PLANNING COMMISSION WORK SESSION:
The Planning Commission work session will be held in person in the Council Chambers and will be open to the public with social distancing restrictions.

SEATING:
A limited number of attendees will be allowed in the Council Chambers to view live meetings. Seats are first-come first-serve.

1. Open / Roll Call
2. Agenda Items
   2.A. Parking Minimums Amendment Discussion
       Documents:
       - PC WORK SESSION - PARKING DOCUMENTS - 10.20.2020.PDF
       - ARTICLE - PARKING REFORM ARTICLE.PDF
       - ARTICLE - PARKING STANDARDS.PDF
       - MODEL ORDINANCE - SMART PARKING MODEL BYLAW.PDF
   2.B. Building Materials Amendment Discussion
       Documents:
       - PC WORK SESSION ATTACHMENTS - BUILDING MATERIALS SURVEY - 10.20.2020.PDF
3. Adjourn
Parking Minimums - Enclosed Materials

Original information provided at 09/15/2020 Planning Commission meeting
- City Survey
- City of Roseville Parking Reduction/Maximum Options
- West St. Paul Parking Variance History

Questions/Request stated during the 09/15/2020 meeting
- Including staff answers/updates

Email correspondence with adjacent community City Planners
- South St. Paul,
- Inver Grove Heights,
- Roseville

Email correspondence with West St. Paul business/rental owners
- FoodSmith
- The Winslow (Darts apartment)
- 252 Rooftop Apartments

Parking/Informational Articles
- General Parking Reform
- Planning Advisory Service Publication – Parking Standards
- Smart Parking Model Ordinance
## Minimum Parking Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>West St Paul</th>
<th>South St Paul</th>
<th>Richfield</th>
<th>Mendota Heights</th>
<th>Inver Grove Heights</th>
<th>Roseville</th>
<th>St. Paul</th>
<th>Minneapolis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parking Requirement</strong></td>
<td><strong>Same Parking</strong></td>
<td><strong>More Parking</strong></td>
<td><strong>South St Paul</strong></td>
<td><strong>Richfield</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mendota Heights</strong></td>
<td><strong>Inver Grove Heights</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Residence (SR)</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit at a single or a private garage per unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwellings</td>
<td>1 enclosed stall/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or 4 Story District</td>
<td>3.5 stalls/unit</td>
<td>3.5 stalls/unit</td>
<td>3.5 stalls/unit</td>
<td>3.5 stalls/unit</td>
<td>3.5 stalls/unit</td>
<td>3.5 stalls/unit</td>
<td>3.5 stalls/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Single Family Home</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwellings</td>
<td>1 enclosed stall/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
<td>2 stalls/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>More</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches, Theaters, Auditoriums, Libraries</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Care Centers</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture Store, Appliance Store, Warehouse under 1,000 sq ft</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Centers</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf Courses, Tennis Clubs, Public Swimming Pools</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motels, Hotel, Hostel</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Building, Professional Office less than 6,000 sq ft</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retail and Beverage Establishments</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Shop, Tea House</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants with or without an on-sale wine, strong beer, or non-intoxicating malt liquor</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment with on-sale intoxicating liquor</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment with on-sale intoxicating liquor and entertainment</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants, carry-out</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouses over 1,000 sq ft and less</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouses over 2,000 sq ft and less</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retail and Service Establishments</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
<td><strong>Max.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Minimum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings 10,000 sq ft or less</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings 10,000 - 30,000 sq ft</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings over 30,000 sq ft</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools, High school - post secondary</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celere Fade, Dance Hall, Public Auction House, Fairgrounds, Arena, Auditorium, Church, Golf, and Similar</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse over 15,000 sq ft, Storage facilities</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
<td>1 stall/unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1019.05 Reductions to Minimum Requirements

The off-street parking reductions described in this section may be utilized jointly or separately except as indicated otherwise.

