teacher, employee, and administrative personnel, plus safe and convenient loading of students, plus 5 spaces for each classroom (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)
- 1 space per staff member, plus 0.75 spaces per student (*Niagara Falls, N.Y., pop. 55,593*)
- 1 parking space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area in the building, or 1 parking space per each 25 square feet of classrooms, whichever provides the greatest number of spaces (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)

- 1 per 2 teachers, and employee, plus 1 per each 2 classroom seats (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 parking space for each 1.5 students of the maximum capacity of the classroom, plus 1 space for each faculty member (*Escondido, Calif., pop. 133,559*)
- 1 space for each 100 square feet of floor area (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees, plus 1 parking space for each 5 students based on the maximum number of students attending classes on the premises at any time during any 24-hour period (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per each 3 students (maximum seating capacity) (*Ft. Smith, Ark., pop. 80,268*)
- 1 per 3 students, plus 0.5 per faculty member (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)
- 1 space per 2 classroom seats (*Oklahoma City, Okla., pop. 506,132*)
- 1 space for each vehicle operated by or for the school, plus 2 spaces per classroom, plus 2 spaces per office, plus 1 space for every 4 seats of maximum seating capacity in the main assembly room (*Clemson, S.C., pop. 11,939*)
- 1 for each 10 students, plus 1 per 400 square feet of office floor space (*Honolulu, Hawaii, pop. 371,657*)
- 1 space per classroom and other rooms used by students and faculty, plus 1 space per 5 students based on the maximum number of students attending classes at any 1 time (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 3 spaces per room used for administration or classroom, plus 1 per 4 students (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 5 spaces for each classroom and 3 spaces for each administrative office, plus 1 space for each 3 fixed seats in auditoriums and other places of assembly. If an outdoor stadium is built in conjunction with the school, only the parking spaces in excess of the other parking spaces required for the school shall be required. (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)

Minimum: 1 per 200 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 4 classroom seats, plus 1 space for each 3 employees on maximum shift.

Maximum: 1 space for each 2 classroom seats, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 2 students of maximum enrollment.

Maximum: 1 per student of maximum enrollment (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 5 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 2 students (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

educational facilities, vocational school (see *educational facilities, trade school*)

elderly housing

- 0.2 per unit (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)
- 0.5 per bedroom (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 0.75 spaces per dwelling unit; lower requirement may be approved by the planning board by the permit if lower parking demand can be demonstrated (*Alameda, Calif., pop. 72,259*)
- 1 space per unit, plus 0.25 spaces per unit for visitor parking (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 0.5 parking space for each dwelling unit, plus the following:
 - a. The parking may be covered or uncovered; if uncovered, the screening must conform with section 17.1870.
 - b. A deed restriction, covenant or similar document shall be recorded to assure that the occupancy of the units are restricted to senior citizens or handicapped persons.
 - c. A plot plan shall be submitted to and approved by the director in accordance with this code. Guest parking shall be provided in the ratio of 1 parking space for each 8 units. These spaces shall be marked as guest parking. The parking for senior citizens and handicapped persons housing developments may be further reduced if a minor use permit is approved pursuant to section 17340. (*Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088*)

- 1 space per unit (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)

- 1.5 per dwelling unit (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517; Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)

- 2 spaces per 3 units (*Middleburg, Va., pop. 632*)

Minimum: 0.5 spaces for each dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each 2 employees on maximum shift.

Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 units first 100 units, 1 per 40 units thereafter (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

elderly housing, assisted living

- 0.4 parking spaces for each dwelling unit (*Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)
- 0.5 spaces per unit (*Kearney, Nebr., pop. 27,431; St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)
- 0.6 of a parking space for each unit (*Fairfield, Conn., pop. 57,340*)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

- 1 space per staff person during the shift with the largest number of employees, plus 1 space per 4 residents. For assisted living facilities in the R-3 (single-family medium density) residential district that have agreed to prohibit residents from parking vehicles at the facility, the parking requirements may be reduced for the residents, provided at least 1 visitor space per 10 residents is available. (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1 space per dwelling unit (*Mesa, Ariz., pop. 396,375*)
- 1 per each dwelling unit, plus 1 per every 3 employees (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 for every 4 residents (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 space per staff person working largest shift, plus 1 space per 4 residents (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1 per employee, plus 0.25 per bed or 0.25 per dwelling unit (*Lakewood, Ohio, pop. 56,646*)
- 1 for each 3 beds (*Ewing Township, N.J., pop. 35,707; Mesa, Ariz., pop. 396,375*)
- 2 spaces for each living unit (*Harlingen, Tex., pop. 57,564*)

Minimum: 0.3 per room

Maximum: 1 per room (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 0.5 spaces for each dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each 2 employees on maximum shift

Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 0.8 per bed

Maximum: 1.25 per bed (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

elderly housing, congregate care facility

- 0.5 space per bed or 1 space per bedroom, whichever is greater (*Evans, Colo., pop. 9,514*)
- 0.5 per dwelling unit (*Hillsboro, Ore., pop. 70,186*)
- 0.75 space per dwelling unit or such other number as the city council may require upon recommendation of the planning and zoning commission (*Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775*)
- 1 space per every 2 congregate units, plus 1 additional space per 2 employees or staff members (*Savannah, Ga., pop. 131,510*)
- 1 space per each 4 beds or 2 rooms, whichever is less, plus 1 space for each employee during peak shift (*Grose Ile Township, Mich., pop. 10,894*)
- 1 space for every 3 dwelling units or dwelling rooms, plus 1 space for every 300 square feet of administrative, employee, and staff work area (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 space per 2 beds (*Healdsburg, Calif., pop. 10,722*)
- 1 per 2 dwelling unit (*Cambridge, Mass., pop. 101,355*)

- 1 space for every 3 employees (*Rootstown Township, Ohio, pop. 7,212*)
- 1 space per 3 beds, plus 1 space per 200 square feet of office space (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

elderly housing, life-care or continuing care facility

- 1 space per 4 beds, plus 1 space per employee (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 5 beds, plus 2 spaces for each 3 employees, plus 1 for each doctor assigned to the staff (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

electricity generation plant (see also **industrial** uses; **utility facility**)

- As approved by conditional use permit, but not less than 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area up to 20,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 2,000 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 20,000 square feet where the generation plant is hydro-electric or non-nuclear facility (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space for each 2,000 square feet (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)

eleemosynary institution

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 500 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
 - 1 space per 400 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531; Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
 - 1 per 250 square feet (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- Minimum:* 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

emergency shelter (see **crisis center; homeless shelter; shelter**)

emergency medical service (see **ambulance service**)

employment agency (see also **day labor agency**)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Jacksonville, N.C., pop. 66,715*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of floor area (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1 off-street parking space for [each] 2 employees, based upon the maximum number of employees on the premises at any time (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 per 280 square feet (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of basement and first floor gross floor area, plus 1 space per 300 square feet of any additional floor area for customer service (*Lycoming County, Pa., pop. 120,044*)
- 1 space for each 50 square feet of usable floor area (*Zeeland, Mich., pop. 5,805*)
- 1 for each 300 square feet of floor area (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)

- 1 space per 150-square feet of floor area (*Tonganoxie, Kans., pop. 2,728*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)
- 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646; Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

entertainment use (see **amusement** uses)

equipment rental use, heavy

- Outdoor equipment and machinery sales including truck and tractor sales. 4 spaces for each sales person, plus 1 for each 2 other employees. (*Berkeley County, S.C., pop. 142,651*)

equipment rental use, light

- 1 per each 440 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

equipment sales and rental use

- 2 per 1,000 square feet, plus 1 per 2,500 square feet of outdoor display (*Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365*)
- 3.33 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Ellisville, Mo., pop. 9,104*)
- 3.5 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Maryland Heights, Mo., pop. 25,756*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area
Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

equipment sales and service use (see also **business machine sales and service use**)

- 1 per each employee (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 1 per each 440 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 2 parking spaces, plus 1 additional space for each 300 square feet of floor area over 1,000 square feet (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)
- 4 spaces for each sales person, plus 1 for each 2 other employees (*Berkeley County, S.C., pop. 142,651*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building
Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

equipment sales use (see also **machinery sales use**)

- 1 per each employee (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 1 space per 250 square feet, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet of outdoor storage and display area (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 per each 440 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 parking space per 3,000 square feet of open sales lot area devoted to the sale, display, or rental of said vehicles or equipment; or 4 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of interior showroom, whichever is greater, plus 3 spaces for every service bay in garage repair areas, plus 1 for each employee (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)
- 2.1 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

exhibition center (see **convention center**)

extended-stay hotel (see also **hotel; motel**)

- 1 per 550 square feet (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 parking space for each 2 individual rooms or apartments (*Staunton, Va., pop. 23,853*)
- 1 space for each 2 employees on the largest shift. 1 space for each guest room or each 2 guest beds (*Olathe Kans., pop. 92,962*)
- 1.50 parking spaces for each guest room, efficiency, or 1 bedroom unit; 1.75 parking spaces for each 2-bed-



extended-stay hotel

room unit; 2 parking spaces for each 3-bedroom or more unit (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)

- At least 2 parking spaces for each dwelling unit. Visitor parking spaces shall be required based on 1 space for each 5 units. Required storage parking spaces for recreational vehicles and boats shall be 1 space for each 6 units. (*Mesquite, Nev., pop. 9,389*)
- 3 spaces for each 2 units, plus 1 space for each employee (*Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894*)

Minimum: 1 per unit

Maximum: 1.9 per unit (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

exterminator service (see also *commercial use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space for each 800 square feet of gross floor area (*Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366; Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per each employee (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 2 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 0.33 per employee on largest shift (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
(*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
(*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

Maximum: 30 per acre (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

f

fabric store (see also *retail store, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

fairgrounds

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 4 seats provided (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 per each 5 seats provided (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 1 per 1500 square feet of land area devoted to the fair, open-air market, arcade, concessions, etc. (*East Greenwich, R.I., pop. 12,948*)
- 1 space for each 2 seats; 1 space for each 10 persons in designated standing areas (*Anne Arundel County, Md., pop. 489,656*)
- 1 motor vehicle parking space for each 3 seats and 1 motor vehicle parking space for each employee on the maximum shift (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 2 per 1,000 square feet of indoor or outdoor display area (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats
 - Maximum:* 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

farm equipment sales and service use

- 1 per 600 square feet (minimum of 5) (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building
 - Maximum:* 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

farm stand (see *roadside stand*)**farm supply store** (see also *agricultural sales and service use; feed store*)

- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

farm use (see also *agricultural use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 for every site (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

farm use, confined animal feeding operation (see also *agricultural use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 per employee (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

farm use, cut-your-own Christmas tree (see also *agricultural sales and service use; agricultural use unless otherwise specified; Christmas tree sales lot*)

- Minimum 3, plus 0.25 per acre (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)

farm use, pick-your-own-apples (see also *agricultural sales and service use; agricultural use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 0.5 per acre (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)

farm use, pick-your-own strawberries (see also *agricultural sales and service use; agricultural use unless otherwise specified*)

- Minimum 5, plus 1 per acre (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)

farmer's market (see also *open-air business*)

- 1 per 100 square feet, with a minimum of 6 (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)
- 6, plus 1 per 250 square feet (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)

feed store (see also *agricultural sales and service use; farm supply store*)

- 1 per 600 square feet (minimum of 5) (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of retail sales area (*Albemarle County, Va., pop. 79,236*)



feed store

- 2 per each 3 employees (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
(San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

field house (see also **athletic field**; **park** uses;
recreation facility uses)

- 1 for every 3 seats (*Wayland Township, Mich., pop. 2,013*)
- 1 per each 6 seats (*Lexington, Mass., pop. 30,355*)

filling station (see **gas station**)

film and sound editing studio (see **production studio**)

financial institution (see **bank**)

fire station

- Adequate space to accommodate all motor vehicles operated in connection with such use and 2 additional parking spaces per each such vehicle (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees, plus parking spaces in adequate number, as determined by the zoning administrator, to serve the public (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

With Full-Time Staff:

Minimum: 1 space for each 2 employees on the maximum shift, plus 3 additional spaces

Maximum: 1 space for each employee on the maximum shift, plus 3 additional spaces or the planning director or to be determined upon review by the planning director

With Voluntary Staff:

Minimum: 4 spaces for each piece of apparatus.

Maximum: 6 spaces for each piece of apparatus or the planning director or to be determined upon review by the planning director (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per employee of largest shift

Maximum: 1.25 per employee of largest shift
(Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)



fire station

- 1 space for each 3 employees for the 2 largest shifts
(Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045)
- 1 space per bed in the living quarters (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 parking space for each 2 employees on the premises during the largest work shift, plus a minimum of 3 additional parking spaces (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 1 space per each person on a normal shift (*Tega Cay, S.C., pop. 4,044*)
- 1 space per employee on the maximum shift (*Ellisville, Mo., pop. 9,104*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 3 spaces (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

firearms sales use (see **gun shop**)

firing range (see **shooting range**)

fish market (see also **farmer's market**; **open-air business**)

- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
(San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

fitness center (see *health club*)**flea market** (see also *swap meet*)

- 1 parking space per 200 square feet of sales area, plus 1 parking space for each separately rented sales space (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)
- 1 space for each 500 square feet of site area. Dirt or gravel parking lots are not permitted (*Frisco, Tex., pop. 33,714*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross sales area including booths, tables, pedestrian aisles, amusement rides, and ancillary uses (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1 per 600 square feet of site area (*Granbury, Tex., pop. 5,718*)
- 1 per 50 square feet of sales area or 1 per vendor display booth, whichever is greater (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of vendor area (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)
- 2 per 1,000 square feet of indoor or outdoor display area (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Indoor:

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area

Outdoor:

Minimum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1.5 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

florist (see also *retail use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 for each 300 square feet of floor area, plus 1 for each business vehicle or 4 spaces, whichever is greater (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)
- 1 per 3 peak-shift employees (*Danville, Ill., pop. 33,904*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 400 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)

- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

If greater than 50,000 square feet, parking requirements for department per discount stores shall apply. Otherwise:

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

florist, wholesale

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

food packing and manufacturing facility (see also *manufacturing* uses; *meat-packing facility*)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per 500 square feet (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)
- 2 per each 3 employees (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

food storage locker

- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area devoted to customer service (*Canton, Ga., pop. 7,709*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 500 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

food store (see *grocery store*)**football field** (see *ball field*)**foster care home** (see *group home for foster care*)**forest preserve** (see also *park, passive use; recreation facility* uses)

- Sufficient open land available for parking so that no vehicle need be parked on any street. (*DeKalb, Ill., pop. 39,018*)



forest preserve

- 1 per 5,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Maximum: 4 spaces or 1 space per 20 vehicle parking spaces, whichever is greater (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

fortune telling establishment (see also **commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per 300 square feet (*Manhattan Beach, Calif., pop. 33,852*)
- 3.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

foundries (see also **manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 2 per each 3 employees (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

fraternal organization (see also **club**)

- 1 space for each 75 square feet of gross floor area (*Suisan City, Calif., pop. 26,118*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 75 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per lodging room, plus 3 percent of person capacity (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 per 1,000 main assembly area (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces, which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

fraternity/sorority house (see also **dormitory**)

- 1 per rental or sleeping unit. Any bedroom or group of 2 beds in a single room constitutes a sleeping unit. (*Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 100 square feet of sleeping area or fraction thereof, plus 1 parking space for each employee (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 1 space per 2 occupants (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 for each 5 permitted active members, or 1 for each 2 beds, whichever is greater (*Findlay, Ohio, pop. 38,967*)
- 1 parking space for each 2 beds on campus, and 1 and 1.5 spaces for each 2 beds in off-campus projects (*Frisco, Tex., pop. 33,714*)
- 5, plus 1 per every 5 beds (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)

Minimum: 1 per 2 beds

Maximum: 1 per bed (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2 spaces for each 3 bedrooms, or 1 space for each 50 square feet of floor area used for meeting rooms, whichever is greater

Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each bedroom, or 1 space for each 30 square feet of floor area used for meeting rooms, whichever is greater (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1.5 per bedroom

Maximum: 2 per bedroom (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 3 rooms (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.5 per unit (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

freight terminal (see also **railroad freight terminal; transportation terminal**)

- 1 space of each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 1 parking space per 200 square feet of office floor area, plus adequate spaces for each company vehicle operating from the premises, plus 1 space for each employee (*North Kingstown, R.I., pop. 26,326*)
- 1 per 2 employees (*Gaithersburg, Md., pop. 52,613*)
- 1 per 2,000 square feet (*Champaign, Ill., pop. 67,518*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1.5 per employees or 1,000 square feet whichever results in more spaces (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

funeral home (see also **casket and casket supplies establishment; mortuary; undertaker's establishment**)

- 0.25 per seat of chapel capacity, plus 0.33 per employee (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 1 per 3 persons capacity (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 5 seats in largest chapel, plus 1 space per employee, plus 1 space for each facility vehicle (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 space per 3 permanent seats, plus 1 space per 25 square feet of temporary seating area (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)

Minimum: 1 per 4 seats

Maximum: 1 per 2 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of floor area in parlors or assembly areas

Maximum: 1 space for each 75 square feet of floor area in parlors or assembly areas (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 5 seats of maximum capacity

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats of maximum capacity
(Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

furniture manufacturing

- 0.6 per employee (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)

furniture repair shop (see also **upholstering shop**)

- 0.6 per employee (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for the first 1,000 square feet of floor area, plus 1 space for each additional 600 square feet of floor area (Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834)
Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

- 1 parking space for each 600 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 3 spaces (Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

Minimum: 1 space for each 400 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)



furniture store

furniture store

- 1 space for every 400 square feet floor area gross (Columbia, N.C., pop. 819; Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093)
- 1 parking space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area up to 5,000 square feet, plus 1 parking space for each additional 1,000 square feet, plus 1 space for each employee (Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764)
- 1 per each 660 square feet of floor area (Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

furrier (see also **retail** uses, **unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 for each 500 square feet of gross floor area (Lansing, N.Y., pop. 10,521)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 400 square feet of floor area (Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855)



gallery (see **art gallery**)

gambling establishment

- 1 per 550 square feet of gaming and commercial area (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480, which uses the term “gaming establishment”*)
- 1 per 30 square feet of gaming and seating area (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381, which uses the term “gaming establishment”*)
- 1 per 50 square feet of usable floor area of dining room, bar, gaming and dancing space, plus 1 per 2 employees (*Winnemucca, Nev., pop. 7,174, which uses the term “gaming establishment”*)

gambling, riverboat casino

- 1 space per 50 square feet floor area, plus 1 space per every 100 square feet of employee floor area (*Baton Rouge, La., pop. 227,818, which uses the term “riverboat gaming”*)
- 1 parking space for each 50 square feet of casino floor area, plus 1 space for each 2 employees at maximum employment on a single shift. (Note: hotel, restaurant, lounge and other accessory uses shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions as established in section 23-7-1(f)). When it has been determined by the planning division that it is not possible to provide the required off-street parking on site or within 300 feet of the dockside gaming establishment, off-street parking required for the dockside gaming facility within the WF1 and WF2 zones may be located not farther than 1 mile for patron parking and 5 miles for employee parking from the dockside gaming establishment. It is the intent of this provision to allow off-street parking lots or garages for a dockside facility to be located within any commercial or industrial zoning district zone which allows same as a permitted use and that can properly accommodate the number of spaces intended, and where it can be determined that such off-street parking shall not be detrimental to the area in which it will be located by reason of noise, traffic, lights, smoke, or for other reasons harmful to the community. In no circumstances shall this off-site (i.e., satellite) parking arrangement provide a percentage of parking numbers in excess of 50 percent of the number of parking spaces required for any principal or accessory use for a dockside gaming establishment. (*Biloxi, Miss., pop. 50,644, which uses the term “riverboat casino gaming”*)

game center (see also **amusement enterprise** uses; **video arcade**)

- 1 space per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705*)
- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)

Minimum: 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

garbage disposal service (see **waste hauler service**)

garbage dump (see **landfill** uses)

garden apartment (see **dwelling, apartment** uses)

garden center (see also **green house; nursery**)

- 1 per each 660 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
 - 1 space per 250 square feet (*Lenexa, Kan., pop. 40,238*)
 - 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet outdoor sales or display area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
 - 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

gas station (see also **automobile repair service establishment; automobile service station; gas station mini-mart**)

- 1 per 4 pumps (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area, pump locations are not to be included as a parking space (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 1 space for each 100 square feet floor area, plus 1 space for each employee. A minimum of 6 spaces shall be provided. (*Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894*)
- 1 per 2 gas pumps, plus 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area of building devoted primarily to gas sales operation (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*)
- 2 spaces; gasoline stations offering other retail goods for sale, in enclosed space accessible by the customer, shall also comply with the parking requirements for convenience stores. Gasoline stations providing vehicle repair or maintenance services shall also comply with the parking requirements for vehicle repair or service facilities. Gasoline station having accessory car wash facilities shall provide vehicle stacking spaces in accordance with car wash, full service. (*University City, Mo., pop. 37,428*)
- 2 spaces per service bay, plus 1 space per employee of largest shift (*Saint Johns, Mich., pop. 7,485*)

- 2 spaces per service bay, plus 1 per employee, plus additional spaces for auxiliary uses (*Middleburg Va., pop. 632*)
- 2 spaces for each working bay, plus 1 space for each employee on the largest shift (*Belmont, Calif., pop. 25,123*)
- 3 per service bay, plus 1 per employee (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)
- 3 parking spaces shall be provided for each service bay (*Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775*)
- In addition to space provided for vehicles being fueled, 1 stacking space per fueling station shall be provided. 1 parking space shall be provided for each 50 square feet of usable floor area in the cashier's and office areas. In no instance shall such a facility provide less than 3 parking spaces. In no instance shall a required parking space or its maneuvering area conflict with vehicles being fueled or awaiting fuel. In addition, parking for accessory uses, such as mini-markets must be provided. (*East China Township, Mich., pop. 3,630*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas
Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area

Minimum: 1.5 per gas pump

Maximum: 2.5 per gas pump (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 spaces or 0.2 per 1,000 square feet of floor area, whichever is greater (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.2 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

gas station mini-mart (see also **convenience store; gas station**)

- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)
- 1 space per 250 square feet of gross floor area in addition to the automobile service station parking (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 1 for each employee, plus 1; 1 for each 150 square feet of floor area used for retail sales (*Ogden, N.Y., pop. 18,492*)
- 1 space per pump, plus 1 space per employee, plus 3 spaces per service bay. For service per fuel stations with a retail store: The requirements above, plus 1 space per 50 square feet of gross floor area of retail space. (*Bellingham, Mass., pop. 15,314*)



gas station mini-mart

including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas. Car wash allowed. (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 3 spaces, plus 2 spaces per service bay, if any
Maximum: 4 spaces, plus 2.5 spaces per service bay, if any (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

- Stacking spaces at a rate of 1.5 spaces per pump that will not interfere with on-site circulation or abutting street, plus 1 parking space for each employee (during peak shift), plus 3 parking spaces for each service bay, plus additional parking or stacking spaces as required elsewhere in this section for accessory and principal uses (*Schaumburg, Ill., pop. 75,386*)
- 5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area, provided that the number of required spaces may be reduced by the number of fuel pumps that can be accessed at any 1 time, and provided further that in

no event shall the number of required spaces be less than 3 per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

Minimum: 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 10 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 2.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 2 per gas pump

Maximum: 3.5 per gas pump (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 spaces or 0.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area, whichever is greater (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

gas station/fast-food combination business

(see **commercial use, unless otherwise specified; gas station; gas station mini-mart; restaurant, fast-food**)

general store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per each 330 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)

gift shop (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space for every 200 square feet of sales floor area (*Jacksonville, N.C., pop. 66,715*)
- 3.5 parking spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area shall be required for any individual, freestanding retail or service commercial use unless listed separately in this section, in which case the parking requirement noted for that specific use shall be utilized; provided, however, that in no case shall any individual use provide less than 5 parking spaces (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