A. **Modification Request:** An applicant may request a modification of the minimum required number of parking spaces by submitting a study of anticipated parking demand. Parking studies shall be prepared by a professional engineer with expertise in traffic and parking analysis, unless an equally qualified individual is authorized by the Community Development Department.

B. **Transit Service:** Parking may be reduced by 10% for any parcel located within one-quarter of a mile of a transit stop. To qualify, the transit stop must be served by regular transit service on all days of the week and adequate pedestrian access must be available between the transit stop and the parcel. Regular transit service shall operate at least twice hourly between 7:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. on weekdays and once hourly after 6:30 p.m. Regular transit service shall operate on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

C. **On-Street Parking:** Parking may be reduced on a one-for-one basis through the use of on-street parking adjacent to the parcel. To qualify, adequate pedestrian access must be available between the principal structure and all on-street parking spaces. On-street parking reductions may be approved by the Community Development Department, subject to a determination by the City Engineer that adequate off-street parking will be available to accommodate vehicles during snow removal and other periods of parking restrictions.

D. **Travel Demand Management:** In those instances where no transit or on-street parking reductions are available, parking minimums may be reduced by 5% through the implementation of a travel demand management plan. Such a plan shall be filed with and approved by the Community Development Department and may be subject to an annual review.

1019.06 Parking Area Maximums

The maximum number of parking spaces for any building or use shall not exceed the amount determined in this section.

A. Minimum parking requirement of 20 or fewer spaces shall not have more than 175% of the number of spaces identified in Table 1019-1.

B. Minimum parking requirement of more than 20 spaces and less than 51 spaces shall not have more than 150% of the number of spaces identified in Table 1019-1.

C. Minimum parking requirement of 51 spaces or more shall not have more than 125% of the number of spaces required as identified in Table 1019-1.

D. Additional parking may be provided, if it does not increase impervious surface area beyond that which would be created by meeting the maximum parking requirement. (Examples of additional parking include, but are not limited to, under structure parking, roof top parking, or structured parking above a surface parking lot.)
E. An applicant may request a modification of the maximum allowed number of parking spaces by submitting a study of anticipated parking demand. Parking studies shall be prepared by a professional engineer with expertise in traffic and parking analysis.

1019.07 Shared Parking

Shared off-street parking facilities are allowed to collectively provide parking in any district for more than one structure or use, subject to the conditions established in this section:

A. The uses must have their highest peak demand for parking at substantially different times of the day or week or an adequate amount of parking shall be available for all uses during shared hours of peak demand. A parking plan shall address the hours, size, and mode of operation of the respective uses.

B. The minimum spaces required under a shared parking plan shall be based on the following:
   1. For those uses parking at substantially different times of the day or week, the number of spaces required for the uses that require the most parking; and
   2. For those uses parking at the same hours of peak demand, the minimum shall be 1.5 times the number of spaces required by the use(s) that require the most parking.

C. Shared parking facilities shall be protected by a covenant running with the land and recorded with the County in a form approved by the City Attorney. Such a covenant shall not be revoked without consent of the City. A certified copy of the recorded document shall be provided to the Community Development Department prior to the use of the shared parking arrangement.

1019.10 Bonuses

If 50% or more of all required off-street parking spaces are provided above- or under-ground structured parking, the following bonuses shall apply:

A. For each structured parking space, 300 square feet shall be added as lot area for the purpose of determining allowable density up to a 20% increase.

B. The height added to the principle structure by any floor that is totally used for parking in or under the principle structure shall not be included to determine the size of the required yards.
### WSP Parking Variance History