If greater than 50,000 square feet, parking requirements for department per discount stores shall apply. Otherwise:

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

glass products facility (see also **manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 2 per each 3 employees (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

go-cart track (see also **amusement enterprise, outdoor; racetracks, animal or machine**)

- 1 per go-cart, plus 1 per employee on largest shift (*Guilford County, N.C., pop. 421,048*)
- 1 per go-cart, plus 1 per employee on largest shift (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891*)
- 2 spaces per 3 seats on amusement rides or 20 spaces per ride or attraction with no specific or defined seating (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 2 spaces per cart and 1 space per 60 square feet waiting area (*Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats of 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

golf course (see also **country club**)

- 1 per 3 golf holes, plus 1 per each 2 employees (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 2 spaces per hole and 60 per tee time spacing (in minutes), 2 spaces per designated station on the driving range tee area, and 1 space per 50 square feet of dining area (indoor and outdoor combined), and 1 space per 300 square feet of retail sales area, and 1 space per golf course facility staff, and 1 space per 500 square feet putting and chipping green. For golf course facilities located adjacent to or within a resort to and from which the golf course facility provides free motorized transportation (e.g. golf cart), the course golfer, range user, diner and customer parking requirements stated above will be reduced by 30 percent. (*Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045*)
- 4 spaces per hole (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 5 spaces for each hole, plus 1 space for each employee, plus 1 space for each 4 seats within an accessory restaurant. (*Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894*)
- 6 spaces per hole (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 36 per 9 holes (*Las Cruces, N.Mex., pop. 74,267*)
- 50 per 18 holes (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 50 spaces, plus 1 space for each 3 persons of total capacity where dining facilities are included (*South Kingstown, R.I., pop. 27,921*)

Maximum: 6 per hole (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 2 spaces for each hole, plus 1 space for each 2 employees on maximum shift

Maximum: 4 spaces for each hole, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 2 spaces per hole, plus 1 space per 800 square feet in clubhouse

Maximum: 4 per unit (Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563)

Minimum: 4 per hole

Maximum: 5.5 per hole (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

golf course, miniature

- 1 per tee, plus 1 per 75 square feet of gross floor area (*Las Cruces, N.Mex., pop. 74,267*)

- 1 per each 80 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)

- 1 space per hole (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)

- 1 space per hole, plus 1 space per employee on the largest work shift (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

- 1 space for each employee on the maximum shift (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)

- 1.2 spaces per tee (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)

- 1.5 spaces for each hole and 1 space per 60 square feet of game room area (*Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045*)

- 1.5 per hole (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

- 3 spaces per hole (*Aventura, Fla., pop. 25,267*)

- 3 spaces per tee (*Kennett Township, Pa., pop. 6,451*)

- 3 spaces per hole, plus requirements for auxiliary uses (*Suisan City, Calif., pop. 26,118*)

Minimum: 1 per hole

Maximum: 2 per hole (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 space for each 1.5 tees, plus 1 space for each 1.5 employees on maximum shift

Maximum: 1 space for each tee, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 1.5 per hole (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

Maximum: 2.5 per hole

golf course, par-three

- 3 spaces for each 1 hole, plus 1 space for each 1 employee (*Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366*)

- 12 per 9 holes (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

- 60 parking spaces shall be provided for each 9 holes of regular golf, or 40 spaces for every 9 holes of par 3, or pitch-and-putt golf (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

Maximum: 6 per hole (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 2 spaces for each hole, plus 1 space for each 2 employees on maximum shift

Maximum: 4 spaces for each hole, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

golf driving range

- 1 per tee (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531; Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222; Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093; Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)

- 1 per each 80 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)

- 1 space per 2 employees, plus 1 space for every 3 persons that the outdoor facility is designed to accommodate when used to the maximum capacity (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

- 1 for every 1,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

- 1.5 off-street parking spaces per tee, plus the spaces required for additional uses on the site (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)

- 1.5 spaces per tee (*Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056*)

- 2 spaces for each driving tee, plus 3 spaces for employees (*South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036*)

- 2 spaces per tee station; 4 spaces per hole, plus driving range and clubhouse facilities (retail, restaurant, etc.) (*Aventura, Fla., pop. 25,267*)

- 2 spaces per 3 playing locations (*Franklin County, Ohio, pop. 1,068,978*)

- 2 spaces per tee (*State College, Pa., pop. 38,420*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 space for each 1.5 tees, plus 1 space for each 1.5 employees on maximum shift

Maximum: 1 space for each tee, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 1 per tee

Maximum: 1.5 per tee (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

government/municipal building (see also office use, unless otherwise specified)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166; Ormond Beach, Fla.*)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Aventura, Fla., pop. 25,267*)

- 1 per 300 square feet of usable floor area, plus 1 per each 3 employees. Every governmental vehicle shall be provided with a reserved off-street parking space. (*Staunton Va., pop. 23,853*)



government/municipal building

- 1 space for each 3 employees, plus 1 space for each 1,000 square feet of net floor area (*Kings County, Calif., pop. 129,461*)
- 1 per 400 square feet (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 for every 1,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 space per employee on the major shift, plus 1 space per government-owned vehicle, plus 10 visitor spaces; or 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Edina, Minn., pop. 47,425*)
- 1 space per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Grosse Ile Township, Mich., pop. 10,894*)
- 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor space (*Berkeley County, S.C., pop. 142,651*)
- 1 space for each 200 square feet of floor area, plus, 1 space for each employee (*Giles County, Va., pop. 16,657*)
- 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 300 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

grandstands (see also **athletic field**; **ball field**; **racetrack**, **animal or machine**; **recreation facility** uses)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 4 seats provided (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 6 seats or for each 108 lineal inches of seating space; provided, however, where seats are not fixed, each 7 square feet shall be regarded as 1 seat (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 1 per each 5 seats provided (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

granny flat (see **accessory apartment**)

gravel production (see **quarry**)

greenhouse (see also **garden center**; **nursery**)

- 1 space per 400 square feet of sales area (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet outdoor sales or display area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of retail floor area but none required if less than 100 square feet (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet for the first 1,000 square feet and 1 space for each 500 square feet of greenhouse sales area above 1,000 square feet (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor sales area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor sales area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 500 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

greenhouse, wholesale

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area of office, sales, or display area in excess of 4,000 square feet (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 5,000 square feet of growing or storage area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 2 per each employee (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

grocery store (see also **shopping center** uses; **supermarket**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet for stores 20,000 square feet and under and 1 space per 225 square feet for stores over 20,000 square feet (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)

- 1 space for every 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)
- Less than 10,000 square feet: 1 space per 500 square feet above the first 2,400 square feet; over 10,000 square feet: 1 space per 150 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)
- 2.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet for stores larger than 10,000 square feet; 4.5 per 1,000 square feet for stores smaller than 10,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 2.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area
 - Maximum:* 3.7 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)
 - Minimum:* 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Up to 10,000 square feet:

- Minimum:* 1 per 500 square feet above first 2,400 square feet
- Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet

More than 10,000 square feet:

- Minimum:* 1 per 150 square feet
- Maximum:* 1 per 100 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)
- Minimum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
- Maximum:* 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.33 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

group home (see also *halfway house; substance abuse treatment facility*)

- 1 space per 4 residents, plus 1 space per employee (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space for each 3 individuals, plus 1 space for each supervisor, plus 1 space for each 2 employees (*Staunton, Va., pop. 23,853*)
- To be determined by the board of zoning appeals for the type of residential population, plus 2 spaces for each permanent resident employee and 1 space for each non-resident employee (*Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894*)
- 1 per 6 beds, plus 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area of office (*Jupiter, Fla., pop. 39,328*)
- 1 per room (*Belfast, Maine, pop. 6,381*)

- 1 space per 2 resident beds (*Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045*)
- 2 parking spaces for each 5 beds offered for residence purposes (*St. Louis Park, Minn., pop. 44,126*)
- Group Home I: 2 parking spaces, plus 1 additional space if more than 5 residents assigned. Group Home II: 3 parking spaces, plus 0.2 space per resident. Group Home III: 1.5 spaces per each dwelling unit equivalent. (*Deerfield Beach, Fla., pop. 64,583*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per employee of largest shift
 - Maximum:* 1.5 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 5 beds (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205; Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

group home for foster care

- 1 per each employee or caregiver (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 for each 2 residents, plus 1 for each employee (*South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1.5 per 375 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 1 space for each 6 beds.
 - Maximum:* 1 space for each 2 beds (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 5 beds (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

guest parking (see *dwelling* uses)

gun club (see *shooting range*)

gun shop

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

gunsmith

- 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

gymnasium (see also *assembly hall; auditorium; recreation facility uses; health club*)

- 0.3 per seat (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per 3 seats of area used for public assembly (*Orville, Ohio, pop. 8,551*)

- 1 space for each 3 seats provided for patron use, plus 1 space for each 100 square feet of floor or ground area used for amusement or assembly but not containing fixed seats (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)
- 1 parking space for each 4 seats provided in the main auditorium or for each 50 square feet of floor area available for the accommodation of movable seats in the largest assembly room or area (*Tybee Island, Ga., pop. 3,392*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats in the largest place of assembly, plus 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross office area (*St. Cloud, Minn., pop. 59,107*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of usable floor area, plus 1 space per 2 employees (*Humboldt County, Nev., pop. 16,106*)

Minimum: 1.5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 10 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

gymnastics school (see also **educational facilities** uses)

- Adequate pick-up per drop-off area, plus 1 space per 2.5 students based on maximum capacity at any given time (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

h

halfway house (see also **group home**; **substance abuse treatment facility**)

- 1 per employee, plus 0.25 per bed (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per sleeping room (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 per 2 employees (*Longmont, Colo., pop. 71,093*)
- 3 per every 5 beds (*Factoryville, Pa., pop. 1,144*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 5 beds (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

hangar (see **airport hangar**)

harbor (see **port and harbor facilities**)

hardware store (see also **home improvement center**)

- 1 space for every 400 square feet floor area gross (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 per each 660 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 parking space for each 1,000 square feet of the facility devoted to outside operations or storage, exclusive of the parking area (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 2 parking spaces, plus 1 additional parking space for each 300 square feet of floor area over 1,000 (*Frisco, Tex., pop. 33,714*)
- 3.29 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)



hardware store

Halloween pumpkin sales lot (see also **Christmas tree sales lot**; **outdoor display sales area**)

- 1 space per employee, plus 1 space per 500 square feet indoor and outdoor display area, including walkways (*Irvine, Calif., pop. 143,072*)

handball court

- 3 per court (*El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929*)
- 3 for each court, plus the stalls required for additional uses on the site (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 4 off-street parking spaces per court or 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)
- 4 parking spaces shall be provided for each court, plus additional spaces as may be required herein for affiliated uses as retail stores, restaurants, etc (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor display or sales area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor display or sales area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

haunted house (see **amusement enterprise, indoor**)

hazardous waste disposal facility

- 1 per employee (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

hazardous waste processing facility (see *industrial* uses)

hazardous waste transfer facility

- 1 space per employee on the largest shift (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 per employee (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

head shop (see also *retail use, unless otherwise specified; tattoo parlor/body-piercing studio*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

health care facility (see also *clinic; hospital; medical office; sanitarium*)

- Specialized care facilities: 0.5 of 1 parking space for each bed. Minimal care facilities: 0.7 of 1 parking space for each dwelling unit. (*Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705*)
- 1 parking space is required for every 4 beds, based upon maximum capacity (*Anchorage, Alaska, pop. 260,283*)
- 1 space for each 2 beds licensed by the regulatory agency (*San Fernando, Calif., pop. 23,564*)

health club (see also *gymnasium; recreation facility* uses)

- With: playing court, 1.8 per each playing court; viewing area, 1 per each 4.4 seats, 9.6 feet of bench, length, or 31 square feet of gross floor area; locker room, sauna, whirlpool, weight room, or gymnasium, 1 per each 83 square feet of gross floor area; lounge or snack bar area,

- 1 space for each 3 occupants based on maximum design capacity as determined by the fire codes (*Lansing, N.Y., pop. 10,521*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet floor area gross (including all aboveground and below ground floors) (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 parking space per 200 square feet of exercise area (*Frisco, Tex., pop. 33,714*)
- 1 space per 4 persons based on the maximum allowable occupancy (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of floor space (*Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)
- 1 per per 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531; Las Cruces, N.Mex., pop. 74,267*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Lenexa, Kan., pop. 40,238*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 10 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Colo., pop. 527,056*)

Minimum: 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area
Maximum: 5.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area
 (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 150 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



health club

- 1 per each 66 square feet of gross floor area; pro shops or sales area, 1 per each 330 square feet of gross floor area; swimming pool, 1 per each 220 square feet of pool surface area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 space per 4 persons based on the maximum allowable occupancy (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

health spa (see also **bathhouse; massage establishment; personal services establishment; sauna bath**)

- 1 parking space per 250 square feet of floor area (*Miami County, Kans., pop. 28,351*)
- 1 per 400 square feet (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross square feet of floor area; if, in addition, there are other uses or accessory uses located within or operated in conjunction with the health spa or sports club, such as dining areas, restaurants, night clubs, retail stores and the like, additional parking spaces, calculated based upon the parking requirements for that specific use, shall be provided (calculation shall be based upon the total square feet of gross leasable floor area for such uses located within or operated in conjunction with the health spa or sports club) (*Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396*)
- 1 off-street parking space per each 150 square feet of gross floor area (for the purposes of this use, swimming pools shall be counted as a part of the gross floor area) (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826; San Mateo County, Calif.*)
- 10 spaces per 1,000 square feet (*Costa Mesa, Calif., pop. 108,724*)

Minimum: 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 5.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

healthcare equipment/supplies establishment (see also **equipment sales use**)

- 1 per each 330 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)

heating/refrigeration shop (see also **appliance and equipment repair establishment; appliance sales establishment**)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- Minimum:* 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

heliport

- 1 space for each 2 employees of the maximum shift, plus additional spaces required by the planning commission (*Reedley, Calif., pop. 20,756*).
- 1 space for each 3 employees of the maximum working shift, plus the number of additional spaces prescribed by the zoning administrator or county planning commission (*Kings County, Calif., pop. 129,461*)

- 1 per 5 tie downs per storage bays, plus 1 per forty (40) square feet of terminal floor area (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)
 - 1 per 2 helicopter tiedown per storage per service areas, plus 1 per 5 ultralight tiedown per storage per service areas, plus 1 per employee at largest workshift (*Collier Coutny, Fla.*)
 - 1 per tie-down, minimum of 5 (*Jupiter, Fla., pop. 39,328*)
 - 2 spaces per helicopter based at facility (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)
 - 15 spaces, plus 1 space for each tiedown (*Anne Arundel County, Md., pop. 489,656*)
- Minimum:* 2 spaces per helicopter based at facility.
Maximum: 2.5 spaces per helicopter based at facility (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

helistop

- 4 spaces per pad (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 15 spaces, plus 1 space for each tiedown (*Anne Arundel County, Md., pop. 489,656*)

historic site

- 2 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
 - 6 per property (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)
- Minimum:* 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

hobby store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space for every 200 square feet of sales floor area (*Jacksonville, N.C., pop. 66,715*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

home health agency (see also **medical support facility**)

- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area with a minimum of 4 spaces (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)

home improvement center (see also **construction sales and service establishment; hardware store; lumberyard**)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross leasable floor area (*Grosse Ile Township, Mich., pop. 10,894*)
- 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1.5 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor display or sales area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor display or sales area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

home occupation

- Requirement varies. Applicant must demonstrate that parking is adequate for the proposed use; in no case less than 2 spaces in addition to the number of spaces required for a residence. (*Kennett Township, Pa., pop. 6,451*)
- Maximum of 1 space per home occupation (in addition to the space requirements for the dwelling unit) (*Johnson County, Ind., pop. 115,209*)
- 1 additional to the requirement for the dwelling unless otherwise required per special exception standards (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 for each employee and customer up to 10 maximum, not counting residential use (*Eliot, Maine, pop. 6,000*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet net floor area (*Steamboat Springs, Colo., pop. 9,815*)
- 1 for any nonresident employee, if there is one (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of space devoted to a business, plus 1 space per outside employee (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 2 per dwelling unit, plus 1. 2 per dwelling unit, 1 per employee, plus 4 where occupation includes a medical or dental office; 2 per dwelling unit, 1 per employee, plus 2 where occupation includes a professional office (*Suffield, Conn., pop. 11,320*)

- 2 spaces required (*Lansing, N.Y., pop. 10,521*)

homeless shelter (see also *shelter; single room occupancy (SRO)*)

- 1 per 40 beds (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 parking space for each employee of the emergency shelter for the homeless computed on the basis of the estimated maximum number of employees working in the shelter at any one time, provided that the zoning board of adjustment. . .may approve a lesser requirement if the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed use will not generate sufficient parking demand to require the prescribed minimum (*Wilmington, Del, pop., 72,664*)
- 2 spaces, in addition to 1 space for each 10 children per individuals of maximum occupancy (*Las Cruces, N.Mex., pop. 74,267*)

horse track (see *racetrack, animal or machine*)

horticultural use (see also *agricultural use*)

- 1 per 2 acres (*Henderson, Nev., pop. 175,381*)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of total sales area (*Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007*)
- 2 spaces for every 3 employees on the maximum shift, 1 space for each company vehicle, plus 5 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of sales room (*Maryland Heights, Mo., pop. 25,756*)

hospice facility (see also *nursing home*)

- 1 space per 8 beds (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)
- 1 for every 3 beds of capacity, plus 10 percent for employees (*East Greenwich, R.I., pop. 12,948*)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Fredericksburg, Va., pop. 19,279*)

hospital (see also *clinic; convalescent center; health care facility; sanitarium*)

- In excess of 10,000 square feet of floor area, 1 per each 200 square feet of floor area or 1.35 per bed (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)



hospital

- 1 space for every 2 beds (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 parking space for each 2 beds for patients, plus 1 space for each staff doctor or nurse, plus 1 parking space for each employee on the maximum shift (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 1 per bed (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 1 space per bed for first 100 beds; 1 space per 2 beds for next 100 beds; 1 space per 4 beds thereafter (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 beds, plus 2 spaces for each 3 employees (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1.5 spaces per bed, plus 1 space per employee (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 2 spaces per bed, plus outpatient medical clinic and outpatient medical offices, if any (*Aventura, Fla., pop. 25,267*)
- 2.25 per bed at design capacity (*Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)
- 3 per bed (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 2 beds, plus 1 per employee (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

hostel

- 1 off-street parking space provided for each 600 square feet of gross floor area contained in any structure or structures containing any use by right; provided, however, that for each habitable unit in a motel there need be provided not more than 1 off-street parking space (*Denver, Colo., pop. 554,636*)

hotel (see also *extended-stay hotel; motel; resort hotel*)

- The maximum required shall be as follows: 1 space for each guest room without kitchen facilities and 1.5 spaces for each guest room with kitchen facilities, plus 1 space per each 100 square feet of banquet, assembly, meeting, or restaurant seating area. The decision-making body may require less than the maximum requirement based on factors including, but not limited to, the size of the project, the range of services offered, and the location. (*Redondo Beach, Calif., pop. 63,261*)



hotel

Minimum: 2 spaces per bed. 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 2.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (excluding on-campus medical office buildings for which medical or dental office standards apply) (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 2 per bed

Maximum: 1 per bed (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (excluding on-campus medical office buildings for which medical or dental office standards apply) (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

- For the first 40,000 square feet of floor area, 20 off-street parking spaces for every 1,000 square feet. 10 off-street parking spaces shall be provided and maintained by the hotel or motel for each additional 1,000 square feet up to 100,000 square feet of floor area. Furthermore, 5 off-street parking spaces shall be provided for every 1,000 square feet over 100,000 square feet of space used. Additionally, at least 1 permanently maintained off-street parking space shall be provided for every 300 square feet of floor area used for administrative offices. Convention facilities, dressing rooms, employee lounges and locker rooms, kitchen areas, stage and backstage areas, and all similar areas not open to the public and not

excluded in this subsection shall provide at least 1 permanently maintained parking space for every 1,000 square feet of floor area. (*Mesquite, Nev., pop. 9,389*)

- 0.7 spaces per accommodation unit, plus 1 space per 330 square feet (*Vail, Colo., pop. 4,531*)
- 1 for each sleeping room, plus 1 for each 400 square feet of meeting area and restaurant space (*Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)
- 1 space per room or lodging unit (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*; *Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*; *Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*; *Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 1 space per guestroom, plus the applicable requirement for eating and drinking, banquet, assembly, commercial or other as required for such use, less 75 percent of the spaces required for guestrooms (*Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598*)
- 1 space per room, plus 1 space per 20 rooms (to accommodate motel per hotel staff), plus 75 percent of the normal spaces required for accessory uses (e.g. banquet rooms, meeting rooms, restaurants, etc.) if applicable (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each guest or sleeping room or suite, plus 1 additional space for each employee (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1.2 parking spaces shall be provided for each sleeping room for hotels, apartment hotels and motels. In addition to sleeping rooms, if there are other accessory uses provided therein, additional, off-street parking shall be provided for those accessory uses at the rate of 40 percent of the requirements for such uses as provided in other subsections hereof. (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 1.25 for each rentable room or suite, plus 10 for each 100 square feet of conference, banquet or restaurant area (*Lansing, N.Y., pop. 10,521*)
- 1.25 per room for first 50 rooms, plus 1 per room for each additional room; other uses within hotel per motel at standard rates (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 0.8 per room, plus 1 per 800 square feet of public meeting area and restaurant space

Maximum: 1 per room, plus 1 per 400 square feet of public meeting area and restaurant space (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space per guest room or suite

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per guest room or suite (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each sleeping room or individual suite of sleeping rooms, plus 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area within the restaurant per bar per entertainment facility (if applicable)

Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each sleeping room or individual suite of sleeping rooms, plus 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area within the restaurant per bar per entertainment per meeting room facilities (if applicable) (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 10 guest rooms (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term parking: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term parking: none (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

hotel, resort (see **resort hotel**)

house of worship (see **chapel; church; mosque; synagogue; temple**)

houseboat moorage

- 1 spaces per berth (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)
- 1 space per slip per connection facility (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*; *St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)
- 1 space for each dwelling unit (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)

housing, short-term rental (see **short-term rental housing**)

housing, temporary employment (see **migrant agricultural labor housing**)

i

ice cream parlor (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 parking space is required per 150 square feet (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)
- 1 space per 4 seats or 1 space per 100 square feet of gross leasable floor area, whichever is less. (*Athens-Clarke County, Ga., pop. 101,489*)
- 1 per 75 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 8 spaces (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term: 4, or 1 per 50 seats (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

ice rink (see also **recreation facility uses; roller rink**)

- 0.3 per seat or 1 per 100 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Columbia, Miss., pop. 6,603*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of skating area (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 space for each 3 seats; or 1 space for each 50 square feet of rink area (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1 per 4 seats of capacity (*East Greenwich, R.I., pop. 12,948; Anne Arundel County, Md., pop. 489,656*)

- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area in the building (*Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396*)
- 1 space for each 100 square feet of skating area, plus spaces otherwise required for spectator seating (*University City, Mo., pop. 37,428*)
- 6 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Genoa Township, Mich., pop. 15,901*)

Minimum: 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 7 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 150 square feet of skating area

Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of skating area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

impound yard (see **automobile impound facility**)

industrial park (see also **office park; research park**)

- 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Lakewood, Colo., pop. 144,126*)
- 1.5 parking spaces per 1,000 gross square feet or 0.75 spaces per employee, whichever is greater (*Minot, N.Dak., pop. 36,567*)
- 1.6 for each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Washington County, Ore., pop. 445,342; Hillsboro, Ore., pop. 70,186*)

industrial use, unless otherwise specified

- 1 space for every 2 employees during shift of maximum employment and 1 space for every truck to be stored or stopped simultaneously (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)



industrial use

- 1 space for each 500 square feet of adjusted gross floor area (*Burbank, Calif., pop. 100,316*)
- 1 parking space for each 1,000 square feet of manufacturing or warehousing area, or per employee, whichever is greater, plus 1 parking space for each 300 square feet of office area, plus 1 parking space for each 250 square feet of retail floor area, if retail sales are allowed. (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 1 space per 2,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area (*Kennett Township, Pa., pop. 6,451*)
- The greater of 1 space per employee for the sum of the 2 largest consecutive shifts, plus space per vehicle used in the conduct of business Or 1 space per 600 square feet of floor area (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 per 700 square feet of gross floor area (*Barnstable, Mass., pop. 47,821*)
- 1 space for each 2 employees based on the maximum number of employees on 1 shift which the plant or building is designed to employ, plus 1 space for all vehicles used directly in conducting such use (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)
- 1 space for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1 parking space for each 1.5 employees on the largest working shift, plus 1 space for visitor parking on the basis of each 10 employees on the largest working shift, or a minimum of 3 spaces, whichever is greater, plus 1 space for each company-owned car, truck or other vehicle (*Cocoa Beach, Fla., pop. 12,482*)
- 2 per 3 employees of design capacity of the largest shift (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 1.5 employees based on combined employment count of the main shift, plus the second shift.

Maximum: 1 space for each employee based on combined employment count of the main shift, plus the second shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1.1 per employee (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

industrial use, light

- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area up to 20,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 2,000 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 20,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per 500 square feet (*West Sacramento, Calif., pop. 31,615*)

- 1 space per 400 square feet of gross floor area (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
 - 1 for every 400 square feet of gross floor area used for manufacturing, processing, or research and development; in addition, 1 off-street parking space shall be required for each 200 square feet of gross floor area used for offices and reception areas (*Ogden, N.Y., pop. 18,492*)
 - 1 space for each 1,500 square feet (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)
 - 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Lakewood, Colo., pop. 144,126*)
-  Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

industrial use, medium

- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area up to 20,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 2,000 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 20,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 5,000 square feet of outdoor sales, display, or storage area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet of gross floor area (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)

industrial use, heavy

- 1 per 2,000 square feet (*West Sacramento, Calif., pop. 31,615*)
- 1 per every 2 employees on maximum shift (minimum of 5) (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 space per 600 square feet of gross floor area (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 1 space for each 1,500 square feet (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)
- 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of first 10,000 square feet; , plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet over 10,000 square feet (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

inn (see **bed and breakfast inn; hotel; motel; tourist home**)

institutional use, unless otherwise specified

- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 2 employees (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)

Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

insurance agency (see also **commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of floor area, plus 1 space for each employee (*Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

interior decorating showroom (see also **retail showroom**)

- 1 for each 800 square feet of usable floor area, exclusive of that floor area used for processing for which 1 additional space shall be provided for each 2 persons employed therein (*Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784*)
- 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

interior decorating studio

- 1 per each 800 square feet of usable floor area (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of building area (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of floor area (*Rootstown Township, Ohio, pop. 7,212*)
- 1 for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Findlay, Ohio, pop. 38,967*)
- 1 for each 800 square feet of usable floor area, exclusive of that floor area used for processing for which 1 additional space shall be provided for each 2 persons employed therein (*Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784; South Lyons, Mich., pop. 10,036*)

- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Lakewood, Ohio, pop. 56,646*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each practitioner occupying the site on a full time basis, plus 1 space for every 3 students if classes are conducted on the site.

Maximum: 3 spaces for each practitioner occupying the site on a full time basis, plus 1 space for every student if classes are conducted on the site (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

j, k

jail (see also **correctional facility**)

- 1 space per employee, plus 1 space per 25 inmates (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

jewelry store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 3.5 parking spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area shall be required for any individual, freestanding retail or service commercial use unless listed separately in this section, in which case the parking requirement noted for that specific use shall be utilized. Provided, however, that in no case shall any individual use provide less than 5 parking spaces (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870; Plainfield, Ill., pop. 13,038*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

junk yard (see also **automobile salvage yard**)

- 0.5 per employee, plus 1 per 5,000 square feet of lot area (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 1 per 10,000 square feet of lot area, plus 1 per company vehicle (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 per 500 square feet of roofed area, plus 1 per 15,000 square feet of outside storage area (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 2 per each employee (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Lakewood, Colo., pop. 144,126*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per employee of largest shift.
 - Maximum:* 2 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

juvenile detention facility (see also **correctional facility**)

- 1 per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Tulsa, Okla., pop. 393,049*)

Minimum: 0.3 space per bed based on maximum capacity.

Maximum: 0.4 space per bed based on maximum capacity (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 5 beds (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

karate studio (see **martial arts studio**)

kennel (see **animal boarding facility**)

kindergarten (see **educational facilities, kindergarten**)

1

landfill, general (see also **waste hauler service**)

- 1 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per every 2 employees on maximum shift (minimum of 5) (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 2 per employee of largest [work] shift (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 4 spaces per site (*Lakewood, Colo., pop. 144,126*)

landfill, reclamation

- 1 per 2 employees (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)

landfill, sanitary

- 1 per 2 employees (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)
- 1 per 10,000 square feet of lot area (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 2 per each employee (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

laundromat

- 1 space per 250 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space : 200 square feet (*Lufkin, Tex.*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 10 spaces per 1,000 square feet of GLFA (*Kennett Township, Pa., pop. 6,451*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 3 washing machines

Maximum: 1 per 2 washing machines (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 500 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

law court (see also **government/municipal building; institutional use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per employee, plus 1 per every 3 seats of seating available to the public in the courtroom (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)

lawn/garden supplies supplies store (see **garden center**)

lawn care service

- 1.5 for each 2 employees employed on the largest shift, plus 1 for each business vehicle (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)
- 6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

legal office (see also **office use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of floor area, plus 1 space for each employee (*Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894*)
- 3 per gross floor area (*Belfast, Maine, pop. 6,381*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Lakewood, Ohio, pop. 56,646; Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)



laundromat

library

- 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222; Lufkin, Tex.*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 800 square feet of floor area (*Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 2 employees (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)
- 1 for each 400 square feet of floor space (*Staunton, Va., pop. 23,853*)
- 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area (*Kennett Township, Pa., pop. 6,451*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 125 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

Minimum: 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 3.8 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 auto spaces (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term: 4, or 1 per 25,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County Ky., pop. 693,604*)

limousine service (see also **taxicab service**)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet excluding service bays (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 2 service bays (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space for each employee on the maximum shift (*Maryland Heights, Mo., pop. 25,756*)

liquor store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space per 250 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area restaurant, drive-thru 1 per 40 square feet of dining area, plus 6 stacking spaces per drive-up lane (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)
- 1 parking space is required per 150 square feet (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)
- 3.5 parking spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area shall be required for any individual, freestanding retail or service commercial use unless listed separately in this section, in which case the parking requirement noted for that specific use shall be utilized. Provided, however, that in no case shall any individual use provide less than 5 parking spaces (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

live-work studio (see also **artisan workshop; artist studio; dwelling uses; loft residence**)

- 1 for each 2,000 square feet of occupied floor area, where the occupied floor area exceeds 7,500 square feet, except in RH or RM Districts, within which the requirement shall be 1 space for each live per work unit (*San Francisco, Calif.*)
- 1.33 spaces per unit. For buildings with more than 10 live per work units, 1 space per unit (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 1.5 parking spaces for up to 1,000 square feet of floor area, plus 0.5 additional space for every additional 500 square feet of floor area above the first 1,000 square feet subject to compliance with all other applicable requirements (*Alameda, Calif., pop. 72,259*)
- 3.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)

livestock sales (see also **agricultural uses**)

- 0.3 per seat or 1 per 200 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

locksmith (see also **commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 per each 660 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)

- 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

lodge (see **club; fraternal organization; lodging house**)

lodging house (see also **boarding house; rooming house**)

- 1 per each sleeping or lodging unit, plus 1 per every 2 employee (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 space for each tenant (*Holladay, Utah, pop. 14,561*)
- 1 parking space for each 2 bedrooms, and 1 space for each 300 square feet of restaurant, coffee shop, lounge and meeting rooms (*Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682*)
- 1 space per sleeping room or 1 space per bed, whichever is greater (*Humboldt County, Nev., pop. 16,106*)
- 1.2 per bedroom group accommodation (*Barnstable, Mass., pop. 47,821*)

Minimum: .75 spaces for each bedroom
Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each bedroom (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

loft residence (see also **dwelling uses; live-work studio**)

- 1 for every unit (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

lumberyard (see also **home improvement center**)

- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area (*Kennett Township, Pa., pop. 6,451*)
- 1 space per 150 square feet of sales area, plus 1 space for each warehouse employee (*Irving, Tex., pop. 191,615*)
- 1 for each 250 square feet of gross floor area for retail sales, plus 1 for each 1,000 square feet of open area devoted to display (partially covered by roof, awning, etc.) or sales (*Suisan City, Calif., pop. 26,118*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet display area, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet of warehouse (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1 space per each 500 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 for each 500 square feet of retail sales area, plus 1 for each 20,000 square feet of warehouse area, plus 1 for each 5,000 square feet of open storage area or 5 spaces, whichever is greater (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)

- 1 per 10 storage units, equally distributed throughout the storage area, plus 2 per manager's or caretaker's quarters, plus 1 per 50 storage units located at the project office (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366*)
- 1 per 500 square feet display area, plus 1 per company vehicle (*East Greenwich, R.I., pop. 12,948*)
- 2 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building
Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area
Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

luggage store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

lumber mill (see also **industrial uses; lumberyard; sawmill**)

- 1 per employee, plus 1 per commercial vehicle, plus 1 per 400 square feet of floor area (*Charleston, S.C.*)

m

machinery sales use (see also **equipment sales use**)

- 2 parking spaces, plus 1 additional space for each 300 square feet of floor area over 1,000 square feet (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)
- 2.1 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

mail-order facility (see also **office use, unless otherwise specified; warehouse**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 1 employee (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 space for every employee, plus 1 space for every vehicle customarily used in operation of the use or stored on the premises (*Maryland Heights, Mo., pop. 25,756*)
- 1 off-street parking space for [each] 2 employees, based upon the maximum number of employees on the premises at any time (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

manufactured home sales establishment

- 2 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2 spaces for each employee on maximum shift, plus requirements for offices

Maximum: 3 spaces for each employee on maximum shift, plus requirements for offices (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

manufactured housing (see also **dwelling uses; mobile home; mobile home park**)

- 1.5 spaces per home (*St. Cloud, Minn., pop. 59,107*)
- 2 per dwelling unit (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 2 spaces for each manufactured home (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)

manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified

- The greater of 1 space per employee for the sum of the 2 largest consecutive shifts, plus space per vehicle

used in the conduct of business or 1 space per 600 square feet of floor area (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 parking space for every 2 employees on the largest shift. (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)
- 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area or 1 space per employee, based on the number of employees during the largest shift, whichever is greater (*Niagara Falls, N.Y., pop. 55,593*)
- 2 parking spaces for each 3 employees on the maximum working shift, plus space to accommodate all trucks and other vehicles used in connection therewith (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 1.5 employees based on combined employment count of the main shift, plus the second shift

Maximum: 1 space for each employee based on combined employment count of the main shift, plus the second shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per employee of largest shift

Maximum: 1.25 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

Minimum: 1.6 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 auto spaces (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1.1 per employee (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term: 1 (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

manufacturing use, heavy (see **industrial use, heavy**)

manufacturing use, light (see **industrial use, light**)

manufacturing use, medium (see **industrial use, medium**)

marina (see also **boat moorage facility**)

- 0.6 of 1 space per boat slip (*Door County, Wisc., pop. 27,961*)
- 0.75 space per slip or mooring (*Sturgeon Bay, Wisc., pop. 9,437*)
- 1 per boat slip; 2 for harbor master (*Biloxi, Miss., pop. 50,644*)
- 1 for every 2 berths (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)



marina

- 1 per slip (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space for each 2 boat slips (*Cocoa Beach, Fla., pop. 12,482*)
- 1 per 5 slips, plus 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1.5 per slip or berth (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)
- 2 per slip or berth (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 2 for every slip or mooring (*Wayland, Mich., pop. 3,939*)

Minimum: 1 per boat slip

Maximum: 1.5 per boat slip (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 40 berths (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

marine sales and service use

- 1 per 10 slips, plus 1 for each employee (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 off-street parking space per each 500 square feet of gross floor area, except areas used exclusively for storage or loading (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)
- 1 space per 2,000 square feet of sales area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 for every 400 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*,
- 1 parking space is required per 300 square feet (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)

marine terminal (see also **transportation terminal; water taxi service**)

- 1 space of each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054; Gaithersburg, Md., pop. 52,613*)
- 1 per 2,000 square feet (*Champaign, Ill., pop. 67,518*)
- 1 per employee, plus vehicle area lanes sized to accommodate planned ferry capacity and trip generation (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 1 for every 2,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

market research service (see also **call center; office use, unless otherwise specified; telemarketing office**)

- 1 space per 250 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space for each employee on the largest shift or 1 space per 500 square feet, whichever is larger (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)

martial arts studio

- 0.33 per student (*Lakewood, Ohio, pop. 56,646*)
- 1 space per 150 square feet of floor area (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- Parking equal to 30 percent of the capacity of persons (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet excluding locker rooms (*Richardson, Tex., pop. 91,802*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

massage establishment (see also **health spa**)

- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

- 6 spaces per 1,000 square feet with a minimum of 6 spaces (*Costa Mesa, Calif., pop. 108,724*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

mausoleum (see also **cemetery**; **columbarium**; **crematorium**)

- Parking area equal to ground floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 space per 4 seats in the chapel but not less than 20 spaces (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 2 spaces and 1 per 4 seats provided for any place of assembly (*Noblesville, Ind., pop. 28,590*)
- 2 parking spaces per acre, plus 1 for each employee (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)

meat-packing facility (see also **food packing and manufacturing facility**; **food storage locker**; **manufacturing uses**)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet (*Lufkin, Tex., pop. 32,709*)
- 1 space per employee on largest shift (*Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007*)
- 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

medical office (see also **clinic**; **healthcare facility**)

- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 1 space per each 300 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 space per each 200 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531, Sunnyvale, Calif.*)
- 3.3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 5 spaces for each doctor. (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 6 spaces per doctor or dentist (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)

Minimum: 3.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 4.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 2.5 per examination room

Maximum: 4 per examination room (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 4 spaces for each patient room or 1 space per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

medical support facilities use (see also **home health agency**)

- 1 parking space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)

meeting hall (see **assembly hall**; **auditorium**; **banquet hall**)

megachurch (see **church**)

mental health facility (see also **clinic**; **hospital**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 4 beds (*Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 6 beds

Maximum: 1 space for each 2 beds (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 3 beds

Maximum: 1 per 2 beds (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

messenger service office (see **delivery service**)

microbrewery (see also **brew pub**; **brewery**)

- 1 space per 600 square feet of gross floor area (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 9 spaces per 1,000 square feet (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)

Minimum: 1 per 2 seats

Maximum: 1 per 1.5 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

migrant agricultural labor housing

- 0.5 per bed (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 1 per 4 workers (*Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)

mining operation (see also **quarry**)

- 1 for every 1,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 space for each employee on the maximum shift (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 116,320*)
- 2 per each 3 employees (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

Minimum: 1.5 spaces for each 2 employees on maximum shift

Maximum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

miniature golf course (see *golf course, miniature*)

mini-mall (see *shopping center uses*)

mini-mart (see *convenience store; gas station*)

mini-mart

mini-warehouse (see also *self-storage facilities*)

- 1 space per 10 storage cubicles, plus 2 spaces per manager's residence (*Grand Forks, N. Dak., pop. 49,321*)
- 1 per 44 storage units spread throughout the development, plus 2 for manager (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)
- 1 per 25 storage units, plus 1 per employee; no less than 4 (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 100 storage units, and 2 spaces per on-site caretaker residence (*Blacksburg, Va., pop. 39,573*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of administrative office space, plus 1 space per each 50 storage spaces (*Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705*)
- 1 space per 10 units or 4000 square feet storage area, whichever is greater (*Baton Rouge, La., pop. 227,818*)
- 1 space per 20 units, plus office use (minimum of 5 customer spaces) (*Richardson, Tex., pop. 91,802*)
- 5 spaces in the vicinity of the leasing office and 27 foot minimum drive aisles adjacent to all storage unit doors (*Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

mission (see also *homeless shelter*)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)

mixed-use development

[Editor's note: see the chapter in this report on "The Dynamics of Off-Street Parking"]

mobile home (see also *dwelling uses; manufactured housing; mobile home park*)

- 2 parking spaces for each unit (*Platte County, Mo., pop. 73,781; Jacksonville, Fla., pop. 735,617*)

mobile home park (see also *dwelling uses; manufactured housing; mobile home*)

- Every mobile home site shall have 2 standard automobile parking spaces, plus adequate access thereto. Guest parking spaces shall be provided at the ratio of

1 standard size automobile parking space for each 4 mobile home sites (*Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088*)

- 1 covered space per dwelling unit, plus 0.50 guest spaces per unit (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 1 space per unit, plus 1 space per 3 units for guest parking (*Healdsburg, Calif., pop. 10,722*)
- 1.5 per mobile home site; 1 space must be within 100 feet of each site for the exclusive use of its occupants., plus .25 guest spaces per unit (*Longmont, Colo., pop. 71,093*)
- 1.8 per mobile home (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)
- 2 parking spaces per unit (tandem parking permitted), plus 1 guest parking space for each 4 units, plus 1 recreational vehicle parking space for each 5 units (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 2 for each mobile home site and 1 for each employee of the mobile home park (*South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036*)
- 2 for each mobile home site, 1 for each employee of the mobile home park and 1 for each 3 mobile homes for visitor parking (*Wixom, Mich., pop. 13,263*)
- 2 per mobile home site, subdivision, plus 1 per 400 square feet of recreation hall or club house area and 1 per 250 square feet of maintenance shop area (*North Ogden, Utah, pop. 15,026*)
- 2 spaces for each mobile home (tandem parking permitted), plus 1 guest parking space for each 4 mobile homes (*San Fernando, Calif., pop. 23,564*)
- 2 spaces per unit (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

Minimum: 1.5 per dwelling

Maximum: 2 per dwelling (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

mobile home park community building

- 1 per 10 mobile home spaces (*Fremont, Calif., pop. 203,413*)

mobile home park visitor parking

- 1 per 5 mobile home spaces located no further than 400 feet from the mobile home spaces to be served (*Fremont, Calif., pop. 203,413*)

model garage sales unit

- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 2,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

model home sales unit

- 1 space per 2,000 square feet of sales area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 off-street parking space for [each] 2 employees, based upon the maximum number of employees on the premises at any time (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 2 per office within the structure (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)

- 4 spaces per model home (*Door County, Wisc., pop. 27,961; North Ogden, Utah, pop. 15,026*)
- 5 per site (*Rapid City, S.Dak., pop. 59,607*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 2,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

monastery (see **convent/monastery**)

monument sales establishment (see also **cemetery**)

- 1 off-street parking space for [each] 2 employees, based upon the maximum number of employees on the premises at any time (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet, plus 1 space per 2500 square feet of outdoor storage area (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

mortuary (see also **caskets and casket supplies establishment; funeral home; undertaker's establishment**)

- At least 33 permanently maintained off-street parking spaces shall be provided for every 1,000 square feet (*Mesquite, Nev., pop. 9,389*)
- 1 parking space for each 4 seats in the principal seating area, plus 3 parking spaces; or 1 parking space for each 45 square feet in the principal seating area, whichever is the greater (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 1 space for each 40 square feet of floor area in assembly room (*Holladay, Utah, pop. 14,561*)
- 1 space for each 3 seats in the main assembly room; or 1 space for each 20 square feet in the main assembly room (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1 parking space per 2 employees, plus 1 parking space per 3 seats (*Miami County, Kans., pop. 28,351*)
- 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 0.3 spaces per seat (*Lakewood, Colo., pop. 144,126*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 0.3 space per seat in assembly area or 6 linear feet bench seating in largest assembly area
Maximum: 0.6 space per seat in assembly area or 4.5 linear feet bench seating in largest assembly area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of floor area in parlors or assembly areas
Maximum: 1 space for each 75 square feet of floor area in parlors or assembly areas (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

mosque

- 1 space per 5 seats (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats based upon maximum seating capacity or at least 1 space for every 10 linear feet of bench seating (*Franklin County, Wash., pop. 49,347*)

Minimum: 1 per 8 seats

Maximum: 1 per 1.5 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 0.3 spaces per seat or 1 space per 6 linear feet of bench seating in sanctuary

Maximum: 0.6 spaces per seat or 1 space per 4.5 linear feet of bench seating in sanctuary (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Where permanent seats installed:

Minimum: 1 space for each 3 seats in the sanctuary or primary assembly area

Maximum: 125 percent the minimum number of spaces required.

Where no permanent seats provided:

Minimum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of seating area in the sanctuary or primary assembly area
 When calculating the required parking for this use, one shall consider all uses associated with the primary use on the site and their hours of operation and peak hours of usage to determine the minimum number of parking spaces needed to adequately serve all uses associated with the primary use. The planning director may waive the requirements of section 9.1.3 E. of this part if adequate information is provided by the applicant to determine the cumulative parking needs on the site.