#### Commercial Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>% to Code</th>
<th>Detail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>886 Smith Avenue</td>
<td>Restaurant w/ On-Sale</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9 Stalls</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>Adding an outdoor patio with 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>973/975 Smith Ave</td>
<td>Restaurant w/ On-Sale</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>Change of Use - Retail to Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1445 Robert St</td>
<td>Menards - Hardware Store</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>Addition of Security Gate for Lumber Yard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Residential Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>% to Code</th>
<th>Detail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>68 Moreland Ave E</td>
<td>Self Storage</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>*Not true variance - Code used was &quot;warehouse&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1631 Marthaler Ln</td>
<td>Senior Independent Living</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>240 Thompson Ave E</td>
<td>Market Rate Apts</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>859 Robert St</td>
<td>Affordable Apts</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>100 Signal Hills Ave</td>
<td>Affordable Senior Apts</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>*Didn’t include family building since it met 2:1 code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1571 Robert St</td>
<td>Market Rate Apts</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions and requests for additional information as a result of the Planning Commission meeting on 09/15/2020

When was the last time the City of West St. Paul updated their parking requirements/minimums?
- Required parking for restaurant uses was updated in 2010,
- Required parking for retail and service establishments was updated in 2007

When was the last time other cities have updated their codes? Want to ensure that all information presented is current and up to date.
- South St. Paul last updated their parking in 2007
- Richfield last updated in 2013
- Inver Grove Heights updated in 2008
- Roseville updated in roughly 2010

What trends and/or variance requests are other cities seeing?
- Emailed South St. Paul, Roseville, and Inver Grove Heights City Planners on 09/18/2020, see attachments for detail

Communicate with WSP businesses and see how they feel about their parking situation. If they were granted a variance, are they successful? Would they have done it differently? If a business did not request one, do they feel that they have too much or not enough parking?
- Emailed Ann from FoodSmith on 09/16/2020 – See attached email.
- Emailed Realestate Equities about The Winslow parking on 09/16/2020 – See attached email.
- Emailed Debbie of Westview apartments, owners of 252 Marie Ave., a mixed use building that was completed in 2018 – see attached email.

Would like to see information and parking counts for cities outside of MN.
- See attached articles for detail.
Melissa,  

We are actually undertaking an update of our parking minimums as well. Our requirements seem to be “too high” across the board and are not reflective of what is actually needed, per our business community.

A few things I’d note:

- Most of the apartment developers that we talk to want to park their buildings at one (1) stall per bedroom, with a maximum of two (2) stalls per unit. Our Code currently requires two (2) stalls per unit regardless of unit size. This has caused problems since the trend seems to be apartment buildings that are primarily studio and 1-bedroom apartments.
  - We have a couple of apartment developers who are currently undertaking PUD developments in order to secure a 1-stall per bedroom parking arrangement.
  - We are looking at amending our Code to formalize this format for parking requirements.

- Our parking requirements for commercial/retail uses and offices are pretty steep, especially considering that we have on-street parking in almost all of our commercial areas.
  - We do allow off-site parking with a long-term lease so a lot of our businesses manage that way.
  - We do see an occasional parking variance.
  - Mom and pop businesses are generally the ones that struggle to provide parking or have to seek a variance.
  - The “big dogs,” such as financial institutions, generally just build the required parking. We then end up with giant empty parking lots that are never used. We have these next to most of our banks. It’s not a great use of land.

- Our requirement for assembly spaces and restaurants is one stall per three seats. This seems to work alright although it can make it challenging to convert old commercial spaces into restaurants which is something we want to encourage.

- Our requirements for industrial businesses seem to be working just fine.

- We are not planning on doing anything in the vein of Minneapolis with their “maximum parking requirements.” We are looking to adjust our minimums but we still want to allow our
businesses to provide as much parking as they feel that they need to provide in order to be successful.

- I like to stress this when I’m giving Staff presentations about parking requirements. I feel that policymakers often forget that businesses like having on-site parking for their customers and, in general, they want to build parking regardless of what the Code says. A lot of parking will still get built whether or not a governmental mandate is in place.

South St. Paul has gone about 15 years without seeing new multi-family development and has gone many decades without seeing much significant new commercial development (although this appears to be changing as of the last few years). Historically, most of our new commercial businesses have been adaptive reuses of existing commercial buildings that were built prior to the 1970’s. One of our goals in reassessing our parking ordinance is to make adaptive reuse easier. Another is to allow commercial and multi-family redevelopment to occur in a manner that doesn’t damage our existing neighborhoods by requiring excessive building demolition to clear the way for large/unneeded parking lots.

Michael
Michael Healy
City Planner/Zoning Administrator
P (651) 554-3217
City of South St. Paul | 125 3rd Avenue North | South St. Paul, MN 55075
www.southstpaul.org

From: Melissa Sonnek
Sent: Friday, September 18, 2020 8:27 AM
To: Michael Healy
Subject: Parking Minimums Survey

Michael,

West St. Paul is in the introductory stages of updating our minimum parking requirements, so of course a survey of other cities is a part of the process. I was able to navigate the codes and I find information on what SSP’s minimums are. However, I am curious to know what trends the city is seeing around parking, with redevelopment, variances, or other related items.

If you have a few minutes, I would appreciate any insight on this.
Thank you,

Melissa Sonnek
City Planner
Office: 651-552-4134
1616 Humboldt Avenue
West St. Paul, MN 55118
Hi Melissa,

Our parking requirements have not been amended for over 20-years. We do not see a lot of redevelopment in IGH, more new construction. Our Northwest area (where most of our new construction is taking place) is developed by PUD and allows for flexibility from our normal parking standards. It may be worth while to review Section 10-13J-6 for some alternative parking standards. https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/invergrovehtsmn/latest/invergrovehts_mn/0-0-0-18683

If you have any additional questions please let us know.

Regards,

Heather

Allan and Heather,

West St. Paul is in the introductory stages of updating our minimum parking requirements, so of course a survey of other cities is a part of the process. I was able to navigate the codes and find information on what IGH’s minimums are. However, I am curious to know what trends the city is seeing around parking, with redevelopment, variances, or other related items. Also, approximately when was the last time your parking codes were updated?

If you have a few minutes, I would appreciate any insight on this.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Melissa Sonnek
City Planner

Office: 651-552-4134
1616 Humboldt Avenue
West St. Paul, MN 55118

www.wspmn.gov
Melissa,

The trends we are seeing tend to be around larger commercial developments and multi-family residential. In both cases it is safe to say our minimum requirement may be on the high side of what is occurring in other areas of the metro. In these cases we have supported parking studies consistent with Section 1019.05A that provide specific parking demand details of a particular development type. Staff reviews the information and in most cases has approved these studies that seek reduced parking for a development site. Because the Code allows a development to provide specific parking data and analysis the staff has not had to consider any variances to our parking standards.

Please let me know if you have any further questions.

Bryan and Thomas,

West St. Paul is in the introductory stages of updating our minimum parking requirements, so of course a survey of other cities is a part of the process. I was able to navigate the codes and I find information on what Roseville’s minimums are. However, I am curious to know what trends the city is seeing around parking, with redevelopment, variances, or other related items. Also, approximately when was the last time your parking codes were updated?

If you have a few minutes, I would appreciate any insight on this.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

Melissa Sonnek
City Planner

Office: 651-552-4134
1616 Humboldt Avenue
West St. Paul, MN 55118
Hi Melissa,

Thanks for reaching out!

We are very happy and satisfied with our parking situation at FoodSmith. It was a little challenging in the beginning with customers and our neighbors getting used to our new layout, but now that the newness has worn off I think people are pretty used to it. Our customers with disabilities really appreciate having exclusive access to our ramp and front door. And our takeout customers seem to like being able to pull into our 5-minute short term stall.

There is ample parking directly on the street and when our customers park on the street there still seem to be plenty of spots remaining for other cars belonging to those who might live in the neighborhood or visiting another business.

I think if the building we purchased would have come with a larger parking lot we certainly would have continued to use it as a parking lot, but I think given the nature of the older buildings along Smith Avenue, and the dense urban setting, it doesn't make sense to require an old building to "find" more space for more parking...kind of like fitting a square peg into a round hole!