Maximum: 125 percent the minimum number of spaces required (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 40 seats or 1 space per 60 linear feet of bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 seats in main assembly area (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 3 seats (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

motel (see also **extended-stay hotel; hotel**)

- At least 1 off-street parking space per guest room for the first 500 guest rooms in any establishment. In addition, 1 off-street parking space shall be provided and maintained per 2 guest rooms in excess of 500 guest rooms in any establishment. 1 off-street parking space shall be provided and maintained per 4 guest rooms in excess of 1,000 guest rooms in any establishment (*Mesquite, Nev., pop. 9,389*)
- 1 parking space per guest room, plus 1 space per 2 employees, plus required parking for accessory uses. (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)



motel

- 1 space per rooming unit (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 48,238*)
- 1 space per unit, plus 4 per 50 units, plus spaces as required for ancillary uses (*Kennett Township, Pa., pop. 6,451*)
- 1.25 per room for first 50 rooms, plus 1 per room for each additional room; other uses within hotel per motel at standard rates. (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per room, plus 1 space per 200 square feet of common facilities (*Lufkin, Tex., pop. 32,709*)

Minimum: 0.8 per room, plus 1 per 800 square feet of public meeting area and restaurant space

Maximum: 1 per room, plus 1 per 400 square feet of public meeting area and restaurant space (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space per guest room or suite

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per guest room or suite (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each sleeping room or individual suite of sleeping rooms, plus 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area within the restaurant per bar per entertainment facility (if applicable)

Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each sleeping room or individual suite of sleeping rooms, plus 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area within the restaurant per bar per entertainment per meeting room facilities (if applicable) (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 0.9 per room or suite

Maximum: 1.2 per room or suite (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 10 guest rooms (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

motion picture studio (see also **production studio**)

- 1 space per 300 square feet (*Lufkin, Tex., pop. 32,709*)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Greensboro, N.C., pop. 223,891; Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583,)*

Minimum: 2 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift

Maximum: 5 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

motor vehicle body shop (see also **motor vehicle repair service**)

- 6 spaces for the first service bay, plus 2 spaces per bay thereafter (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 3 for each service bay (*Ogden, N.Y., pop. 18,492*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet (*Roscoe, Ill., pop. 6,244*)
- 1 per service bay, plus 1 per employee (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 10 spaces per service bay, plus 1 space per vehicle used in the conduct of the business (*Schaumburg, Ill., pop. 75,386*)
- 1 space per 250 square feet (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1.5 per service bay

Maximum: 2.5 per service bay (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

motor vehicle, fleet storage

- 1 space per each employee on the largest shift or 1 space per 1500 square feet, whichever is larger (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)

motor vehicle rental establishment (see also **automobile rental establishment**)

- 1 per 300 square feet indoor sales per office area, plus 1 per 1,500 square feet outdoor storage, plus 4 per service bay for repair per maintenance activities (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet, plus 1 space per 4,500 square feet of outdoor sales per display (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)

motor vehicle repair service establishment (see also **automobile repair service establishment**)

- 4 spaces per service bay 6 spaces minimum (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 48,238*)
- 5 per service bay (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 800 square feet of gross service and sales area (*Humboldt County, Nev., pop. 16,106*)
- 2 spaces per service bay; service bay is not a parking place, plus 1 space for each employee on the work shift containing the maximum number of employees (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space per employee on the largest work shift (*Grand Forks, N.Dak., pop. 49,321*)
- 1 parking space for each 400 square feet of gross floor area and 1 space for each vehicle stored on the site overnight (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 3 per service bay (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 4 spaces per service bay

Maximum: 5 spaces per service bay (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 spaces or 0.2 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area, whichever is greatest (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.2 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

motor vehicle sales establishment

- 1 per 800 square feet of floor area (*Yavapai County, Ariz., pop. 167,517*).
- 1 for each 200 square feet of usable floor area of sales room, plus 1 for each auto service stall in the service room if provided (*East China Township, Mich., pop. 3,630*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 300 square feet of floor area (*Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775*)

- 1 for each 400 feet of floor area (*Belmont, Calif., pop. 25,123; Middleburg, Va., pop. 632; Suisan City, Calif., pop. 26,118*)

- 1 space per 300 square feet, plus 1 space per 4,500 square feet of outdoor sales per display (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 7,000 square feet of outdoor display per sales area, plus 1 space for each 250 square feet of interior display per sales area, plus parking requirements for auto service establishment (if applicable)

Maximum: 1 space or each 5,000 square feet of outdoor display per sales area, plus 1 space for each 150 square feet of interior display per sales area, plus parking requirements for auto service establishment (if applicable) (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.2 per 1,000 sales area (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

motorcycle sales and service establishment (see also **motor vehicle repair service establishment; motor vehicle sales establishment**)

- 2 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

movie theater (see also **theater**)

- Single screen: 1 space for every 2 seats, plus 5 spaces for employees. Multiscreen: 1 space for every 3 seats, plus 5 spaces for employees (*Destin, Fla., pop. 11,119*)
- Single screen: 1 space per 3 seats, plus 1 for each employee. Multiscreen: 1 space per 4 seats, plus 1 for each employee (*Suisan City, Calif., pop. 26,118*)
- Theater, free standing: 1 per 3 seats; in shopping center: 1 per 4 seats (*Paducah, Ky., pop. 26,307*)
- 1 space per 4 seats w per in auditorium (*Austin, Tex., pop. 656,562*)
- 1 space per 3 seats (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)
- 1 space per 3.5 seats (*Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045*)
- 1 per each 4 seats based on the maximum seating capacity, plus 1 per each employee (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 per 4 fixed seats or 1 per 60 square feet of Floor Area available for seating, whichever is applicable. If there is fixed seating and areas available for seating, the Parking calculation is cumulative., plus 1 for each theater and 1 per each movie booth (*Key Biscayne, Fla., pop. 10,507*)
- 1 parking space for each 100 square feet of auditorium seating area or fractional part thereof (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)

More than 2 screens:*Minimum:* 1 per 6 seats*Maximum:* 1 per 4 seats**2 or fewer screens:***Minimum:* 1 per 6 seats*Maximum:* 1 per 4 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)*Minimum:* 0.3 spaces per seat or 6 linear feet bench seating*Maximum:* 0.4 space per seat or 5 linear feet bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)*Minimum:* 1 space for each 4 seats*Maximum:* 1 space for each 3 seats (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)*Minimum:* 1 per 5 seats*Maximum:* 1 per 4 seats (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.04 space per seat or 60 linear feet bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term: 4, or 1 per 50 seats (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 4 seats (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)**movie theater, drive-in** (see also *drive-in use, unless otherwise specified*)

- Reservoir per auto-stacking spaces at ticket booth equal in number to 10 percent of rated design capacity use (*Plainfield, Ill., pop. 13,038*)

- 1 space per company or business vehicle on the premises, plus any additional space the board (of municipal and zoning appeals) requires after considering written recommendations by the department of public works (*Baltimore, Md., pop. 651,154*)
- 6 spaces (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)
- 10 percent over vehicle capacity (*Gaithersburg, Md., pop. 52,613*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats*Maximum:* 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)*Minimum:* 1 space for each vehicle at maximum capacity, plus 3 spaces*Maximum:* 1 space for each vehicle at maximum capacity, plus 10 spaces (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)**moving company**

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet (*Lufkin, Tex., pop. 32,709*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area*Maximum:* 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)**museum** (see also *cultural uses*)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 800 square feet of floor area (*Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 2 employees (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)



museum

- 1 per 300 square feet floor area (*Champlin, Minn., pop. 22,193*)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats provided for patron use (*Alexander County, N.C., pop. 33,603*)
- 1 motor vehicle parking space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area up to 1,000 square feet, plus 1 motor vehicle parking space for each additional 1,000 square feet, plus 1 motor vehicle parking space for each employee at maximum shift, plus 1 motor vehicle parking space for each 175 square feet of floor area for any museum store greater than 1,000 square feet of customer service area (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)
- 1 space for each 80 square feet of all auditoria and public assembly rooms, not containing fixed seats; or 1 space for every 10 fixed seats for floor area containing fixed seats, plus 1 space for each 250 square feet of other gross floor area open to the public (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)
- 3.30 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Rapid City, S.Dak., pop. 59,607*)
- 10 spaces, plus 1 for each 150 square feet in excess of 2,000 square feet of floor area in the principal structure (*Long Lake, Minn., pop. 1,984*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1.5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 3.8 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 auto spaces (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term: 4, or 1 per 25,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

music school (see also **educational facilities, school for the arts**)

- Adequate pick-up per drop-off area, plus 1 space per 2.5 students based on maximum capacity at any given time (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 for each 300 square feet or 5 spaces, whichever is greater (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)

music store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 3 per 1,000 gross floor area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

If greater than 50,000 square feet, parking requirements for department per discount stores shall apply. Otherwise:

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

musical instrument sales and repair

- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

n

nail salon (see also **beauty shop; personal services establishment**)

- 1 per 400 square feet (*Fort Wayne, Ind., pop. 205,727*)
- 1 per 330 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)

national guard center (see also **government/ municipal building; institutional use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 parking space per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)

neighborhood convenience store (see **convenience store**)

newspaper distribution facility (see also **warehouse**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 off-street parking space for [each] 2 employees, based upon the maximum number of employees on the premises at any time (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Lakewood, Ohio, pop. 56,646*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

news stand

- 1 per 3 peak-shift employees (*Danville, Ill., pop. 33,904*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

night club (see also **bar; bottle club; brew pub**)

- Parking equal to 30 percent of the capacity of persons (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats (*Durham, N.C., pop. 187,035*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet (*Alameda, Calif., pop. 72,259*)
- 1 for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Dansville, N.Y., pop. 4,832*)
- 1 space per each 3 seating accommodations, plus 1 space per each 2 employees on shift of greatest employment (*Tega Cay, S.C., pop. 4,044*)

- 1 space per 60 gross square feet (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1 for every 3 persons of capacity (*Holland, Ohio, pop. 1,306*)
- 1 space for every 100 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space for every employee on the largest work shift (*St. Cloud, Minn., pop. 59,107*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 2 persons. (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

notions store (see also **drug store; dry goods store; retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space for every 200 square feet of sales floor area (*Jacksonville, N.C., pop. 66,715*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

nunnery (see **convent/ monastery**)

nursery (see also **garden center; greenhouse**)

- Enclosed retail sales areas: 1 space for each 200 square feet of retail sales; greenhouse sales areas: 1 space per 200 square feet for the first 1,000 square feet and 1 space for each 500 square feet of greenhouse sales area above 1,000 square feet; exterior nursery sales areas: 1 space per each 5,000 square feet of exterior nursery sales area (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of retail floor area but 1 required if less than 100 square feet (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of total sales area (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet, plus 1 space per 500 square feet of outdoor sales (*Richardson, Tex., pop. 91,802*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area, plus 1 per 1,000 square feet of outdoor display (*El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of roofed and enclosed building area, plus 1 per 2,000 square feet of outside display area open to the public (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 1 space for every 200 square feet of gross floor area devoted to retail space and offices, but no less than 5 spaces (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 2 per 1,000 square feet, plus 1 per 2,500 square feet of outdoor display (*Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365*)
- 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area; and 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of outdoor display area (*Costa Mesa, Calif., pop. 108,724*)

- 4 spaces for each sales person, plus 1 for each additional employee; with a minimum of 10 spaces (*Canton, Ga., pop. 7,709*)
- 5 spaces, plus additional space for each 1,000 square feet of sales or display area (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor sales area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area, plus the requirements for any outdoor sales area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 500 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

nursery, wholesale

- 1 per employee of largest work-shift, plus 1 per 10,000 square feet of display area and 1 per acre of growing areas (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 5, plus 1 per acre of indoor per outdoor display (*El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929*)
- 10, plus 1 for each 150 square feet inside sales area over 1,000 square feet, and 1 per 2,000 square feet outside area open to public (*Fremont, Calif., pop. 203,413*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area of sales and service building (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

nursing home (see also *hospice facility*)

- 1 space per 4 beds, plus 1 space per employee (*Columbia, Miss., pop. 6,603*)
- 1 per every 3 beds (*Barnstable, Mass., pop. 47,821*)
- 1 for every 4 residents (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 space per 3 beds, plus 1 space per employee (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space for each 4 beds, plus 1 space for each 3 employees (*Kings County, Calif., pop. 129,461*)

- 1 per 4 beds at design capacity (*Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)

- 1.5 parking spaces for every 2 beds that can be provided at maximum design capacity of the facility (*Downington Borough, Pa., pop. 7,589*)

Minimum: 1 per 4 beds

Maximum: 1 per 2.5 beds (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

O

office (see **office use, unless otherwise specified**)

office, dental (see **dental office**)

office, medical (see **medical office**)

office park (see also **industrial park; research park**)

- 1 space per 500 square feet (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
(San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

office use, unless otherwise specified

- 1 space per 250 square feet of primary floor area (*Door County, Wisc., pop. 27,961*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet (*Columbia, Miss., pop. 6,603*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Barnstable, Mass., pop. 47,821*)
- 1 space per 250 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 per 200 square feet of floor area (*Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,640*)
- 1 per 300 square feet (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of building area and 1 for every employee (*Washoe County, Nev., pop. 339,486*)



office

office support services establishment

- 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area and 1 per 1,500 square feet of lot outdoor sales or storage area (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)
- 1 for every 400 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 3.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)

office supplies store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space per 250 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 parking space is required per 300 square feet (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)
- 8 spaces for each development up to 1,000 square feet of floor space and 1 additional space for each additional 300 square feet or portion thereof (*Irving, Tex., pop. 191,615*)

- 5 parking spaces shall be provided for the first 1,000 square feet of floor area and 1 parking space shall be provided for each additional 300 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

- 5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area. Minimum spaces: 3 (*Zeeland, Mich., pop. 5,305*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
(Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

Minimum: 2.7 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 3.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 – 0.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 300 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 2,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term and short-term: 2, or 1 per 50,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

oil and gas facility (see *petroleum products storage and processing facility*)

oil change service establishment (see *automobile maintenance, quick-service establishment*)

open-air business (see also *outdoor display sales area*)

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of indoor usable floor area, plus 1 space for each 1,000 square feet of outdoor display area (*Zeeland, Mich., pop. 5,805*)

- 1 per 200 square feet of stall and customer circulation area (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)

- 1 space for each 500 square feet of land area being used for display, plus 1 space for each employee (*Grosse Ile Township, Mich., pop. 10,894*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

optician and optical supply stores (see also *medical offices; retail use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 off-street parking space for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)



optician and optical supply store

- 1 space per 500 square feet of sales area for first 2,000 square feet, plus 1 space per additional 200 square feet (*Humboldt County, Nev., pop. 16,106*)
- 1 per 800 square feet of land area being used for display, plus 1 per employee. In addition, spaces shall be provided for as required for retail sales within a building (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366*)
- 1 per 500 square feet of sales area for first 2,000 square feet, plus 1 per additional 2,000 square feet (*North Ogden, Utah, pop. 15,026*)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet of sales area for first 4,000 square feet, plus 1 per additional 2,000 square feet (*Winnemucca, Nev., pop. 7,174*)

Optician:

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area

Optical goods retail:

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

orphanage (see also *group home for foster care*)

- 1 parking space for each 2 beds, plus 1 space for each employee, including nurses, working during maximum employment hours (*East Jordan, Mich., pop. 2,507*)
- 1 parking space for each 8 occupants. 1 space for each person regularly employed upon the premises, or 1

parking space for each 2,500 square feet of gross floor area, or 6 spaces, whichever is greater (*Biloxi, Miss., pop. 50,644*)

- 1 per every 4 beds, plus 1 per each employee on maximum shift (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 space for every 3 beds, plus 1 space for every 300 square feet of administrative employee, and staff work area (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 parking space for each 5 beds for patients (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)
- 1 space for each employee, plus 1 space for each 6 beds (*Jacksonville, Fla., pop. 735,617*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 6 beds

Maximum: 1 space for each 2 beds (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 5 beds (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

outdoor display sales area (see also **open-air business**)

- 1 space for each 600 square feet of open sales per display area (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1 space for each 400 square feet of gross leasable area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 space per 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof of land area net of any building, with a minimum of 8 spaces. Any buildings by use. All parking spaces to be in addition to sales inventory area (*Benbrook, Tex., pop. 20,208*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet of open sales per display (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)
- 1 space for each 500 square feet of open sales and display area, plus 1 space for each employee (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1 for each 500 square feet of site area exclusive of buildings (*Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,640*)
- 1 space for every 200 square feet of floor area for public use and 1 space for every 2 employees during shift of maximum employment (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 500 square feet of outdoor display or sales area

Maximum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of outdoor display or sales area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

outdoor seating area (see also **beer garden**)

- 1 per 150 square feet of outdoor seating area (*Fargo, N.Dak., pop. 90,599*)
- 1 space for each 3 outdoor seats provided (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)

outdoor storage area (see also **storage yard**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 20,000 square feet of land devoted to outside storage (*St. Louis Park, Minn., pop. 44,126*)
- 1 space for each 2,000 square feet (*Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

outlet mall/store (see **shopping center uses**)

P

paint ball facility (see also **amusement enterprise** uses)

- 1 space per 3 persons based on the maximum occupancy, plus, 1 space per employee on the major shift (Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324)

Indoor:

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats of 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Outdoor:

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats of 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646, which uses the term "laser hide-and-seek game")

paint store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 parking space for each 1,000 square feet of the facility devoted to outside operations or storage, exclusive of the parking area (Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870)
- 3.29 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780)

- 4 per 1,000 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

palm reader (see **fortune telling establishment**)

paper products manufacturing (see also **manufacturing use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358)
- 2 per each 3 employees (Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855)

park (see also **recreation facility** uses)

- 50 acres or less:

Public assembly except gymnasiums, plus 1 parking space for each 100 square feet of floor area in the largest room in each gymnasium, plus 1 parking space for each 400 square feet of floor area in the remaining area of each building in the park, excluding parking structures, maintenance and utility buildings, and other structures not open to the public, plus 1 parking space for each one-half acre of developed park area up to 15 acres, plus 1 parking space for each additional acre of developed park area in excess of 15 acres

More than 50 acres:

The number of required parking spaces shall be based on the occupant load of each facility constructed, as determined by the building official using established standards where applicable. Where said standards are not available, the director of community development shall make the determination based on the recommendation of the director of parks and recreation. (Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088)



park

- Space equivalent to 1 percent of the total land area Parking area available along park roads or private drives may be used to fulfill this requirement (*DeKalb, Ill.*, pop. 39,018)
- 1 space per 5,000 sq feet of land area (*Columbia, Mo.*, pop. 84,531)
- 1 parking space for each 2 employees, plus spaces in adequate number as determined by the planning and zoning commission to serve the visiting public (*Westmont, Ill.*, pop. 24,554)
- 1 per 2,200 square feet of land area (*Reno, Nev.*, pop. 180,480)
- 1 space per 4 visitors estimated peak service (*Kennett Township, Pa.*, pop. 6,451)
- 5 spaces (minimum) per acre, plus additional parking provided for major facilities. 1 space must be reserved for handicapped parking. Off-site parking can be used for supplemental parking. If the park site has a combination of uses with differing peak parking demands, a shared parking analysis can be prepared. (*Irvine, Calif.*, pop. 143,072)

Maximum: 4 spaces or 1 space per 20 vehicle parking spaces, whichever is greater (*Gresham, Ore.*, pop. 90,205)

park, passive use (see also **forest preserve**)

- 1 space for each 10,000 square feet of net land area (*San Fernando, Calif.*, pop. 23,564)
- Maximum:* 4 spaces or 1 space per 20 vehicle parking spaces, whichever is greater (*Gresham, Ore.*, pop. 90,205)

park, regional (see **forest preserve**; **park** uses)

park-and-ride lot

Maximum: 10 spaces or 1 space per 20 vehicle parking spaces, whichever is greater (*Gresham, Ore.*, pop. 90,205)



Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 1 per 50 daily boardings; short-term: none (*Jefferson County, Ky.*, pop. 693,604)

parsonage (see also **dwelling** uses; **rectory**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill.*, pop. 28,834; *Racine, Wisc.*, pop. 81,855)

passenger terminal (see also **transportation terminal**)

- Such parking spaces as the planning commission shall deem to be adequate for employees, for the loading and unloading of passengers, and for spectators, visitors and others. (*North Kingstown, R.I.*, pop. 26,326)
- 1 per 100 square feet of public waiting area, plus 1 per 2 employees and 1 per transit vehicle (*Charleston County, S.C.*, pop. 309,969)

- 1 per employee, plus 4 per 1,000 square feet of terminal area (*St. Mary's County, Md.*, pop. 86,211)

pawn shop (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**; **second-hand store**)

- 1 per 250 square feet (*Henderson, Nev.*, 175,381; *Lenexa, Kans.*, pop. 40,238; *Yonkers, N.Y.*, pop. 196,086)
- 1 for each 300 square feet or 5 spaces, whichever is greater (*Memphis, Tenn.*, pop. 650,100)
- 1 space per 300 square feet (*Omaha, Nebr.*, pop. 390,007)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn.*, pop. 382,618)
- 1 per 600 square feet (*Owensboro, Ky.*, pop. 54,067)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Rapid City, S.Dak.*, pop. 59,607; *Hickory, N.C.*, pop. 37,222)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky.*, pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y.*, pop. 28,183)

performing arts school (see **educational facilities, school for the arts**)

personal services establishment (see also **commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area or 2 per chair, whichever is greater (*Provo, Utah*, pop. 105,166)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of basement and first-floor gross floor area, plus 1 space per 300 square feet of any additional floor area for customer service (*Lycoming County, Pa.*, pop. 120,044)
- 1 per 200 square feet of floor area (*Charleston County, S.C.*, pop. 309,969)
- 1 space per 150 square feet of floor area (*Tonganoxie, Kans.*, pop. 2,728)
- 1 space per 200 square feet plus 1 space per employee (*Lenexa, Kans.*, pop. 40,238)
- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Shasta County, Calif.*, pop. 163,256)
- 5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area (*Huntsville, Tex.*, pop. 35,078)
- 8 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla.*, pop. 303,447)

Minimum: 3.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 4.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore.*, pop. 90,205)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore.*, pop. 90,205)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

personnel employment service (see *employment agency*)

pest control (see *exterminator service*)

pet cemetery (see *cemetery, pet*)

pet grooming salon (see *animal grooming salon*)

pet shop

- 1 per 250 square feet (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

If greater than 50,000 square feet, parking requirements for department per discount stores shall apply. Otherwise:

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

pharmacy (see also *drug store*)

- 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Grants Pass, Ore., pop. 23,003*)
- 1 parking space for each 275 square feet of retail sales, office, or work area, plus warehouse requirements for designated storage, receiving, and shipping area not open to the public (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area used by pharmacist and related waiting areas, plus 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area of retail space

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area used by pharmacist and related waiting areas, plus 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area of retail space (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



pharmacy, drugstore

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

petroleum products storage and processing facility (see also *industrial use, heavy*)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 2 per each 3 employees (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

philanthropic institution (see *eleemosynary institution*)

photo drop service (see also *commercial use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 reservoir space per window (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 1 per each 660 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)

photocopying service (see *copy shop*)

photo finishing laboratory (see also *industrial use, light*)

- 1 per employee, plus 1 per 200 square feet of floor area (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

photography retail store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per 3 peak-shift employees (*Danville, Ill., pop. 33,904*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646; Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

photography studio

- 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 space for each 400 square feet of gross leasable area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 3.5 parking spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area shall be required for any individual, freestanding retail or service commercial use, unless listed separately in this section, in which case the parking requirement noted for that specific use shall be utilized. Provided, however, that in no case shall any individual use provide less than 5 parking spaces (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory N.C., pop. 37,222*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 1 space for each practitioner occupying the site on a full-time basis, plus 1 space for every 3 students if classes are conducted on the site
 - Maximum:* 3 spaces for each practitioner occupying the site on a full-time basis, plus 1 space for every student if classes are conducted on the site (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

picnic area (see also **forest preserve; park** uses)

- Minimum of 1 parking space per table (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)

picture framing establishment (see also **art gallery; retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 3 spaces
 - Maximum:* 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

pier, commercial (see also **amusement park** uses; **boat moorage facility; commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 for every 2,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

plant nursery (see **nursery**)**play lot** (see also **park**)

- 1 stall per 2,500 square feet (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)

police station

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Louis Park, Minn., pop. 44,126*)
- 2 spaces per 3 employees on the maximum shift, plus 1 space per vehicle customarily used in operations of the use or stored on the premises (*Ellisville, Mo., pop. 9,104*)
- 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus an adequate number to allow 1 space per company vehicle, as determined by the police chief (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 3 spaces (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

polo grounds (see also **athletic field**)

- 1 parking space for each 4 seats or seating spaces. (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)
- 1 per 5,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

pool hall (see also **amusement enterprise, indoor**)

- 1 per billiard table (*North Ogden, Utah, pop. 15,026*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 space per 3 persons based on the maximum occupancy, plus, 1 space per employee on the major shift (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)
- 1 per 2 persons who may be legally admitted at one time based on the occupancy load established by local codes, plus 1 per employee, or 1 per 100 square feet of usable floor area, whichever is greater (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366*)
- 1 space for each 225 square feet of gross floor area, plus restaurant per bar seating requirements, as applicable (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1 space per 2 billiard tables, plus 1 space per 2 employees (*Humboldt County, Nev., pop. 16,106*)
- 4 parking spaces for each table (*Platte County, Mo., pop. 73,781*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per table

Maximum: 1.5 per table (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

Minimum: 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

port and harbor facilities (see also **boat moorage facilities; marine terminal**)

- 0.7 spaces for every berth or mooring, 2 spaces for every 3 employees on the largest work shift, plus 1 space for every vehicle customarily used in operation of the use or stored on the premises (*Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366*)
- 1 for every 2,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)



port and harbor facilities

- 1 space for each 2 employees at maximum employment on a single shift, plus 1 space for each company vehicle operating from the premises, plus at least 25 spaces for the general public (*Berkeley County, S.C., pop. 142,651*)

post office (see also **cartage, express, delivery service**)

- 1 per 200 square feet of usable floor space, plus 1 per employee (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366*)
- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, but not less than 3 parking spaces (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)

- 1 for each 150 square feet of usable floor area (*Wixom, Mich., pop. 13,263*)
- 1 for every 100 square feet of floor area (*Wayland Township, Mich., pop. 2,013*)
- 1 parking space for each 25 square feet of customer floor area for the first 600 square feet, plus 1 parking space for each 180 square feet of customer floor area in excess of 600 square feet. In a multi-tenant building where the customer floor area exceeds 600 square feet a lesser requirement may be considered if it can be demonstrated that a lesser requirement will meet the parking needs of all uses. In no event shall the number of parking spaces be reduced to fewer than 24. (*St. Louis Park, Minn., pop. 44,126*)
- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705*)
- 1.5 spaces per each 400 square feet of floor area, plus 1 space per each 2 employees on the shift of greatest employment (*Tega Cay, S.C., pop. 4,044*)
- 2 spaces per 3 employees on the maximum shift, plus 1 space per vehicle customarily used in operations of the use or stored on the premises (*Ellisville, Mo., pop. 9,104*)
- 1 space per employee on the major shift, plus 1 space per government-owned vehicle, plus 10 visitor spaces; or 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Edina, Minn., pop. 47,425*)
- 5 spaces, plus additional space for each 1,000 square feet of sales or display area (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

pre-school (see **educational facilities, nursery school**)



post office

print shop (see *copy shop*)**printing and publishing facility** (see also *blueprinting shop; copy shop*)

- 1 parking space for each employee on the maximum working shift, plus space to accommodate all trucks and other vehicles used in connection therewith, but not less than 1 parking space for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Frisco, Tex., pop. 33,714*)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1.5 spaces per classroom (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

produce stand (see *farm stand*)**production studio** (see also *motion picture studio; radio, recording, and television studio; television studio*)

- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area up to 20,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 2,000 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 20,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per 400 square feet (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 3.3 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of adjusted gross floor area (*Burbank, Calif., pop. 100,316*)



printing and publishing facility

- 1 space per 1,000 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet, including incidental office area comprising less than 20 percent of the total floor area parking requirements for additional office area shall be calculated separately as required by this table for offices (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 3.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area
Maximum: 4.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

- 3.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet for the first 25,000 square feet, plus 3 spaces for each additional 1,000 square feet (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

Minimum: 2 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift

Maximum: 5 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

psychic (see *fortune telling establishment*)**publishing facility** (see *printing and publishing facility*)**pumpkin sales lot** (see *Halloween pumpkin sales lot*)

q, r

quarry (see also *mining operation*)

- 1 for every 1,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 space per 2 employees but no less than 10 spaces. (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 1 space per employee on the largest shift (*Johnson County, Ind., pop. 115,209*)
- 2 per 3 employees (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)
- 2 parking spaces for every 3 employees on the maximum shift, plus 1 space for every vehicle used in the operation of the use, or stored on the premises (*DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969*)

Minimum: 1.5 spaces for each 2 employees on maximum shift

Maximum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

quick oil change service (see *automobile maintenance, quick service establishment*)

racetrack, animal or machine (see also *go-cart track; grandstands*)

- 0.3 per seat (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 4 seats provided (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 per every 5 seats under maximum occupancy (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 per 500 square feet of site area exclusive of buildings (*Granbury, Tex., pop. 5,718*)
- 1 per each 5 seats provided (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 1 space per every 3 seats (*Dover, Del., pop. 31,135*)
- 1 space for each 2 seats; 1 space for each 10 persons in designated standing areas (*Anne Arundel County, Md., pop. 489,656*)
- 1 for each 3 seats per patrons allowed to stand or 1 space per 40 square feet of spectator seating per standing areas, whichever is greater, plus 1 for each employee per nonspectator who will be present during performances excluding those arriving by buses. Bus parking is required when employees, nonspectators, or spectators will be arriving by bus. (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 1 motor vehicle parking space for each 3 seats and 1 motor vehicle parking space for each employee on the maximum shift (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

racetrack, motorcycle

- 50 per course (*Canton, Mich., pop. 76,366*)

racquetball court

- Every racquetball, tennis or similar court shall provide 2 parking spaces per court in addition to the parking requirements for the remainder of the facility (*Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088*)
- Minimum of 1 parking space per court, plus 1 per employee, plus 50 percent of the spaces normally required for accessory uses (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)
- 2.5 spaces per court (*Niagara Falls, N.Y., pop. 55,593*)
- 3 per court (*El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929*)
- 3 for each court, plus the stalls required for additional uses on the site (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 4 parking spaces shall be provided for each court, plus additional spaces as may be required herein for affiliated uses as retail stores, restaurants, etc. (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 2.5 per court

Maximum: 4 per court (*Glenview, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

radio, recording, and television studio (see also *broadcasting studio; production studio; recording studio; television studio*)

- 1 per employee on largest shift (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Durham, N.C., pop. 187,035; Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)
- 1 space per employee (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)
- 1.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

Minimum: 1 per employee of largest shift
Maximum: 1.25 per employee of largest shift
 (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

Minimum: 2 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift

Maximum: 5 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)

rail terminal

• 1 space per 2,000 square feet of floor area (Bend, Ore., pop. 52,029)

• 8 per 1,000 square feet of waiting area (Hillsborough County, Fla., pop. 998,948)

railroad freight terminal (see also **freight terminal**)

• 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054)

• 1 per 1,000 square feet (Hanover, N.H., pop. 10,850)

• 1 per 2,400 square feet (Cambridge, Mass., pop. 101,355)

• 2 parking spaces per each 3 employees (Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358)

railroad passenger station (see also **transit station; transportation terminal**)

• 1 space for each 3 employees of the maximum working shift, plus the number of additional spaces prescribed by the zoning administrator or county planning commission (Kings County, Calif., pop. 129,461)

• 1 per 100 square feet of waiting area (Gaithersburg, Md., pop. 52,613)

• 1 per 100 square feet (Hanover, N.H., pop. 10,850)

• 1 per 100 square feet of public waiting area, plus 1 per 2 employees and 1 per transit vehicle (Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969)

railyard

• 0.6 per employee (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)

• 1 per 2,400 square feet (Cambridge, Mass., pop. 101,355)

• 1 space for each 3 employees of the maximum working shift, plus the number of additional spaces prescribed by the zoning administrator or county planning commission (Kings County, Calif., pop. 129,461)

• 1 per 550 square feet of building area (Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480)

• 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054)

• 2 parking spaces shall be provided for each 3 employees (Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834)

ranch

• 1 space per every 2 horse stalls (Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705; Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377)

• 1 parking space for each sleeping room or rental unit (Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682)

reading room (see also **book store**)

• 1 per 600 square feet (Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067)

• 1 off-street parking space provided for each 600 square feet of gross floor area (Denver, Colo., pop. 554,636)

• 5 parking spaces for every 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, 1 space for every 6 seats in an accessory auditorium, and 2 spaces for every 3 employees on the maximum shift. (DeKalb County, Ill., pop. 88,969)

• 1 space per 500 square feet of floor area (Grants Pass, Ore., pop. 23,003)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 125 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

real estate office (see also **temporary office building for construction/real estate**)

• 1 parking space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area (Redding, Calif., pop. 80,865)

• 1 space for each 200 square feet of floor area, plus 1 space for each employee (Sugar Creek Township, Ohio, pop. 3,894)

• 3.5 per 1,000 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)

recording studio (see **broadcasting studio; production studio, radio recording and television studio**)

[Editor's note: for all recreation uses, see also **amusement enterprise** uses; **athletic field; ball field; court** uses; **health club; park** uses]

recreation facility

• 1 per 4 occupants or, in the case of a nonstructural facility, 1 per 4 persons the facility is intended to accommodate (Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 auto spaces (Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054)

recreation facility, commercial

• 1 space for each 4 seats or 4-person capacity, or as adjusted by the zoning administrator as part of the conditional use permit, not to exceed a 30 percent reduction (Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598)

• 1 space per 100 square feet of recreation area (Kennewick, Wash., pop. 54,693)

• 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor, building, or ground area, or: 1 space for each 4 seats or facilities available for patron use, whichever . . . is the greatest (Spalding County, Ga., pop. 58,417)

recreation facility, commercial and private

- 1 space for each 4 seats or 4-person capacity, or as adjusted by the zoning administrator as part of the conditional use permit, not to exceed a 30 percent reduction (*Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)

Minimum: 1.5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 10 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

recreation facility, commercial indoor

- 1 parking space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396*)

recreation facility, commercial outdoor

- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 parking space for each 600 square feet of site area accessible to the public, exclusive of the parking area (*Plainfield, Ind., pop. 18,396*)

recreation facility, indoor

- 1 space for each 4 persons in designed capacity (*Jacksonville, N.C., pop. 66,715*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 space for every 5 seats or 1 space for every 5 persons of maximum occupancy capacity of building or assembly place, whichever is greater specifically listed on this schedule (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)
- 1 space for each 125 square feet of floor (*Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,640*)
- 1 per 150 square feet of rink, court, or other recreation area (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)
- 1 per 50 square feet (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

recreation facility, outdoor

- 1 space for each 4 persons in designed capacity (*Jacksonville, N.C., pop. 66,715*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet, plus 1 space for every 2 employees (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)

recreation vehicle (RV) park (see also **campground**)

- 1 per recreational vehicle space not including parking space for RV (*El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929*)
- 1 space per vehicle (*St. Cloud, Minn., pop. 59,107*)
- 1 per each unit, plus 1 guest space for every 10 recreational vehicle sites, plus 1 space for each employee (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)

- 1 per camp space (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

- 1 space for recreation vehicle stall, plus 1 space for each 2 employees (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)

- 1.1 spaces for each recreational vehicle space (*Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045*)

recreation vehicle (RV) sales establishment (see also **camper sales and services establishment; trailer sales and rental establishment**)

- 1 space per 2,000 square feet of sales area (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 1,000 square feet of outside sales per display area (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 2,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 5 off-street parking spaces for the first 5,000 square feet of net lot area, or fractional part thereof and 1 parking space for each additional 500 square feet of net lot area so used. These spaces shall be reserved for customer and employee parking only, and shall be labeled as such (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)

rectory (see also **dwelling** uses; **parsonage**)

- 1 per dwelling unit (*Cambridge, Mass., pop. 101,355*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834; Schaumburg, Ill., pop. 75,386*)
- 2 spaces per house (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)

recycling center (see also **composting facility**)

- As approved by conditional use permit, but not less than 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area up to 20,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 2,000 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 20,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per employee (*Sunnyvale, Calif., 131,760*)
- 1 space for each employee, plus 1 space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1 per 10,000 square feet of lot area, plus 1 per company vehicle (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 space per employee on the major shift, plus a sufficient number of spaces to accommodate all persons who may be at the establishment at any 1 time under normal operating conditions (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)
- 1 per 500 square feet, minimum of 5 (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)
- 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 5,000 square feet of outside storage area (*Concord, N.H., pop. 40,687*)

- 1 per each 1,000 square feet of processing space, excluding outside storage areas; or, 1 per each 2 employees (maximum on-duty at day or night), whichever is greater, plus the applicable standard for each nonprocessing use with a minimum of 4 (*Carrollton, Tex., pop. 109,576*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of office space, plus 1 space per 250 square feet of warehouse and maintenance area, plus 1 space per 10,000 square feet (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)
- 5 spaces or 1 space per 500 square feet of enclosed area (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per employee of largest shift
 - Maximum:* 1.5 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

recycling collection, drop-off

- 1 per recycle collection container (*Charleston County S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 2 spaces per station (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

recycling plant (see also **composting facility; industrial** uses)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of office space, plus 1 space per employee (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

religious institution (see **chapel; church; convent; monastery; mosque; religious retreat; seminary; synagogue; temple**)**religious retreat** (see also **convent/monastery; seminary**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834; Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)
- 1 space per 3 beds (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per employee, plus 1 space per vehicle parked on premises, plus 1 space per 4 visitors (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)

repair service establishment

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area plus repair services (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet of gross floor area (*St. Helens, Ore., pop. 10,019*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 500 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

research laboratory

- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818*)

- 1 space per 250 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 per each 1,250 square feet of gross floor area (*Kansas City, Mo., pop. 441,545*)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)
- 1 per 300 square feet of office area, plus 1 per 500 square feet of other areas or 1 per employee of largest work-shift, whichever is greater, plus 3 for visitors (*Collier County, Fla., pop. 251,377*)
- 1 per 400 square feet (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 1 space for each 23.2 square meters (250 square feet) of gross floor area (*Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598*)
- 1.4 per employee (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)
- 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Lakewood, Colo., pop. 144,126*)
- 2 parking spaces for each 3 employees on the maximum working shift, plus space to accommodate all trucks and other vehicles used in connection therewith (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet above first 2,400 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

Minimum: 3 spaces per 100 square feet of floor area
Maximum: 3.8 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

research park (see also **industrial park; office park**)

- 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Lakewood, Colo., pop. 144,126*)

residential care facility (see **elderly housing; residential care facility**)**resort**

- 1 parking space for each 1 guest room or dwelling unit (*Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705*)
- 1 per 2 members, plus spaces required each accessory use (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 for each 2 persons employed, plus 1 per guest room (*Pima County, Ariz., pop. 843,746*)
- 1.75 spaces per dwelling unit (*Destin, Fla., pop. 11,119*)

resort hotel (see also **hotel**; **time-share unit**)

- At least 1 off-street parking space per guest room for the first 500 guest rooms in any establishment. In addition, 1 off-street parking space shall be provided and maintained per 2 guest rooms in excess of 500 guest rooms in any establishment. 1 off-street parking space shall be provided and maintained per 4 guest rooms in excess of 1,000 guest rooms in any establishment (*Mesquite, Nev., pop. 9,389*)
- 1 per guest room up to 500, plus 1 per 2 guest rooms over 500 up to 1,000, plus 1 per 4 guest rooms over 1,000, plus 6 per 1,000 square feet for all areas accessible to the public except convention facilities and areas not accessible to the public; 1 per 1,000 square feet for convention facilities and areas not accessible to the public (*Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365*)
- 1 parking space for every 60 square feet of usable public floor area of restaurants, dining rooms, bars and dancing areas and places where the public is served, with an additional 20 percent for employee parking. 1 parking space for every 400 square feet of usable floor area, for commercial accessory uses. For places of public assembly, 1 space for every 5 seats, if seats are fixed or 1 space for 50 square feet of general assembly area (*Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705*)

restaurant (see also **café**; **cafeteria**)

- 1 space for each 4 seats provided for patron use (*Savannah, Ga., pop. 131,510*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775*)
- 1 space per 4 seats or 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area, including outside seating (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)

- 1 space per 100 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 parking space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area or 1 space for every 4 seats based upon the capacity of the fixed or movable seating area, whichever is greater (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 1 per 150 square feet for first 2,500 square feet, plus 1 per 100 square feet over 2,500 square feet (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)
- 1 space per 75 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 per 100 square feet of customer service area (*Henderson, Nev., 175,381*)
- 1 space per 3-person capacity in dining area (*Kearney, Nebr., pop. 27,431*)
- 1 space for every 3 seats under maximum seating arrangement (minimum of 5 spaces) (*Farmers Branch, Tex., pop. 27,508*)
- 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area, sale or consumption of food or beverage but not less than 10 spaces for each such establishment (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1 parking space per 2 seats based on the legal seating capacity of the facility (including seasonal outdoor seating), plus 1 space for each employee on the largest shift, plus 1 space per 100 square feet of function space not designed for eating, plus 1 space for each 6 square feet of waiting area (*Bellingham, Mass., pop. 15,314*)
- 7.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Middleburg, Va., pop. 632*)
Minimum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 40 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)



restaurant

Outside dining area subject to same requirements as indoor dining. Otherwise:

Minimum: 1 space for each 125 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 75 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 125 square feet above first 2,400 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 75 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

Minimum: 1 per 4 seats

Maximum: 1 per 2.5 seats (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

Minimum: 8 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 19.1 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 1,000 square feet floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

restaurant, carry-out

- 1 parking space for each 250 square feet where expressly allowed by a variance approved in accordance with Section 17350 (*Santa Clarita Calif., pop. 151,088*)



carry-out restaurant

- 1 for each employee and 1 for each (with no eating on premises) 60 square feet of usable floor area with a minimum of 4 spaces (*East China Township, Mich., pop. 3,630*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 125 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term: 4, or 1 per 50 seats (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

restaurant, drive-in (see also *drive-in use, not otherwise specified*)

- 1 per 50 square feet of floor; minimum of 12 (*Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,640*)
- 1 off-street parking space per each forty (40) square feet of non-automobile dining or drinking area shall

include all the floor area, except restrooms, kitchens, sculleries, storage, and equipment areas (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)

- 3 spaces for each 9.3 square meters (100 square feet) of gross floor area (*Palo Alto, Calif., pop. 58,598*)

restaurant, drive-thru (see *restaurant, fast food*)

restaurant, fast-food (see also *drive-thru use, not otherwise specified*)

- 1 per 100 square feet, plus 3 stacking spaces for drive-thru window (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)



fast-food restaurant

- 1 space per 75 square feet; 1 space per 100 square feet if no customer service per dining area; minimum of 10 spaces required (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 parking space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet (*Columbia Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 per 75 square feet of customer service or dining area; 1 per 200 square feet if no customer service or dining area, plus staking spaces (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)
- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of leasable area, plus 1 parking space for each 4 seats provided for patron use. There shall also be 160 linear feet of space for off-street vehicle queuing for each service lane or service window, of which a minimum of 100 linear feet shall be located between the street right-of-way and the first service window or order board. Provided that for drive-thru establishments with fewer than 24 seats, a minimum of 200 linear feet for vehicle queuing spaces shall be provided for a single service lane or order station and a total of an additional 160 linear feet of queuing space for each additional service lane or order board. A minimum of 120 linear feet for vehicle queuing shall be located between the street right-of-way and the initial order station. All queuing shall be contained on private property and shall not be allowed on the public. (*Savannah, Ga., pop. 131,510*)
- Minimum:* 1 per 3.5 seats
- Maximum:* 1 per 2 seats (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

Minimum: 6 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 12.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 1,000 square feet (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

restaurant, sit down (see *restaurant*)

retail sales establishment, bulk merchandise (see also *wholesale establishment* uses)

- A minimum of 5 and a maximum of 7 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, depending upon the nature of the specific project (*Redondo Beach, Calif., pop. 63,261*)

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Las Cruces, N.Mex., pop. 74,267*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 3 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

retail showroom (see also *interior decorating showroom*)

- 1 space for each 500 square feet of showroom per display area, plus 1 space for each employee; additional parking required for associated warehouse area (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1 per 2,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Washington, N.C., pop. 9,583*)

retail use, unless otherwise specified (see also *commercial use, unless otherwise specified*)

- Less than 50,000 square feet: 1 for each 200 square feet of gross floor area; between 50,001 and 100,000 square feet: 1 for each 250 square feet of gross floor area; Between 100,001 and 400,000 square feet: 1 for each 300 square feet of gross floor area; more than 400,000 square feet: 1 for each 350 square feet of gross floor area (*Clinton Township, Mich., pop. 95,648*)
- Retail sales establishment under 150,000 square feet: 1 space per 200 square feet. Retail sales establishment 150,000 square feet or greater: 1 space per 300 square feet (*Johnson County, Ind., pop. 115,209*)
- 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*; *Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,640*; *Door County, Wisc., pop. 27,961*)

- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per employee (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)

- 1 parking space per 250 square feet of floor area (*Miami County, Kans., pop. 28,351*)

- 1 space for every 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)

- 1 space per 200 square feet net floor area for the first 1,000 square feet, plus 6 spaces per each additional 1,000 square feet. The wholesale component of any industrial, manufacturing, or warehousing facility shall provide parking based on requirements for retail sales establishments. Discount stores, wholesale outlets and “superstores” marketing as wholesale establishments shall provide parking based on requirements for retail sales establishments. (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of floor area used or designed for sales on ground floor, plus 1 space per 300 square feet of floor area used or designed for sales on all other floors, plus 1 space per each 2 employees (*Tega Cay, S.C., pop. 4,044*)

- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of floor area used or designed for sales on ground floor, plus 1 space per 300 square feet of floor area used or designed for sale on all other floors (*Kennett Township, Pa., pop. 6,451*)

- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)

- 5 per 1,000 square feet net floor area for the first 1,000,000 square feet net floor area; 4.5 per 1,000 square feet net floor area for 1,000,001 to 1,500,000 square feet net floor area; 4 per 1,000 square feet net floor area for 1,500,001 or more square feet net floor area per building (*Schaumburg, Ill., pop. 75,386*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet above first 2,400 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 175 square feet (*Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

Minimum: 3.6 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 5.1 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50,000 square feet of gross floor area; short-term: 2, or 1 per 25,000 square feet of

gross floor area; businesses below 3,000 square feet of gross floor area are exempt from bicycle parking requirements (*Jefferson County, Ky.*, pop. 693,604)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.3 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore.*, pop. 41,223)

retirement housing (see also **elderly housing**)

- 0.5 per 1-bedroom unit; 1 per 2-bedroom or larger unit (*Charleston County, S.C.*, pop. 309,969)

- 0.75 per 1-bedroom unit; 1 per 2-bedroom unit; 1.5 per 3-bedroom and larger units (*Charleston County, S.C.*, pop. 309,969)

- 1 space per dwelling unit, an additional 5 percent of the total residents' spaces shall be provided for visitors, plus parking as may be required for accessory uses (*Ormond Beach, Fla.*, pop. 36,301)

- 1 space per 6 beds (*Grants Pass, Ore.*, pop. 23,003)

Minimum: .5 spaces for each dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each 2 employees on maximum shift

Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each dwelling unit, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky.*, pop. 693,604)

Minimum: 0.8 per dwelling

Maximum: 1.25 per dwelling (*Glenville, N.Y.*, pop. 28,183)

riding school (see also **stables**)

- Minimum of 1 parking space per 2 stalls, plus 1 per every 4 seats of spectator seating (*West Hempfield Township, Pa.*, pop. 15,128)

- 1 per 4 stalls (*Henderson, Nev.*, 175,381)

- 1 per 3.5 classroom seats or 1 per every 3 stables (*Eugene, Ore.*, pop. 137,893)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex.*, pop. 1,144,646)

rifle range (see also **archery range; shooting range**)

- A minimum of 5 spaces, plus 1 space per firing position (*Raleigh, N.C.*, pop. 276,093)

- 1 space per station (*Columbia, Mo.*, pop. 84,531; *Provo, Utah*, pop. 105,166)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2,000 square feet of gross land area (*Gurnee, Ill.*, pop. 28,834)

- 2 per target area or 1 per 5 seats, whichever is greater (*Topeka, Kans.*, pop. 122,377)

- 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 3 per 1,000 square feet of gross land area (*Racine, Wisc.*, pop. 81,855)

Indoor:

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Outdoor:

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (*San Antonio, Tex.*, pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 per target area

Maximum: 1.5 per target area (*Glenville, N.Y.*, pop. 28,183)

riverboat gambling establishment (see **gaming, riverboat casino; gaming establishment**)

roadside stand

- 1 per 250 square feet of retail floor area but none required if less than 100 square feet (*Dartmouth, Mass.*, pop. 30,666)

- 3 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C.*, pop. 37,222)

- 4 spaces per establishment (*Ulysses, Kans.*, pop. 5,960)

- 6 spaces per establishment (*Greenbrush Township, Mich.*, pop. 1,499; *Canton, Mich.*, pop. 76,366)