The only thing I would mention as far as concerns goes is that we were required to place our 1 handicap stall as close to the handicap ramp as possible. This means it's the stall closest to the sidewalk and street. As a result, the 1 short-term parking stall we were required to have is immediately adjacent to our patio and patio railing. It's so close in fact that I'm just waiting for the day when a car smashes into the concrete patio and potentially takes out the patio railing (potentially injuring patrons). In my humble opinion, it would have been nice for there to be an allowance for more of a "common sense/safety" approach to the placement of the disability stall (and accompanying cross-hatch loading stall), as opposed to a hard and fast rule that the disability stall absolutely needs to be closest to a ramp. In our case, it would have created a much safer situation all around if we could have placed the handicap stall and loading stall adjacent to our patio. And then left our short-term stall closest to the street.

At any rate, overall we are very happy and we think our patrons are too!
We've not had any complaints.

Thanks again for the opportunity to weigh in!

Best regards,
Ann
Hey Melissa,

I am sorry for my delayed response and I hope that you had a great weekend!

To answer your question, yes. We are very satisfied with our parking and have had no issues with our parking count both underground and surface. I think that we could do with less, however, it seems like the perfect number as of right now.

Thanks,

Ian Schwickert | Development Associate

REAL ESTATE EQUITIES
579 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55102
c 507.380.7326 d 651.389.3833 f 651.389.3834
REEapartments.com

Ian,
I realize this may be premature, as the Winslow has only just recently opened. However, our Planning Commission has started looking a little more seriously at updating our parking requirements, as in reducing them. So being one of the bigger redevelopment projects, I wanted to get your thoughts on the topic.

Are you happy/satisfied with the parking you have on site? If possible, would you have incorporated more or less parking?

Please share any other noteworthy thoughts/ideas around this topic.
Thank you for your time!

Sincerely,
Melissa Sonnek
City Planner

Office: 651-552-4134
1616 Humboldt Avenue
West St. Paul, MN 55118
Good morning Melissa, I ask Jim what he thought his reply was that parking requirements for the new Rooftop 252 were excessive. The building design was driven by those requirements, we would have had more higher-demand one bedrooms and efficiencies if the requirements were less. Hope this helps.

Stay safe & healthy

Thank you
Debbie Brookins
Rental Manager
Westview Park Apartments
Parking Reform Made Easy

RICHARD WILLSON

Parking requirements in zoning ordinances create one of the most wasteful elements of transportation and land use systems: unoccupied parking spaces. Each space requires over 300 square feet of valuable land or building area, yet many sit empty. Minimum parking requirements at shopping malls, for example, often lead to sprawling developments surrounded by large, underused parking lots. Spaces for workplaces may be well-used during the day but remain unoccupied in the evening because they are not shared with other land uses. Sometimes, the parking required is greater than the amount of parking ever used.

Parking is overbuilt and underutilized for two reasons: 1) zoning requires an excessive parking supply, and 2) it prevents efficient sharing of parking among different land uses. Both reasons reflect a legacy of single-use zoning and an automobile-first approach to planning. Minimum parking requirements prevent private developers from responding to market conditions, and lessen developers' interest in sharing parking or developing sites that are accessible without driving. Planners sometimes claim that developers would build the same amount of parking regardless of regulations, but if that's true, then why impose minimum parking requirements in the first place?

Parking requirements should be framed as a means of providing access, not an end. Parking requirements are only one of several ways to ensure storage for private automobiles. Private auto transportation, in turn, is only one of several ways to provide access. To carry out parking reform, we must counteract the decades-old practice of thinking about access in terms of roadways and parking. In my recent book, Parking Reform Made Easy, I examine the origins of parking requirements, the impediments to change, and how we can reform these antiquated laws. ➤

Richard Wilson is Professor and Chair of Urban and Regional Planning at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona and a Fellow of the American Institute of Certified Planners (rwilson@csupomona.edu).
**Why Parking Requirements?**

Early zoning ordinances did not have parking requirements. Zoning sought to manage the external impacts of properties, such as when a new building represented a fire hazard to the structure next door. In the mid-20th century, parking requirements were added to address surface street congestion caused by patrons driving in search of parking. Planners didn’t foresee that minimum parking requirements would favor private vehicle travel, lower overall density, and increase traffic.