Minimum: 3 spaces

Maximum: 8 spaces (*Glenville, N.Y.*, pop. 28,183)

rodeo

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 4 seats provided (*Gurnee, Ill.*, pop. 28,834; *Dona Ana County, N.Mex.*, pop. 174,682)

- 1 per each 5 seats provided (*Racine, Wisc.*, pop. 81,855)

- 1 per 4 seats (*Bloomington, Ind.*, pop. 69,291)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex.*, pop. 1,144,646)

roller rink (see also **ice rink; recreation facility** uses)

- 0.3 per seat or 1 per 100 square feet (*Hickory, N.C.*, pop. 37,222)

- 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area in the building (*Plainfield, Ind.*, pop. 18,396)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Provo, Utah*, pop. 105,166)

- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Columbia, Miss.*, pop. 6,603)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of skating area (*Raleigh, N.C.*, pop. 276,093)

- 1 space for each 3 seats; or 1 space for each 50 square feet of rink area (*Coconino County, Ariz.*, pop. 18,617)

- 1 per 4 seats of capacity (*East Greenwich, R.I.*, pop. 12,948; *Anne Arundel County, Md.*, pop. 489,656)

- 6 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Genoa Township, Mich.*, pop. 15,901)

Minimum: 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 7 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex.*, pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area
Maximum: 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 150 square feet of skating area

Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of skating area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

rooming house (see also **boarding house**; **lodging house**)

- At least 1 parking space for each of the first 40 individual guest rooms or suites; 1 additional parking space for every 2 guest rooms or suites thereafter (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)
- 1.5 spaces for each sleeping room (*Cocoa Beach, Fla., pop. 12,482*)
- 2 spaces, plus 1 space for each room for rent (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 2 parking spaces for each 3 persons for whom sleeping accommodations are provided (*St. Louis Park, Minn., pop. 44,126*)

Minimum: 0.3 per room

Maximum: 1 per room (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: .75 spaces for each bedroom

Maximum: 1.5 spaces for each bedroom (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

rowhouse (see also **dwelling** uses; **townhouse**)

- 2 per dwelling unit (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)

Minimum: 1 per unit

Maximum: 2 per unit (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

S

sales office for model home (see *model home sales unit*)

salvage yard (see *automobile salvage yard; junk yard*)

sand and gravel operation (see *quarry*)

sanitarium/sanitorium (see also *clinic; convalescent center; health care facility; hospital*)

- 1 space per 2.25 beds. (*Sunnyvale, Calif., pop. 131,760*)
- 1 space per bed for first 100 beds; 1 space per 2 beds for next 100 beds; 1 space per 4 beds thereafter (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 space per 2 beds, plus 1.5 spaces per 1 emergency room bed (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 for each 3 beds (*Dansville, N.Y., pop. 4,832*)
- 2.37 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
 - Minimum:* 0.5 space per bed based on maximum capacity
 - Maximum:* 0.6 space per bed based on maximum capacity (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 1 space for each 6 beds
 - Maximum:* 1 space for each 2 beds (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 3 beds
 - Maximum:* 1 per 2 beds (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 20 beds for first 100 units; 1 per 40 beds thereafter. (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

sauna bath (see also *bathhouse; health spa*)

- 1 per each 3 patrons based on maximum occupancy as established by local, county or state fire, building or health codes, whichever is greater, plus 1 space per employee at peak shift, plus such space as required for affiliated uses such as but not limited to restaurants, bars, pro shops, satellite therapy services, and the like (*Beverly Hills, Calif., pop. 33,784*)
- 1 parking space for each 3 persons allowed within the maximum occupancy load as established by local, county or state fire, building or health codes, plus 1 space per employee. In those instances where memberships are provided for, not less than 1 space per each 5 memberships shall be provided, plus 1 space per employee or 1 space for each 2 clothing lockers,

plus 1 space per employee whichever is the larger (*South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036*)

- 1 parking space for each 3 persons allowed within the maximum occupancy load as established by local, county or state fire, building or health codes, plus 1 space per employee. In those instances where memberships are provided for, not less than 1 space per each 4 memberships shall be provided, plus 1 space per employee (*Wixom, Mich., pop. 13,263*)

sawmill (see also *industrial use, unless otherwise specified; lumberyard; paper products manufacturing establishment*)

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per commercial vehicle, plus 1 per 400 square feet of floor area (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)

school (see *educational facilities*)

second-hand store (see also *antique shop; consignment clothing store; pawn shop*)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 for each 300 square feet of floor area or 5 spaces, whichever is greater, plus 1 for each business vehicle (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
 - Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per employee of largest shift
 - Maximum:* 1.25 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

self-storage facility (see also *miniwarehouse*)

- Minimum of 5 additional spaces or 1 space per 100 storage units, whichever is greater (*Jupiter, Fla., pop. 39,328*)
- 1 space per 20 rental units, plus 2 spaces for the office; rows between storage buildings shall be designed to allow for simultaneous vehicle parking and passage (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 space per 75 storage bays; minimum of 3 spaces (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 parking space for every 2,000 square feet of storage space (*Santa Clarita, Calif., pop. 151,088*)
- 1 per 5 storage bays or 1 per 1,000 square feet, whichever produces more spaces (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)
- 1 space per 900 square feet of gross floor area (*Mesa, Ariz., pop. 396,375*)
 - Minimum:* 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area
 - Maximum:* 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area
 (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 40 storage units (Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223)

seminary (see also **convent/monastery; religious retreat**)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area (Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834)

senior center (see also **community center**)

Minimum: 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 2.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

servant quarters (see **accessory structure**)

service station (see **automobile maintenance, quick service establishment; automobile repair service establishment; gas station; motor vehicle repair service establishment**)

sewage treatment facility (see also **utility facility**)

- A parking area equal to one-fourth of the gross floor area in all structures containing the use by right (Denver, Colo., pop. 554,636)
- 1 per vehicle normally required to service each facility (York, Pa., pop. 40,862)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees, plus parking spaces in adequate number, as determined by the zoning administrator, to serve the public (Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054)
- 1 space for each 3 employees of the maximum working shift, plus 1 space for each 3 company vehicles using the site (Kings County, Calif., pop. 129,461)
- 1 per employee (Gaithersburg, Md., pop. 52,613)
- 1 per 400 square feet devoted to office use, plus 1 per 800 square feet devoted to other uses (Noblesville, Ind., 28,590)
- 1 per employee (Hillsborough, County, Fla., pop. 998,948)
- 1 for every 1,000 square feet (Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285)
- 2.50 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Rapid City, S.Dak., pop. 59,607)

Minimum: 1 per employee of largest shift

Maximum: 1.25 per employee of largest shift
 (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

shelter (see also **homeless shelter; social service facility**)

- 1 space for each 4 persons (St. Cloud, Minn., pop. 22,652, which uses the term "temporary shelter")
- 1 for every 3 employees, plus 1 for every facility vehicle (Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285, which uses the term "special assistance shelter")
- 1 space for every 4 residents, plus 1 space per 2 employees (Wayne, Nebr., pop. 5,583, which uses the term "domestic shelter")
- 1 per 400 net gross floor area (York, Pa., pop. 40,862, which uses the term "emergency shelter")
- 1 per 200 square feet of floor area (El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929)

shipyard (see **boat manufacturing facility**)

shoe repair (see also **commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per each 330 square feet of floor area (Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893)
- 1 for each 800 square feet of usable floor area. (For that floor area used in processing, 1 additional space shall be provided for each 2 persons employed therein.) (South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834)
- 1 parking space for each 600 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 3 spaces (Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,68)
- 3 parking spaces, or 1 parking space for each 600 feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater (San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
 (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

shooting range (see also **archery range; rifle range**)

- 1 for every 1,000 square feet (Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285)
- 1 space per range position, plus 1 space per 200 square feet of indoor meeting area (San Diego, Calif., pop. 1,223,400)

shooting range, indoor (see also **archery range; rifle range**)

- 1 parking space per 250 square feet of gross floor area, or fractional part thereof. Office, retail, restaurant

and other areas in conjunction therewith shall have parking spaces provided as otherwise contained in this article (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)

- 1 per firing lane, plus 1 per per employee on maximum shift (*Las Cruces, N.Mex., pop. 74,267*)
- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 2 spaces per shooting point (*Holladay, Utah, pop. 14,561*)

- 2 per target area or 1 per 5 seats, whichever is greater (*Topeka, Kans., pop. 122,377*)

shopping center

- At least 4.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area. Parking demand for restaurants and theaters located within the center will be added to the shopping center minimum parking requirements (*Cottage Grove, Minn., pop. 30,582*)



shopping center

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

shooting range, outdoor (see also *archery range; rifle range*)

- A minimum of 5 spaces, plus 1 space per firing position (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2,000 square feet of gross land area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 2 per target area or 1 per 5 seats, whichever is greater (*Topeka, Kans., pop. 122,377*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

shooting range, trap or skeet (see also *archery range; rifle range*)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2,000 square feet of gross land area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

- At least 200,000 square feet of gross floor area: 1 per 250 square feet of gross leasable area (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)
- Centers between 25,000 to 50,000 square feet: 50 spaces required per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area; 50,001 to 200,000 square feet: 4.75 spaces required per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area; 200,001 to 600,000 square feet: 4.50 spaces required per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area; 600,001 to 750,000 square feet: 4.75 spaces required per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area; 750,001 square feet and larger: 50 spaces required per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area (*Albemarle County, Va., pop. 79,236*)
- First 200,000 square feet of gross floor area: 1 space per 250 square feet; more than 200,000 square feet of gross floor area: 1 space per 200 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- If over 35,000 square feet of gross floor area: 1 space for every 300 square feet of gross floor area; if 35,000 square feet or less of gross floor area: 1 space for every 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Thomasville, Ga., pop. 18,162*)

- Less than 20,000 square feet: 1 per 180 square feet; 20,000 to 50,000 square feet: 1 per 200 square feet; greater than 50,000 square feet: 1 per 225 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- Less than 200,000 square feet: 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Noblesville, Ind., 28,590*)
- Less than 250,000 square feet: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area in main building(s) (excluding theaters), plus parking as required for outparcels or theaters. More than 250,000 square feet: 1,250 spaces, plus 1 per 225 square feet of gross floor area above 250,000 square feet (*Guilford County, N.C., pop. 421,048*)
- Less than 50,000 square feet: 1 for each 200 square feet of gross floor area; between 50,000 and 100,000 square feet: 1 for each 250 square feet of gross floor area; between 100,001 and 400,000 square feet: 1 for each 300 square feet of gross floor area; more than 400,000 square feet: 1 for each 350 square feet of gross floor area (*Clinton Township, Mich., pop. 95,648*)
- Shopping center under 150,000 square feet: 1 space per 250 square feet; shopping center 150,000 square feet or greater 1 space per 300 square feet (*Johnson County, Ind., pop. 115,209*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space for every 250 square feet of gross floor area (including all above-ground and below-ground floors) of building in the entire shopping center containing 25,000 to 599,999 square feet of gross floor area of building containing in excess of 599,999 square feet up to 1,199,999 square feet of gross floor area of building containing in excess of 1,199,999 square feet of gross floor area of building (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 for each 225 square feet of gross floor area (no exclusions) for all buildings or uses in the center, except that individual restaurants over 3,500 square feet of gross floor area shall meet parking requirements in Section 27.64.160(9)(c) and (f) (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 1 parking space for each 275 square feet of gross floor area (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
- 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (centers up to 500,000 square feet; 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area (centers over 500,000 square feet) (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

If less than 15,000 net square feet:

Minimum: 5 spaces per 1,000 net square feet
Maximum: 5.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet

If between 15,000 and 400,000 net square feet:

Minimum: 4 spaces per 1,000 net square feet
Maximum: 4.5 spaces per 1,000 net square feet

Between 400,000 and 600,000 net square feet:

Minimum: 4 spaces per 1,000 net square feet
Maximum: 5 spaces per 1,000 net square feet

More than 600,000 square feet:

Minimum and Maximum: 5 spaces per 1,000 net square feet (*Bellevue, Wash., pop. 109,569*)

A primarily commercial development that includes 1 or more retail uses. The total gross leasable area must be in excess of 50,000 square feet, in 1 or more buildings, located on 1 or more lots which are designed and laid out to function as an interrelated development, as evidenced by both shared drive-ways and common parking areas. Less than 400,000 square feet of gross leasable area:

Minimum: 4 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area

Maximum: 5 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area

Between 400,000 and 600,000 square feet of gross leasable area:

Minimum: 4.5 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area

Maximum: 5.5 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area

Greater than 600,000 square feet of gross leasable area:

Minimum: 5 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area

Maximum: 6 spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area

Minimum: Any use or group of uses located within a shopping center as defined herein shall have the option of meeting the parking requirements for the individual uses within the shopping center or the requirements for a shopping center, except that the minimum parking requirements for restaurants and movie theaters should be calculated independently.

Maximum: Any use or group of uses located within a shopping center as defined herein shall have the option of meeting the parking requirements for the individual uses within the shopping center or the requirements for a shopping center, except that the maximum number of parking spaces permitted for restaurants and movie theaters should be calculated independently (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicles spaces which are: 1 per 250 square feet for [centers smaller than] 15,000 square feet; 1 per 225 square feet for [centers between] 400,000 to 600,000 square feet; 1 per 200 square feet for [centers larger than] 600,000 square feet, plus; 1 per 200 square feet, plus 1 per 4 seats for [centers greater than] 600,000 square feet with theater. (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

shopping center, regional

- A center with at least 500,000 square feet of gross floor area: 1 per 250 square feet of gross leasable area (*Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)
- 1 per 4 space for each unit, plus 1 space per employee (*Cypress, Calif., pop. 46,229*)
- 1 parking space for each individual sleeping room or bedroom (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)



regional shopping center

- At least 5.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area. Parking demand for restaurants and theaters located within the center will be added to the shopping center minimum parking requirements. (*Cottage Grove, Minn., pop. 30,582*)
- More than 2,000,000 square feet: 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Corvallis, Ore., pop. 49,322*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Lenexa Kans., pop. 40,238*)
- 1 space per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Noblesville, Ind., pop. 28,590; Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666*)
- 3.5 for each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (no exclusions) for all buildings or uses in the center (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa Fla., pop. 303,447*)

short-term rental housing (see also **time-share unit**)

- 0.5 spaces per lock-off (*Steamboat Springs, Colo., pop. 9,815*)
- 2 spaces per bedroom (*Brunswick County, N.C., pop. 73,143*)

sidewalk café (see **café; outdoor seating area**)**single room occupancy (SRO)** (see also **homeless shelter**)

- 1 per every 2.2 rooms. If located within 500 feet of a public transportation stop, 1 per every 4.4 rooms; downtown: 1 per every 4.4 rooms (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)

skateboard facility (see also **recreation facility** uses)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of skating area (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 space per 3 persons based on maximum capacity of site (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of track area on a concrete surface open to the public and spaces for other mixed uses as detailed in this table (*Phoenix, Ariz., pop. 1,321,045*)
- 1 per 200 lineal feet of ramp, plus 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area of buildings used for accessory uses such as snack bars, game rooms, retail, etc. (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 5 people the facility is designed to accommodate at maximum capacity

Maximum: 1 space for each 2 people the facility is designed to accommodate at maximum capacity (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

skating rink, ice or roller (see **ice rink; recreation facility** uses; **roller rink**)**ski resort** (see **recreation facility** uses; **resort**)**slaughterhouse**

- 1 per 1,000 square feet (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)
- 1 per employee during peak employment shift (*Washoe County, Nev., pop. 339,486*)

smoking area

- No parking required for smoking areas that do not have food or alcoholic beverage service. Otherwise, 250 square feet allowed without parking; 251 square feet or more shall be provided parking at the ratio required for the underlying use (*West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716*)

snack bar (see also **cafeteria**; **coffee shop**; **diner**)

- 1 space per 50 square feet of floor area or 1 space for every 2 seats of seating capacity, whichever is greater where snack bar is in association with a principal use. (*Rootstown Township, Ohio, pop. 7,212*)

soccer field (see **ballfield**)**soccer field, indoor** (see also **recreation facility** uses, **indoor**)

- Minimum:* 40 per playing field
- Maximum:* 60 per playing field (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

social service facility (see also **homeless shelter**; **shelter**)

- 1 for each 1,500 square feet of building area, plus 1 per employee per volunteer on the largest shift (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018; Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)

solid waste compost facility (see **composting facility**)**solid waste facility** (see **landfill** uses)**solid waste transfer facility**

- 1 space per 1,000 square feet (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

sorority house (see **fraternity/sorority house**)**spa** (see **health spa**)**sporting goods store** (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- Minimum:* 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
- Maximum:* 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

SRO (see **single room occupancy**)**squash court**

- 3 spaces for each court, plus spaces otherwise required for spectator seating (*University City, Mo., pop. 37,428*)
- 4 off-street parking spaces per court or 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)
- 4 parking spaces shall be provided for each court, plus additional spaces as may be required herein for affiliated uses as retail stores, restaurants, etc. (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

stables (see also **riding school**)

- A parking area equal to 50 percent of the covered area of the stable (*Biloxi, Miss, pop. 50,644*)
- 1 space for each employee, plus 1 space for each 4 stalls (*Coconino County, Ariz., pop. 18,617*)
- 1 per 5 stalls (*El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929; Henderson, Nev., 175,381; Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 2 stalls (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093; Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each horse boarded at the facility

Maximum: 3 spaces for each horse boarded at the facility (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 4 stables

Maximum: 1 per 2.5 stables (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

stadium

- 1 space per 4 seats or 10 spaces per 1,000 square feet with minimum of 20 spaces (*Bridgeport, Conn., pop. 139,529*)
- 1 space per 4 seats (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 per 4 fixed seats, or 1 per 75 square feet of seating area if no fixed seats (*Rohnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236*)
- 1 space per each 4 fixed seats, or 1 space per 4 persons, based on maximum capacity (*State College, Pa., pop. 38,420*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 4 seats provided (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 0.3 spaces per seat or 6 linear feet of bench seating

Maximum: 0.4 spaces per seat or 5 linear feet of bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 4 seats or 4 people accommodated at maximum capacity

Maximum: 1 space for each 2.5 seats or 2.5 people accommodated at maximum capacity (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 40 seats or 60 linear feet of bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term: 8, or 1 per 500 seats (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 seats or 40 feet of bench (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

stockyard (see also **agricultural-related industry; slaughterhouse**)

- 1 per employee (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)
- 1 space per 400 square feet of office space (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)
- 1 space per employee on largest shift (*Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007; Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)
- 1 space per 5,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Corvallis, Ore., pop. 49,322*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

storage yard (see also **outdoor storage area**)

- 5 off-street parking spaces for the first 5,000 square feet of net lot area, or fractional part thereof, and 1 parking space for each additional 500 square feet of net lot area so used. These spaces shall be reserved for

- 1 space per 300 square feet (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet of floor area, plus 1 per each additional 100,000 square feet of floor area (*Tulsa, Okla., pop. 393,049*)
- 1 per 2 employees (*Longmont, Colo., pop. 71,093*)
- 5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

supermarket (see also **grocery store; shopping center** uses)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of useable floor area (*Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056; Columbia, Miss., pop. 6,603*)
- 1 parking space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 1 space for every 200 square feet floor area gross (including all above-ground and below-ground floors) (*Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)



supermarket

customer and employee parking only, and shall be labeled as such. (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)

storefront church (see **church**)**strip development** (see also **shopping center** uses)

- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447*)

student housing (see also **dormitory; fraternity/sorority**)**substance abuse treatment facility** (see also **group home; halfway house**)

- 1 space per 100 square feet of gross floor area provided the total of such off-street parking spaces, when used together, shall not be less than the sum of the various uses computed separately. (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)

- 1 parking space for each 100 square feet of floor area used for retail sales for the first 5,000 square feet and 1 space for each 200 square feet of retail area above 5,000 square feet (*Staunton, Va., pop. 23,853*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet of sales area. Where part of a shopping center containing an additional 50,000 square feet or more of retail space, this requirement shall be considered to be met through compliance with the overall shopping center requirements (*Downington Borough, Pa., pop. 7,589*)
- 3.42 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Helena, Mont., pop. 25,780*)

Minimum: 2.9 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 3.7 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.33 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 200 square feet (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

swap meet (see also **flea market**)

- 1 per 500 square feet of vendor area (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)

swimming pool

- 1 space per 100 square feet of pool area (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166; Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,093*)
- 1 space per 50 square feet of water area (*Alameda, Calif., pop. 72,259*)
- 1 space per 3 persons based on maximum capacity of site (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)
- 1 per 75 square feet of the area devoted to recreational activity and to spectators (*Orville, Ohio, pop. 8,551*)
- 1 space for each 75 square feet of pool area, including patio areas, plus spaces otherwise required for spectator seating (*University City, Mo., pop. 37,428*)
- 1 for each 100 square feet of water surface, plus 1 stall for each 250 square feet of office, but not less than 10 stalls for any such use (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 1 space per 4 persons lawfully permitted in the pool at 1 time, plus 1 space per employee (*Smithfield, Va., pop. 6,324*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 100 square feet of water surface area, plus 1 space for each 50 square feet of site area used for spectator seating

Maximum: 1 space for each 60 square feet of water surface area, plus 1 space for each 30 square feet of site area used for spectator seating (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

synagogue (see also **temple**)

- 0.25 per each seat or 18 inches of linear bench (*Rapid City, S.Dak., pop. 59,607*)
- 1 space per 5 seats (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats based upon maximum seating capacity or at least 1 space or every 10 lineal feet of bench seating (*Franklin County, Wash., 49,347*)
- 1 per 4-5 seats (*Grand Chute, Wisc., pop. 18,392*)
- 1 space per 4 seats in main unit of worship (*Wayne, Nebr., pop. 5,583*)

Minimum: 0.3 spaces per seat or 1 space per 6 linear feet of bench seating in sanctuary

Maximum: 0.6 spaces per seat or 1 space per 4.5 linear feet of bench seating in sanctuary (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per 8 seats

Maximum: 1 per 1.5 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Where permanent seats installed:

Minimum: 1 space for each 3 seats in the sanctuary or primary assembly area

Maximum: 125 percent the minimum number of spaces required.

Where no permanent seats provided:

Minimum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of seating area in the sanctuary or primary assembly area

When calculating the required parking for this use, one shall consider all uses associated with the primary use on the site and their hours of operation and peak hours of usage to determine the minimum number of parking spaces needed to adequately serve all uses associated with the primary use.

Maximum: 125 percent the minimum number of spaces required (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 40 seats or 1 space per 60 linear feet of bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 seats in main assembly area (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 3 seats (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

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tailor shop (see also **clothing repair or service shop; commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area (*Laguna Beach, Calif., pop. 23,727*)
- 1 parking space for each 600 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 3 spaces (*Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 per each 330 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 per 300 square feet (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 3 parking spaces, or 1 parking space for each 600 feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater (*San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 3 spaces
Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

tanning salon

- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 1 per 400 square feet (*Fort Wayne, Ind., pop. 205,727*)
- 1 per 330 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Laguna Beach, Calif., pop. 23,727*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758*)

tattoo parlor/body-piercing studio (see also **head shop**)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)

- 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)
- 2 spaces per tattoo or body piercing artist (*Knoxville, Tenn., pop. 173,890*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

tavern (see **bar**)

taxi cab service (see also **limousine service**)

- 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet excluding service bays (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 2 service bays (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,61*)
- 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Yakima, Wash., pop. 71,845*)
- 1 space for dispatcher and 1.5 spaces per taxicab (*Grants Pass, Ore., pop. 23,003*)
- 1 per employee, plus 1 per vehicle that provides service (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 1 parking space for each vehicle used in the business, plus 1 for each employee (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1.5 parking spaces per taxicab (*Birmingham, Mich., pop. 19,291*)
- 5, plus 1 per 100 square feet of waiting space (*Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889*)

taxidermy establishment

- 1 space for each 300 square feet of floor area (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)
- 1 space for each 400 square feet of floor area (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each employee (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

tea room (see also **cafe; coffee house**)

- 10 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896*)

teen club (see also **dance hall; night club; youth center**)

- 1 space per 100 square feet (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)

- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Myers, Fla., pop. 48,208*)
- 1 space for every 3 persons that the establishment is designed to accommodate (*Las Vegas, Nev., pop. 478,434*)

telegraph office

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 500 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896; Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

telco hotel (see also **telecommunications facility**)

- commercial districts: 1 space per 1,800 square feet; industrial districts: 1 space per 3,000 square feet (*Washington, D.C., pop. 572,059*)
- 1 per 250 square feet of office / meeting / technician work space, plus 1 per employee, plus 1 per 1,000 square feet of space devoted to computer equipment space (*San Jose, Calif., pop. 894,943*)
- 1 parking space for each 6,000 square feet of space dedicated exclusively to telecom web-hosting equipment (requirement does not include employees) (*Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764*)

telecommunications facility

- a parking area equal to one-tenth the gross floor area in all structures containing the use by right (*Denver, Colo., pop. 554,636*)
- 1 stall per 300 square feet of building, plus 1 space for each company-owned vehicle (*Ogden, Utah, pop. 77,226*)
- 2 spaces (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)

telemarketing office (see also **call center; market research service; office use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (*Norcross, Ga., pop. 8,410; North Ogden, Utah, pop. 15,026*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet (*Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890*)
- 1 per each employee of the shift having the greatest number of employees (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1 space per 150 square feet of gross floor area, or 1 space per employee on the highest shift, whichever is greater (*Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 1 parking space is required per 100 square feet (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)
- 1 space for each 75 square feet of space. (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 5-8 spaces, 1,000 square feet of floor area devoted to telemarketers work stations (*Arlington, Tex., pop. 332,969*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 125 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

telephone exchange building (see also **telecommunications facility**)

- 1 space for every 5,000 square feet of floor area (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 space for each 2,000 square feet of floor area (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)
- 1 space per employee on the maximum shift, plus 1 space per stored vehicle (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each person employed on the premises, plus 1 space for each 5,000 square feet of floor area which is not devoted to electrical or transmission equipment (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 per every 2 employees on maximum shift, plus 1 per each vehicle owned or operated by use (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 1 for every 1 employee on the largest working shift (*South Lyon, Mich., pop. 10,036*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758*)

television studio (see also **broadcasting studio; production studio; radio, recording, and television studio**)

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 1 per 2 employees (*Baltimore, Md., pop. 651,154*)
- 1 per 1,500 square feet (*Honolulu, Hawaii, pop. 371,657*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (minimum of 4 spaces), plus parking equal to 30 percent of the capacity of persons of the studio audience (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space for each 75 square feet of space (*Duncanville, Tex., pop. 36,081*)
- 1.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per employee of largest shift

Maximum: 1.25 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

Minimum: 2 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift

Maximum: 5 spaces, plus 1 space for each employee on maximum shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

temple (see also **synagogue**)

- In the central business district, no requirement; in all other districts, 1 parking space for each 4 seats in the main auditorium (*Sioux Falls, S.Dak., pop. 123,975*)



temple

- 1 per 20 seats (*Baltimore, Md., pop. 651,154*)
- 1 space for each 10 seats in main auditorium (*Jefferson Parish, La., pop. 455,466*)
- 1 space per 5 seats (*Columbia, Mo., pop. 84,531*)
- 1 space for each 4 seats based upon maximum seating capacity or at least 1 space for every 10 lineal feet of bench seating (*Franklin County, Wash., pop. 49,347*)
- 1 space per 4 seats in main unit of worship (*Wayne, Nebr., pop. 5,583; Oklahoma City, Okla., pop. 506,132*)
- 1 parking space for each 8 seats in the main auditorium (*Duluth, Minn., pop. 86,918*)

Minimum: 0.3 spaces per seat or 1 space per 6 linear feet of bench seating in sanctuary

Maximum: 0.6 spaces per seat or 1 space per 4.5 linear feet of bench seating in sanctuary (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per 8 seats

Maximum: 1 per 1.5 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Where permanent seats installed:

Minimum: 1 space for each 3 seats in the sanctuary or primary assembly area

Maximum: 125 percent the minimum number of spaces required.

Where no permanent seats provided:

Minimum: 1 space for each 50 square feet of seating area in the sanctuary or primary assembly area. When calculating the required parking for this use, one shall consider all uses associated with the primary use on the site and their hours of operation and peak hours of usage to determine the minimum number of parking spaces needed to adequately serve all uses associated with the primary use.

Maximum: 125 percent the minimum number of spaces required (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 40 seats or 1 space per 60 linear feet of bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 seats in main assembly area (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 3 seats (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

temporary office building for construction/real estate

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 2 per office within the structure (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)

temporary employment housing (see *migrant agricultural labor housing*)

tennis club

- Parking spaces equal in number to 10 percent of the capacity in persons shall be provided (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 1 space per 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Mesa, Ariz., pop. 369,375*)
- 2 parking spaces per court (*Nags Head, N.C., pop. 2,700*)
- 2 per court, plus 1 per 150 square feet of floor area other than the court, plus 1 per 3 employees (*El Paso, Tex., pop. 563,662*)
- 3 spaces per court (*Las Vegas, Nev., pop. 478,434*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



tennis club

Minimum: 1 space for each 2 employees on maximum shift, plus 4 spaces for each court

Maximum: 1 space for each employee on maximum shift, plus 6 spaces for each court (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 2.5 per court

Maximum: 4 per court (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

tennis court

- Minimum of 1 parking space per 1 per 4 court, plus 1 per employee, plus 50 percent of the spaces normally required for accessory uses (*West Hempfield Township, Pa., pop. 15,128*)
- 2 parking spaces per court (*Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682; Oklahoma City, Okla., pop. 506,132*)
- 3 spaces per court (*Baton Rouge, La., pop. 227,818; El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929; Grand Forks, N.Dak., pop. 49,321*)
- 3 for each court, plus the stalls required for additional uses on the site (*San Mateo, Calif., pop. 92,482*)
- 4 spaces per court or 1 space per 4 spectator seats, whichever is greater (*Clemson, S.C., pop. 11,939*)
- 4 off-street parking spaces per court or 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater (*San Juan Capistrano, Calif., pop. 33,826*)
- 4 parking spaces shall be provided for each court, plus additional spaces as may be required herein for affiliated uses as retail stores, restaurants, etc. (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 4 per court (*Wadsworth, Ohio, pop. 18,437*)
- 5 spaces per court (*Niagara Falls, N.Y., pop. 55,593*)

Minimum: 1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats

Maximum: 1 per 4 seats or 1 per 50 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

terminal (see *airport, freight, marine, passenger, rail, transit, transportation terminal*)

theater (see also *cultural* uses; *movie theater*)

- 750 seats and less: 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area; more than 750 seats: 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable area, plus 3 spaces for each additional 100 seats (*Costa Mesa, Calif., pop. 108,724*)
- 1 parking space for each 6 seats (*Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682*)
- 1 parking space for each 5 seats or 1 parking space for each 35 square feet of assembly area (*Escondido, Calif., pop. 133,559*)
- 1 parking space for each 4 seats in the auditorium (*Nags Head, N.C., pop. 2,700*)
- 1 space for each 28 square feet of seating area (*Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384*)
- 1 space for each 75 square feet of gross floor area used for public assembly (*Mesa, Ariz., pop. 369,375*)
- 1 for each 3 seats (*Orville, Ohio, pop. 8,551*)
- 1 for each 5 seats in the main auditorium (*New Philadelphia, Ohio, pop. 17,056*)
- 1 per 4 seats, or 1 per 90 square feet of the entire facility (*Clark County, Nev., pop. 1,375,365*)
- 1 parking space for each 5 seats or 1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross area, whichever is greater (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)

Minimum: 0.3 spaces per seat or 6 linear feet of bench seating

Maximum: 0.4 space per seat or 5 linear feet of bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 space per seat or 60 linear feet of bench seating (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

theme park (see *amusement park* uses)

thrift store (see *antique shop; consignment clothing store; second-hand store*)

ticket agency (see also **commercial use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per 400 square feet (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

time-share unit (see also **resort hotel; short-term rental housing**)

- within commercial core: 0.7 spaces per accommodation unit; outside commercial core: 0.4 space per accommodation unit, plus 0.1 space per each 100 square feet of gross floor area (*Vail, Colo., pop. 4,531*)
- 1 space per guest room, plus 1 space per 100 square feet of office space. Restaurant and retail sales parking criteria must be met when applicable (*Ormond Beach, Fla., pop. 36,301*)
- 1.5 spaces per each apartment unit, plus 1 per each 10 apartments for guests and staff (*Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018*)
- 1.25 spaces per bedroom for 1-bedroom units; and 1 space per bedroom for 2 or more bedroom units; accessory uses including restaurants in conjunction with the project shall provide additional parking at a ratio established through the use permit process (*Encinitas, Calif., pop. 58,014*)

Minimum: 1 per unit

Maximum: 1.9 per unit (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

tire store and service establishment (see also **automobile repair service establishment**)

- 1 parking space for each 300 square feet of office floor area, plus 1 parking space for each 1,000 square feet of remaining gross building floor area (*Coral Gables, Fla., pop. 42,249*)
- 1 space for each 500 square feet of gross floor area (*Hemet, Calif., pop. 58,812*)



tire store

- 1 per each 660 square feet of floor area (*Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893*)
- 1 parking space for each employee per largest work shift, plus 2 spaces per service bay, (a service bay shall not be considered a parking space), plus 3 customer spaces, plus 1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area devoted to retail sales (*Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870*)
- 1 per 3 peak-shift employees (*Danville, Ill., pop. 33,904*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 400 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 3.5 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Maryland Heights, Mo., pop. 25,756*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels, and retail areas

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels, and retail areas (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

tobacco shop (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 off-street parking space provided for each 200 square feet of gross floor area contained in any structure containing a use by right (*Denver, Colo., pop. 554,636*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per 3 peak-shift employees (*Danville, Ill., pop. 33,904*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646; Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

tot lot (see **play lot**)**tourist home** (see also **bed and breakfast inn**)

- 1 parking space for each unit accommodation (*Tonawanda, N.Y., pop. 16,136*)
- 1 space for each guest bedroom, plus 1 additional space for resident manager (*Jefferson Parish, La., pop. 455,466*)
- 1 space per each guestroom (*Rome, N.Y., pop. 34,950*)
- 1 space for each bedroom or sleeping unit (*Charlottesville, Va., pop. 45,049*)
- 2 spaces, plus 1 space per lodging unit (*Lewiston, Maine, pop. 35,690*)

tourist center (see **visitor's bureau**)

towing service (see also **automobile impound facility**)

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 4,000 square feet of motor vehicle storage area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)

townhouse (see also **condominiums; dwelling** uses)

- 1 space for each dwelling unit (*Jefferson Parish, La., pop. 455,466*)
- 1 per dwelling unit, plus .33 per bedroom (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)
- 2 per dwelling unit (*Cocoa Beach, Fla., pop. 12,482; Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362; El Paso, Tex., pop. 563,662; Pine Bluff, Ark., pop. 55,085*)
- 2 spaces per dwelling unit (*Pine Bluff, Ark., pop. 55,085*)
- 2.5 spaces per dwelling unit (*Baton Rouge, La., pop. 227,818*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

trade school (see **educational facilities, trade school**)**trailer sales and rental establishment** (see also **camper sales and service establishment; recreation vehicle (RV) sales establishment**)

- 1 space per 2,000 square feet of lot supplies (*Escondido, Calif., pop. 133,559*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 2,000 square feet of outdoor sales, display or storage area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)



townhouse

Minimum: 1 per unit
Maximum: 2 per unit (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

toy store (see also **retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 off-street parking space provided for each 200 square feet of gross floor area contained in any structure containing a use by right (*Denver, Colo., pop. 554,636*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758*)
- 5.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Plainfield, Ill., pop. 13,038*)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Batavia, Ill., pop. 23,866; Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855*)

- 1 per 200 square feet of sales office area, 10 spaces minimum (*El Paso, Tex., pop. 563,662*)
- 1 parking space per 1,500 square feet of sales area (*Billings, Mont., pop. 89,847*)
- 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Rome, N.Y., pop. 34,950*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area
Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area
 (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

trails, bike and pedestrian use (see **forest preserve; park** uses; **recreational facility, outdoor**)

transfer station (see *solid waste transfer facility*)

transit station (see *railroad passenger station; transit terminal*)

transit terminal (see also *transportation terminal*)

- a terminal area equal to one-fourth of the gross floor area in all structures containing the use by right (*Denver, Colo., pop. 554,636*)
- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 100 spaces minimum (*Anne Arundel County, Md., pop. 489,656*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
(*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 4 spaces minimum or 10 spaces per acre, whichever is greater.
(*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

transportation terminal (see also *passenger terminal*)

- Adequate number as determined by the planning commission after special study has been performed (*Escondido, Calif., pop. 133,559*)
- Specific requirements shall be determined by the zoning administrator based on requirements for similar uses, location of proposed use, number of employees on largest shift, expected demand and traffic generated by the proposed use, and appropriate traffic engineering and planning criteria and information (*Blacksburg, Va., pop. 39,573*)
- Specific requirements shall be determined by the directors of planning and public works. Requirements shall be based on requirements for similar uses, location of proposed use, expected demand and traffic generated by the proposed use, and appropriate traffic engineering and planning criteria and in-



transit station

transitional housing shelter (see also *homeless shelter; shelter; social service facility*)

- 1 stall per bedroom (*Ogden, Utah, pop. 77,226*)
- 1 for every facility, plus 1 for every 8 beds (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet of floor area, plus 1 per each additional 100,000 square feet of floor area (*Tulsa, Okla., pop. 393,049*)
- 1 space for each 3 dwelling units and 1 space for each 4 rooming units, plus 1 space for each 3 employees on site during the shift that has maximum staffing, plus 1 space for each facility vehicle. (*Oakland, Calif., pop. 399,484*)
- 1 space per employee on the largest shift, plus 1 space for each 5 persons of maximum occupant load (*Healdsburg, Calif., pop. 10,722*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 5 beds
(*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

formation. Determination of requirements may be appealed to the zoning board of appeals (*Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007*)

- 1 space per each 200 square feet of net leasable area (*Santa Fe, N. Mex., pop. 62,203*)
- 1 for each 600 square feet of gross floor area (*Nashua, N.H., pop. 86,605; Arlington, Mass., pop. 42,389*)
- 1 space for each 400 square feet of non-storage floor area, plus 1 space for each 2 employees (*Jacksonville, Fla., pop. 735,617*)

travel agency (see also *commercial use, unless otherwise specified*)

- 1 parking space required per 450 square feet of gross building area (*Coral Gables, Fla., pop. 42,249*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross leasable area (*Seaside, Calif., pop. 31,696*)

- 3.3 parking spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Plainfield, Ill., pop. 13,038*)
- 3.5 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222; Lakewood, Ohio, pop. 56,646*)
- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area
 (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

tree cutting and trimming service (see also **commercial use, unless otherwise specified; lawn care service**)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
 (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

triplex (see also **duplex; dwelling** uses)

- 1.5 per 2 covered spaces per dwelling unit (*Seaside, Calif., pop. 31,696*)

truck depot (see **truck terminal**)

truck rental (see also **automobile rental establishment; motor vehicle rental establishment**)

- 1 parking space for each 1,000 square feet of outdoor area (*Birmingham, Mich., pop. 19,291*)

Minimum: 4 spaces per service bay

Maximum: 5 spaces per service bay (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 spaces or 0.2 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area, whichever is greatest (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

truck sales facility

- 1 per 5,000 square feet of lot area, plus 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (*El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,929*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area
Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area
 (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2, or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

truck stop

- 1 truck parking space for each 10,000 square feet of site area, plus 1 vehicle parking space per 200 square feet of building area (*Frisco, Tex., pop. 33,714*)
- 1 per employee, plus truck space parking, plus any parking required in this table when restaurant or motel is included (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)



truck stop

- 1 per each employee on maximum shift, plus 1 per each vehicle owned or operated by use (*Owensboro, Ky., pop. 54,067*)

Minimum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area
Maximum: 1.3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of site area
 (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 2, or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

truck repair establishment (see also **truck stop**)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels, and retail areas

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels, and retail areas (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

- 1 truck space per 80 square feet (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

- 5 spaces per every gaming position and existing off-street parking requirement for underlying uses contained in the truck stop (*Baton Rouge, La., pop. 227,818*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels, and retail areas

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels, and retail areas (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

truck terminal (see also **transportation terminal**)

- 1 parking space for each 3,000 square feet of lot area (*Escondido, Calif., pop. 133,559*)
- 1 space for every 2,000 square feet of the first 100,000 square feet of floor area 1 space additional for every

4,000 square feet of the additional floor area over 100,000 square feet up to 500,000 square feet of floor area, with no additional spaces required for any floor area in excess of 500,000 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)

- 1 per 275 square feet of office and 2 spaces for each company vehicle operating from the premises (*Reno, Nev., pop. 180,480*)
- 1 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1.5 per 2 employees (*La Porte, Ind., pop. 21,621*)

Minimum: 1 per employee of largest shift

Maximum: 1.5 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

truck wash facility

- 1 space per employee (*Olmsted Township, Ohio, pop. 10,575*)
- 2 per 1,000 gross floor area (minimum 5 spaces required) (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

u, v

undertaker's establishment (see also *caskets and casket supplies establishment; funeral home; mortuary*)

- At least 1 parking space for each 2 employees, plus 5 spaces for each chapel (*Dover, Del., pop. 31,135*)
- Either 1 space for each 4 permanent seats in the main auditorium or meeting hall, or 1 space for each 40 square feet of floor area in the main auditorium or meeting hall, whichever provides the greater number of spaces (*Lafayette, Calif., pop. 23,908*)
- Parking or storage space for all vehicles directly in the conduct of the business, plus 1 parking space for every 2 persons regularly employed on the premises during peak shift and 1 space for every 6 seats in the establishment (*Conemaugh Township, Pa., pop. 2,145*)
- 1 for each 100 square feet of floor area (*Memphis, Tenn., pop. 650,100*)
- 6 parking spaces shall be provided for each chapel or parlor, or 1 for each 50 square feet of floor area used for services, whichever is greater, plus 1 parking space for each funeral vehicle kept on the premises (*Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834*)
- 15 per funeral unit (*Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,256*)
 - Minimum:* 1 per 4 seats
 - Maximum:* 1 per 2 seats (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

union hall

- 1 for each 40 square feet of floor area in principal area(s) of assembly (*Gainesville, Fla., pop. 95,447*)
- 1 for each 3 persons allowed within the maximum occupancy load as established by local, county, or state fire, building or health codes (*Lansing, Mich., pop. 119,128*)

- 1 parking space for every 5 potential occupants of the building (*Cedar Falls, Iowa, pop. 36,145*)
- 1 parking space required per 250 square feet of gross building area (*Coral Gables, Fla., pop. 42,249*)
- 1 space for every 5 seats or 5 feet of bench seating in a portion of the building to be used for service or public assemblies; and 1 space for every 300 square feet of net floor area designed to be used for activities other than services or assemblies (such as classrooms, offices and meeting rooms) (*Roanoke, Va., pop. 94,911*)
- 1 per 3 members based on the design capacity of the facility (*Staunton, Va., pop. 23,853*)
- 1 parking space for each 4 members or 1 space per 50 square feet used for assembly, dining, meetings, or other specific use of the club facilities, whichever yields the greater number of spaces (*Downington Borough, Pa., pop. 7,589*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 75 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

upholstering shop (see also *furniture repair shop*)

- 1 space for each 400 square feet of floor area (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285; Urbana, Ill., pop. 36,395*)
- 1 space per each 200 square feet of sales per office area, plus 1 space for each workstation or 1 space per 1,000 square feet of employee area (*Baton Rouge, La., pop. 227,818*)
- 4.5 parking spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

utility facility

- Parking for approved conditional use utility facilities, the purpose of which does not include or require vehicular access by the public, shall be adequate for a specific facility, but in no case be less than 2 spaces. Parking maneuvering and drive space for such facilities, under the above circumstances, may be other than hard surface and dust free (*Benbrook, Tex., pop. 20,208*)



utility facility

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 stall per 300 square feet of office area, plus 1 stall for each company vehicle (*Ogden, Utah, pop. 77,226*)
- 1 space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Rome, N.Y., pop. 34,950*)
- 1 per employee (*Gaithersburg, Md., pop. 52,613*)
- 1 per vehicle normally required to service each facility (*York, Pa., pop. 40,862*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 600 square feet of floor area, plus 1 space for each vehicle used by the establishment (*Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775*)
- 1 parking space for each employee. With customer service facilities, a minimum of 5 additional spaces (*Nags Head, N.C., pop. 2,700*)
- 1 space for every 5,000 square feet of floor area (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 parking space for each 1,500 square feet of roof area (*Sioux Falls, S.Dak., pop. 123,975*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Clemson, S.C., pop. 11,939*)
- 2 parking spaces per each 3 employees (*Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,358*)

Minimum: 1 space or 0.8 space per each employee on largest shift

Maximum: 1 space per each employee on largest shift (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per employee of largest shift

Maximum: 1.25 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 2,000 square feet of office floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

variety store (see also **notions store; retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- Under 2,000 square feet of floor area: No spaces required; 2,000 square feet of floor area or more: 1 space for each 250 square feet (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of customer service area (*Ft. Smith, Ark., pop. 80,268*)
- 1 off-street parking space for each 200 square feet of floor area (*Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554*)
- 1 per 160 square feet sales area (*Holland, Mich., pop. 35,048*)
- 1 off-street parking space provided for each 200 square feet of gross floor area contained in any structure containing a use by right (*Denver, Colo., pop. 554,636*)
- 4 per 1,000 square feet (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646; Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)

vehicle emission testing station

- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area excluding service bays, plus 2 spaces per service bay (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet (*Palm Beach County, Fla., pop. 1,131,184*)

Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels, and retail areas

Maximum: 1 per 375 square feet of gross floor area including service bays, wash tunnels and retail areas (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

vehicle repair (see **motor vehicle repair service establishment**)

veterinary clinic (see **animal hospital**)

video arcade (see also **amusement enterprise, indoor; game room**)

- 1 space for each 100 square feet of gross floor area, in addition to 1 space for each employee on the maximum shift (*Las Cruces, N.Mex., pop. 74,267*)
- 1 space for every 100 square feet of floor area used for assembly or recreation (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 parking space for each 25 square feet of customer area (*St. Louis Park, Minn., pop. 44,126*)
- 1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 space per 3 persons at maximum capacity (*Las Vegas, Nev., pop. 478,434*)
- 2 spaces per machine, plus, 1 space for each employee (*Grosse Ile Township, Mich., pop. 10,894*)

Minimum: 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

video rental/sales store (see also **commercial use, unless otherwise specified; retail use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 1 per each 100 square feet of usable floor area (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 parking space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area (*Niles, Ill., pop. 30,068*)
- 1 space per each 100 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per each employee (*Grand Rapids Township, Mich., pop. 14,056*)
- 1 space per 75 square feet of net floor area (*Big Rapids, Mich., pop. 10,849*)

- 1 space for each 100 square feet of usable floor area, plus 1 space for the maximum number of employees on the premises at any 1 time. (*Zeeland, Mich., pop. 5,805*)

- 6 spaces per each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (*Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

visitor's bureau (see also **government/municipal building; institutional use, unless otherwise specified**)

- 4 per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)

vocational school (see **educational facilities, trade school**)

W

warehouse (see also *mini-warehouse*; *self-storage facility*)