In 1985 and again in 2013, I surveyed Southern California local planners about parking requirements and found a tautological justification for minimum parking requirements: planners wished to “ensure an adequate number of parking spaces.” This response reflects a lack of critical thinking about fundamental public objectives, such as accessibility, economic development, and sustainability. The response also reflects an outdated vision of separated land uses, unrestricted auto-mobility, and plentiful free parking. Thus, many parking requirements are relics that undermine current land use and transportation goals.

**Why Change is Difficult**

Some regional and state policy makers recognize that existing parking requirements are excessive, but most have neglected the issue because parking is a responsibility of local governments. Yet parking requirements are crucial to accomplishing federal, state, and regional objectives in transportation, land use, and the environment. There are recent indications that if local governments do not carry out reforms, states may do it for them. In 2012, a proposal in the California legislature (AB 904) sought to override local parking requirements in transit-rich areas. Legislators subsequently tabled the proposal, however, showing the power of local governments to resist state interference in parking policies.

Many local planners know the parking requirement status quo is wrong. They have observed wasted land, turned away restaurant proposals in historic districts, and seen affordable housing not pencil out. Despite these undesirable outcomes, planners have not made changes. Why? Some may feel powerless to change ossified regulations, sensing weak political support and lacking technical expertise to justify changes. Others may want the negotiating leverage that excessive parking requirements provide to extract public benefits from developers. Furthermore, planners know that parking is a key point in NIMBY resistance to development, so avoiding parking controversy can help ensure economic development. In effect, cities are addicted to parking requirements. The addiction is analogous to smoking, where immediate gratification overwhelms future costs.

Change means freeing ourselves of parking dogma, habits, and golden rules. The old reality dictated fixed parking requirement ratios and exhibited an unwillingness to deviate from standard practice, even when it made sense to do so. This approach emphasized precision and uniformity. It undervalues important considerations of local variability, policy relationships, environmental capacity, and human behavior. All the land-use plans, design reviews, and streetscape renderings in the world will not produce desired outcomes if we do not reform parking requirements.
**Why Not Eliminate Parking Requirements?**

Deregulating off-street parking would allow markets to determine parking supply levels and provoke a fresh debate about justifications for public regulations and subsidies for all transportation modes. Currently, minimum requirements compel the provision of access for driving and parking, whereas zoning codes seldom impose equivalent requirements for bus, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. When they do, those requirements have been added more recently and are at a lower investment level.

Under minimum requirements, even those who do not drive share in paying the cost of parking. Parking costs are embedded in higher retail prices, lower workplace salaries, higher rents, and the like. In these ways, most minimum requirements tend to prioritize private vehicles. Eliminating minimum requirements would begin to level the playing field for all travel modes.

Cities such as Philadelphia, Portland, and Seattle have recently reformed their parking requirements and adopted limited deregulation. Deregulation shifts the approach from automatically requiring parking to not supplying it until it is economically justified. It is a big change from standard practice and should be coupled with programs for shared parking and parking management. Still, the idea of eliminating minimum parking requirements hasn’t gained traction in many places. Local officials are often buffeted by demands from residents, storeowners, and employees for more parking, not less.

Approaches to parking reform will vary from community to community. Accordingly, Table 1 shows the range of reform options, including the traditional approach in which the minimum requirements exceed expected use. At the other end of the spectrum is deregulation, with no minimum or maximum parking requirements. In many cities and towns, the best approach is somewhere in between, with deregulation in central business districts and transit-oriented developments, and reduced minimum requirements in other areas.

**Moving Toward Reason and Action: 12 Steps**

In my book, I explain how planners can use a 12-step toolkit to inform reasoned decisions about minimum parking requirements. The process begins with measured parking utilization rates and moves through a series of adjustments that consider local context and policy goals.