- Under 40,000 square feet: 1 per 750 square feet; 40,000 square feet and over: 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549*)
- 0.5 space per 1,000 square feet and 1 space per 2 employees (*Ames, Iowa, pop. 50,731*)
- 1 parking space for each 1.5 employees, plus 1 space for every vehicle used in connection with the business (*Rockville, Md., pop. 47,388*)
- 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area (*Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397*)
- 1 per each 1,000 square feet of usable floor area (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 parking space for each 2,000 square feet of gross floor area or 1 space for each 2 employees on duty at the same hours, whichever will provide the greater amount of parking space (*Davis, Calif., pop. 60,308*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775*)
- 2 parking spaces for each 3 employees on the maximum working shift, plus space to accommodate all trucks and other vehicles used in connection therewith (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)

Minimum: 0.5 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (if less than 150,000 square feet of floor area; 0.3 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (if equal to or greater than 150,000 square feet of floor area)

Maximum: 0.7 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (if less than 150,000 square feet of floor area). 0.4 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (if equal to or greater than 150,000 square feet of floor area) (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

Minimum: 1 space for each 1.5 employees based on combined employment count of the main shift, plus the second shift

Maximum: 1 space for each employee based on combined employment count of the main shift, plus the second shift (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Minimum: 1 per employee of largest shift

Maximum: 1.5 per employee of largest shift (*Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: short-term: none; long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees (*Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 per 1,000 square feet (*Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1.5 per employees or 1,000 square feet whichever results in more spaces (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

warehouse, retail (see *retail sales establishment, bulk merchandise*)

waste hauler service

- 0.6 per employee (*Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222*)
- 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000 square feet excluding service bays (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1 space per 2 service bays (*Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618*)
- 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1.1 per employee (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)
- 2 per 1,000 gross floor area (minimum 5 spaces required) (*Bloomington, Ind., pop. 69,291*)

wastewater treatment plant (see *sewage treatment facility*)

watch repair service (see *jewelry store*)

water park (see *amusement park, water*)

water sports facility (see also *amusement enterprise* uses; *recreation facility* uses)

- .25 spaces per boat berth, plus 10 spaces per dock or launch area (*Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 196,086*)

water taxi service (see also *marine terminal*)

- 1 per 2 seats of transportation vehicle, plus 1 per employee (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)
- 1 space per 4 seats or 1 space per 4 occupants, based on the maximum number of seats or occupancy (*Naples, Fla., pop. 20,976*)
- 1 per employee, plus vehicle area lanes sized to accommodate planned ferry capacity and trip generation (*St. Mary's County, Md., pop. 86,211*)

water treatment plant (see also *utility facility*)

- 1 per 2 employees (*Dona Ana County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682*)

weigh station

- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)

- 1 parking space per 5,000 square feet of gross floor area for the first 100,000 square feet, plus 1 space per 10,000 square feet of gross floor area over 100,000



weigh station

wholesale establishment

- 1 space per 500 square feet (*Ames, Iowa, pop. 50,731*)
- 1 space for each 1.5 employees, based on the highest expected average employee occupancy (*Hanover, N.H., pop. 10,850*)
- 1 space for each 400 square feet of floor area (*Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285*)
- 1 parking space shall be provided for each 2 employees (*Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054*)
- 1 per each 1,000 square feet of usable floor area, plus 1 per each employee (*Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 60,062*)
- 1 space for each vehicle used directly in the conduct of such use, and, in addition, 1 space for each 2 employees of the establishment at maximum employment on a single shift (*Valdese, N.C., pop. 4,485*)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area but not less than 1 space (*Orville, Ohio, pop. 8,551*)
- 1 per 30 vehicle spaces which are 1.1 per employee (*Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498*)

Minimum: 0.8 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area

Maximum: 1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205*)



Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (*Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205; Tigard, Ore., pop. 41,223*)

wholesale establishment with warehouse

- 1 per 1,000 square feet (*Blue Springs, Mo., pop. 48,080*)

square feet, or 1 space for each 3 employees, whichever is greater (*Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682*)

- 1 per 500 square feet where suite size is more less than 5,000 square feet; 1 per 600 square feet where suite size is 5,000 to 9,999 square feet; 1 per 700 square feet where suite size is 10,000 to 19,999 square feet; 1 per 800 square feet where suite size is more than 20,000 square feet. 5,000 to 9,999 square feet: 1 per 600; 10,000 to 19,999 square feet: 1 per 700; greater than 20,000 square feet: 1 per 800 (*Escondido, Calif., pop. 133,559*)
- 1 space per 500 square feet of gross floor area (*Clemson, S.C., pop. 11,939*)

winery

- If open to the public, 1 space per 100 square feet of tasting room area For special events and festivals, 1 space per 2.5 customers, plus 1 space per employee (includes winery staff, caterers, musicians and vendors). The parking required for special events and festivals may be considered overflow parking and may be provided in a well-drained, suitably graded area adjacent to required parking area (*Albemarle County, Va., pop. 79,236*)
- .9 per 1,000 square feet, plus 1 per 50 square feet of tasting area (*King County, Wash., pop. 1,737,034*)
- 1 space per 450 square feet of gross floor area (*St. Augustine, Fla., pop. 11,592*)

Minimum: 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (*San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646*)

X, y, Z

No entries for x

yacht club

- 0.5 spaces per slip or mooring buoy (*Cecil County, Md., pop. 85,951*)
- 1 parking space for each 5 adult members or 1 parking space for each 4 seats in a place of assembly, whichever is greater (*Newport News, Va., pop. 180,150*)
- 1 for each 4 berths or slips (*Washington, D.C., pop. 572,059*)
- 1.5 spaces per boat or slip, plus 1 space for each 4 persons of total capacity (*South Kingstown, R.I., pop. 27,921*)
- 3 car parking spaces for every 4 boat slips and 3 car parking surfaces for every 7 dry boat storage spaces (*Coronado, Calif., pop. 24,100*)

youth center (see also *teen club*)

- 1 space per each 250 square feet of gross floor area (swimming pool shall not be counted as floor space (*Encinitas, Calif., pop. 58,014*))

youth hostel (see *hostel*)

zero lot-line development

- Zero lot line communities shall have a minimum of 2 off-street parking spaces provided on each platted lot. In addition, zero lot line communities shall provide 1 guest parking space for every 4 dwelling units for all projects, except for those developed on public streets. Tandem parking is permitted only on individual lots and in the driveways connecting such lots with the adjacent roads; provided, said driveways are for the exclusive use of each individual lot; however, tandem parking shall be limited to no more than 1 such tandem parking space for each individual lot. Individual garages shall not be credited towards the parking requirement. (*Dade County, Fla., pop. 2,253,362*)

zoo

- 1 per 2,000 sq per ft. of gross land area (*Batavia, Ill., pop. 23,866; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,7588, Racine, Wisc., pop. 81,855; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673; Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166*)
- 10, plus 1 per employee in single shift (*Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969*)

Minimum: 20 per acre

Maximum: 30 per acre (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

Specific Parking Standards Research

By Alyssa Hamrick

Atlantic Beach, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Required
Restaurants	One space for each four (4) seats. Any outdoor seating where service occurs shall be included.
Medical Offices	One space for each two hundred (200) sq ft of gross floor area

- Beauty Salons were not stated in this community's parking standards
- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Cedar Key, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Restaurant	One space per 100 sq ft or one space per four seats

- Beauty Salons were not stated in this community's parking standards
- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards
- Medical offices were not stated in this community's parking standards

Cocoa Beach, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Medical or Dental Clinic	One space for each four hundred (400) sq ft of gross floor area
Restaurants	One space for each three (3) seats or seating places. Or one space for every one hundred (100) sq ft of floor area of the main assembly hall, whichever is greater.

- Beauty Salons were not stated in this community's parking standards
- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Destin, FL

Use	Maximum Vehicle Parking (within Old Destin MMTD); otherwise, Minimum Vehicle Parking	Minimum Bicycle Parking
Hospitals	Two spaces for every bed	5%
Other residential care facilities	One space for every 4 beds, plus one space per staff person working the largest shift	5%
Full-service Restaurants (quality or high turnover sit-down)	One space for every 100 sq ft of gross floor area	10%
Limited-service Restaurants (delivery/ carry-out/ drive-in)	One space for every 150 sq ft of gross floor area	5%
Barbershops or Beauty Parlors	One space for every 150 sq ft of gross floor area	5%

- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Fort Walton Beach, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required	Bicycle Spaces
Medical and Dental Offices and Clinics, outpatient facilities	One space per 200 sq ft	One per 20 parking spaces
Barber, Beauty Salon, Nail Salon, etc.	Two spaces per chair or station	One per 10 parking spaces
Restaurants, indoor, enclosed outdoor seating, with or without drive-up windows	One space per 100 gross sq ft	One per four parking spaces

- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Gainesville, FL

Use	Maximum Vehicle Spaces	Required Bicycle Spaces
Medical and Dental Offices	One space for each 150 sq ft of floor area	5%
Restaurants with seating	Three spaces, plus one for each two seats of seating capacity where service is provided	10%
Restaurants with no seating	One space for each 200 sq ft of gross floor area	10%
Beauty Salons and Barbershops	Two spaces per beauty or barber chair	10%

- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Indian Harbour Beach, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Medical Offices	Five spaces for each doctor or dentist, or one space for each 200 sq ft of floor area, whichever would result in the greater number of spaces.
Restaurants or other eating places	One space for each 3 seats or seating places, or one space for each 200 sq ft of floor area, whichever would result in the greater number of spaces.

- Beauty salons were not stated in this community's parking standards
- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Jacksonville Beach, FL

Use	Parking Spaces Required, in all zoning districts besides CBD and approved RD districts located within the CBD	Parking Spaces Required, within the CBD or approved RD districts located within the CBD
Barbershops and Beauty Salons	Two spaces per chair or station	One space per chair or station
Medical and Dental offices	One space per 200 sq ft of floor area	One space per 400 sq ft of floor area
Restaurants	One space per 100 sq ft of floor area	One space per 100 sq ft of floor area

- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Nassau County, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Medical and Dental Offices	One space for each doctor, plus one (1) space for each two (2) employees, plus one and one-half (1½) spaces for each consultation room or examining room, provided the maximum number of required spaces for each doctor shall not exceed seven (7).
Restaurants	One (1) space for each four (4) seats in public rooms plus one (1) space for each two (2) employees.

- Beauty salons were not stated in this community's parking standards
- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

New Smyrna Beach, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Medical Offices and Clinics	One space for each doctor, plus one space for each two employees, plus one and a half spaces for each consultation/examination room, provided the maximum number of spaces per doctor does not exceed seven (7).
Restaurants	One space for each 4 seats in public rooms, plus one space for each two employees

- Beauty salons were not stated in this community's parking standards
- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Panama City, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Medical Offices	Six spaces per 1,000 sq ft of gross floor area.
Restaurant, lounge, or establishment for the consumption of beverages on-premises	1 space per 75 sq ft of floor area, plus 0.5 per seat.
Drive-in Restaurants	Subject to approval by the director.

- Beauty salons were not stated in this community's parking standards
- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Sarasota, Fl

Use	Parking Spaces Required
Medical Offices and Clinics	1 space per 200 sq ft of floor area up to 3,000 sq ft of gross leasable floor area, plus 1 space/250 sq ft from 3,001 to 5,000 sq ft, plus 1 space/300 sq ft from 5,001 to 10,000 sq ft, plus 1 space/350 sq ft from 10,001 to 20,000 sq ft, plus 1 space/400 sq ft over 20,000 sq ft of gross leasable floor area
Restaurants	1 space per 150 sq ft
Restaurants, fast food	1 space per 300 sq ft
Beauty Salons and Barbershops	1 space per customer chair, plus 1 space per 250 sq ft of floor area

- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

St. Augustine, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Barbershops, Beauty salons	Three spaces per chair or operator
Restaurants	1 space/ gross floor area(sq ft): 75 patron area (non-fixed seating) 1 space/rates patron capacity: 4 patrons (fixed seating) And 1 space per 200 sq ft of non-patron area
Restaurants, fast-food or drive-through	1 space/ gross floor area(sq ft): 75 patron area (non-fixed seating) 1 space/rates patron capacity: 3 patrons (fixed seating) And 1 space per 100 sq ft of non-patron area
Medical Offices	Three spaces per doctor

- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Tallahassee, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Medical Offices and Clinics	1 space/200 square feet of gross floor area.
Restaurants	1 space/100 gross square feet of floor area up to 6,000 gross square feet, plus 1 space/75 gross square feet of floor area over 6,000 gross square feet.
Restaurants, fast food	1 space/200 square feet of gross floor area.
Beauty Salons and Barbershops	2 space per customer chair, plus 1 space per 250 sq ft of floor area

- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Titusville, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Medical and Dental Clinics and Offices	1 space per 200 sq ft of gross floor area
Restaurants	1 space per 150 sq ft of gross floor area

- Beauty salons were not stated in this community's parking standards
- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

St. Petersburg, Fl

Shared Parking: Saturday and Sunday

Use	8 am	10 am	12 pm	2 pm	4 pm	6 pm	8 pm	10 pm	12 am
Medical offices	20	90	60	10	10	0	0	0	0
Restaurant, general	3	8	30	45	45	90	100	95	70
Restaurant, drive-thru	3	8	30	45	45	90	100	95	70

- Beauty Salons were not stated in this community's parking standards
- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

St. Petersburg, Fl

Shared Parking: Monday through Friday

Use	8 am	10 am	12 pm	2 pm	4 pm	6 pm	8 pm	10 pm	12 am
Medical offices	60	100	80	100	100	10	0	0	0
Restaurant, general	5	20	50	60	50	90	100	90	50
Restaurant, drive-thru	40	20	70	40	35	100	70	90	5

Melbourne, FL

Use	Minimum Parking Spaces Required
Restaurants	One space for each three seats, one space per employee on the largest working shift, plus two bicycle spaces per 100 seats.
Restaurants with no seating	One space per employee on the largest working shift. If drive-through or pickup area is provided, three additional spaces shall be provided.
Beauty Salons and Barbershops	Two spaces per station
Medical and Dental Offices	Five spaces per doctor, plus three administrative spaces per doctor. Or one space per each 175 sq ft of building area excluding storage, whichever is greater.

- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

Leon County, FL

Use	Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements	Ratio of Full Size to Compact Parking Spaces (Full/Compact)	Required Bicycle Spaces
Barbershops or beauty parlors	One space per 250 sq ft of gross floor area	70/30	0.10 per required parking space
Restaurants -all restaurants except fast food	One space per 200 sq ft of gross floor area up to 6,000 gross sq ft, plus one space per 150 sq ft of gross floor area over 6,000 sq ft	70/30	0.10 per required parking space
Fast Food Restaurants	One space per 350 sq ft of gross floor area	70/30	0.25 per required parking space
Medical and dental offices and clinics	One space per 250 sq ft of gross floor area	70/30	0.05 per required parking space

- Mixed use parking was not stated in this community's parking standards

7.01.00 Parking Standards and Parking Lot Design

A. Parking space requirements

1. Minimum off-street vehicular parking spaces ~~shall~~ **must** be provided at the time of the construction of the principal building or at the time of the conversion of a building having a previously existing use to a more intensive use of the same property.
2. The minimum number of parking spaces ~~shall~~ **must** conform to the standards in Table 7.01.04(A) ~~and may not exceed the parking ratio by any greater than 10%. (Note: this was moved from prior subsection 9.)~~
3. Due to the nature and character of properties within the ~~e~~**C**entral ~~b~~**B**usiness ~~d~~**D**istrict (C-3) and the Amelia River Waterfront Community Redevelopment Area waterfront lots containing ~~i~~**I**ndustrial ~~w~~**W**aterfront (I-W) or ~~w~~**W**aterfront ~~m~~**M**ixed ~~u~~**U**se (W-1) the provision of off-street parking will not be required, except for triplex and multi-family dwelling units, lodging accommodations and bed and breakfast inns.
 - a. For Triplex and Multi-family dwellings, off-street parking ~~shall~~ **must** meet the Supplemental Standards in Section 6.02.32. Single Family and Duplex dwelling units shall meet the standards of the underlying zoning districts.
 - b. For lodging accommodations and bed and breakfast inns the off-street parking requirements ~~shall~~ **must** be satisfied within 1,000 feet of the property involved and as otherwise required under this chapter and any applicable Supplemental Standards.
4. ~~To support redevelopment and adaptive reuse of properties within the 8th Street Mixed Use Overlay (8-MU), some or all required parking may be achieved through a fee in lieu payment to support the City's creation of on-street parking improvements.~~
5. Calculation of required parking
 - a. Where floor area determines the amount of off-street parking required, the floor area of a building ~~shall~~ **must** be the sum of the gross horizontal areas of every floor of the building, using exterior wall dimensions.
6. ~~For places of public assembly~~ **Where the number of seats determines the amount of off-site parking, the parking space calculation is based on** ~~shall be~~ the maximum occupancy load established for the building by the Fire Marshal.
7. Requirements for off-street parking for uses not specifically mentioned in this chapter ~~shall~~ **must** be the same as required for the use most similar to the one sought.
8. Any development adjacent to a public beach access ~~shall~~ **must** be prohibited from interfering in any manner with the public use of the beach access, including but not limited to blocking the parking, removing parking, or interfering with the normal flow of traffic within the beach access area.
9. ~~Off-street parking may not exceed 10% of the required parking amount on any site. relocate. subsection 7 to has been moved and combined with subsection 2. – renumbering to follow~~
10. Up to two (2) on-site internal non-illuminated signs per business may be allowed to designate specific on-site parking areas. Signs are exempt from permitting requirements and are limited to four (4) square feet and no tall than eight (8) feet.

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Table 7.01.04(A). Parking Space Requirements

Type of Use or Activity	Minimum Number of Spaces
Assembly places (religious facilities, funeral homes, schools, theaters, auditoriums, arenas, civic centers, and facilities with an auditorium, sanctuary, or gathering place, whether fixed seats or open area)	1 space per 4 seats
Barber Shops, Beauty Salons, Nail Salons, Skincare, or Tattoo Parlor	2 spaces per customer service station, plus 1 space for each 350 ft ² of gross floor area
Business and commercial activities, including retail sales, and business activities not otherwise specified	1 space per 300 ft ² of gross floor area
Clubs and lodges (including fraternities, sororities, and other social or civic membership organizations)	1 space per 4 seats in the largest assembly area
Day-care and child-care centers	1.5 spaces per employee on the largest shift
Drive-in establishments	1 space per 60 ft ² of gross floor area
Duplex dwellings	2 per unit ²
Gasoline service stations	1 space per 350 ft ² of floor area, plus 3 spaces per repair bay
Hospitals, nursing homes, rest homes, convalescent homes, assisted care facilities, other similar facilities, and other medical facilities providing overnight accommodations	0.25 spaces per 1 bed plus, 1 space for each 2 employees on the largest shift
Lodging accommodations, without restaurants or lounges	1 space per sleeping room
Lodging accommodations, with restaurants or lounges	1 space per sleeping room, plus 50% of the parking required by this section for the restaurant or lounge
Libraries and museums	1 space for each 500 ft ² of gross floor area
Manufacturing, warehousing and industrial uses	1 space for each 2 employees on the largest shift, plus 1 space for each company vehicle operating from the premises
Marinas	0.5 space for each boat berth, plus 1 space per each 2 employees on the largest shift ¹
Medical offices and clinics	1 space per 250 ft ² 200 ft ² of gross floor area
Mortuary and funeral homes	1 space for each 4 seats in the chapel, plus 1 space for each 3 employees
Multi-family dwellings	2 spaces per dwelling unit ³
Offices (general, professional, or government)	1 space per 300 ft ² of gross floor area
Public parks and recreation facilities	1 space per 1,000 ft ² feet of active use area
Restaurants, eating, drinking, or entertainment establishments (without drive-in facilities)	1 space per 50 ft ² of the customer services area or 1 space per 250 ft ² of the gross floor area for those establishments without customer service areas (such as take-out windows only)
Schools and educational uses; Elementary, middle, and junior high schools	2 spaces for each classroom, office, and kitchen
Schools and educational uses; High schools	6 spaces for each classroom, plus 1 space for each staff member
Schools and educational uses; Vocational, trade, and business schools	1 space per 300 ft ² of gross floor area
Single-family dwellings	2 per unit ²
Triplex dwellings	2 per unit ³

¹ If a marina features a boat-launching ramp; at least fifty percent (50%) of the required parking spaces shall be designed to accommodate both a vehicle and boat trailer.

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² Consistent with LDC policy 8.01.02(D)(4), Dwellings units within the CRA must provide two (2) spaces per dwelling unit on-site but are permitted the following exceptions: all units 1,000 sq. ft or under are only required to provide one (1) space per dwelling unit on-site and all units 1,001-1,250 sq. ft are only required to provide one and one-half (1.5) spaces per dwelling unit on-site.

³ Triplex and multi-family dwelling units located in the Central Business District/ C-3 zoning and not within the CRA are required to provide parking as consistent with the supplemental standards directed in LDC Section 6.02.32.

B. Parking Flexibility – This section recognizes that minimum parking requirements, in certain circumstances, may result in excess provision of parking. Excess parking supply results in the inefficient use of land at the expense of additional landscaped areas, civic space, enhanced site design or building area and the reduction in subsequent tax revenue and employment opportunities. Therefore, off-street parking requirements may be met through additional and alternative measures provided in this subsection. These measures shall be requested during site plan review.

1. Shared Parking Provisions

a. Shared parking may be applied when land uses have different parking demand patterns and can use the same parking spaces/areas throughout the day or night. Shared parking may also be applied when an existing development can demonstrate excess parking. Factors evaluated to establish shared parking arrangements shall include operating hours, seasonal/weekly/daily peaks in parking demand, the site's orientation, location of access driveways, accessibility to other nearby parking areas, pedestrian connections, distance to parking area, and availability of parking spaces.

b. Shared parking is subject to an agreement that addresses the following:

1. The agreement is valid only as long as the conditions described in the application for the shared parking exist, the City must be a party identified in the agreement requiring a signature from the City Manager, and the agreement must be in a form acceptable to the City Attorney recorded with the Nassau County Clerk of Courts.

2. A copy of the recorded agreement shall be submitted to the City Attorney and City Manager within ten (10) days of its recording.

2. **Off-Site Parking** – Up to 50% of the overall required parking may be met in off-site parking areas through a shared parking agreement. The off-site parking area must be located within 600 feet walking distance of the structures' nearest public entrance. A pedestrian connection providing a safe, well-lit walking environment shall be required. No more than two (2) off-site non-illuminated signs per business shall be allowed in order to designate or direct use of off-site parking spaces. Signs are exempt from permitting requirements and are limited to four (4) square feet and no taller than eight (8) feet.

3. **Existing Sites** – If the parking deficit on an existing site is within 20% of the required additional parking generated by proposed alterations or expansions in use then those spaces may be provided in unimproved parking areas.

4. **Valet Parking** – On-site or off-site valet parking is permitted. All off-site locations shall require a recorded parking agreement, meeting the requirements for shared parking arrangements. Motor vehicles may be stacked for valet operations.

5. The City may require, or an applicant may request, the elimination of up to 20% of the required parking spaces in order to preserve specimen trees. The site plan shall show the location of all required parking and the spaces eliminated to preserve the trees.

6. **On-Street Parking** – The City Manager may grant a parking waiver for use of on-street parking spaces immediately adjacent to the site of a commercial use, not to exceed 10% of the required parking spaces when the following conditions exist:

a. On-street parking is permitted on both sides of the right-of-way;

b. Sufficient improved right-of-way width is evidenced and maintained;

c. A linear length of at least 25 feet along the right-of-way for each alternative space;

d. On-street spaces shall not be located closer than 30 feet from an intersection or 15 feet from a driveway;

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- e. The maximum utilization of other off-street parking alternatives for the commercial site shall be implemented prior to the granting of a parking waiver.

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