**Step 1.** Measure the existing parking utilization, which varies from place to place. This utilization is expressed as a rate, such as spaces occupied per 1,000 square feet of occupied building area or per residential unit. Planners assemble a sample of these measurements to provide an accurate assessment for a land use. The current utilization rates do not directly suggest future requirements, however, since perpetuating the existing levels can preserve undesirable conditions: underpriced and oversupplied parking, separated and low-density land uses, and automobile-first design.

**Step 2.** Consider future parking utilization. Despite regional transportation plans that must account for development 20 years into the future, parking requirements are often stuck in the past. For example, planners commonly use the Institute of Transportation Engineers Parking Generation handbook, which includes parking utilization ➢
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<td>Rarely builds more than the requirement</td>
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<td>Assesses market for project, may exceed the minimum</td>
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<td>Makes market decision whether to supply any parking or build to the maximum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deregulation</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Makes the market decision whether/how much to build</td>
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**TABLE 1**
Developer Response to Parking Requirements

measurements from decades ago. Since buildings last decades, or even centuries, parking requirements should consider how regional trends will affect future parking utilization levels. Most trends suggest a decrease in parking use per unit of development; the Step 1 rate is adjusted to account for expected increases or decreases in the parking utilization rate over the time period selected.

Step 3. Begin moving from utilization rates to prospective parking requirements. There is a policy choice about whether parking requirements should be based on the expected average use or other values such as 33rd or 85th percentile use levels, as drawn from sample data. Choosing an 85th percentile level means requiring every development build as much parking as sites with close to the highest observed utilization, while the 33rd percentile means requiring less than the average observed utilization, allowing developers to decide whether to build any more than that. Decisions about this “basis for the rate” depend on community goals and shared parking opportunities. The appropriate Step 2 utilization rate (average or percentile) is used as a prospective parking requirement based on this policy decision.

Step 4. Adjust the prospective parking requirement to account for particular characteristics of the project or land use category, as well as area land use and transportation conditions. For example, cities should require less parking near transit stops than near freeway off ramps. These project and context adjustments are applied as an adjustment to the Step 3 prospective parking requirement.

Step 5. Account for market conditions and policies regarding parking pricing, unbundling of parking costs from rents, or parking cash-out programs. These pricing policies generally reduce parking demand, so cities should reduce the parking requirements for developments with these policies.

Step 6. Consider plans for facilities and programs to increase transit and shuttle services, bicycling, and walking. Planned improvements to these travel modes may reduce parking use levels and justify a downward adjustment to the Step 5 prospective parking requirement.
Step 7. Assess the impact of local practices and policies that affect how efficiently spaces are used. For example, if spaces are designated for specific individuals in a development, an upward adjustment to the Step 6 prospective parking requirement may be made because efficient internal sharing of parking spaces cannot occur. Similarly, designating a vacancy goal such as 5 to 10 percent to ease the process of finding a space would also suggest an upward adjustment to the prospective parking requirement.

Step 8. Recognize that community parking resources, either on-street or in other off-street facilities, may justify a reduction in the parking requirement for new development. It involves measuring excess parking supply in the area and assessing its availability. If community parking resources are credited toward new development, the portion credited is subtracted from the Step 7 prospective parking requirement.

Step 9. Conduct a shared-parking analysis, which applies when parking requirements are being developed for mixed-use zoning categories or blended requirements (requirements that apply to a broader range of land uses in a district). The Step 8 prospective parking requirements for each land use being considered are entered into a shared-parking model that considers peak demand times for each use, the opportunity for multiple land uses to share parking spaces, and calculates an overall parking requirement for the land use mix.

Step 10. Evaluate the prospective parking requirement, as adjusted through Step 9, and consider whether it supports community goals and plans. These goals are found in comprehensive plans and vary among communities. They often address transportation, design, urban form, economic development, environmental sustainability, and social equity. For example, a community with aggressive goals for transit and non-motorized transportation may decide to adopt lower parking requirements, or to eliminate them. ➤
A community with strong economic goals may embrace parking deregulation because it can reduce development cost. An iteration of Steps 3 through 9 may be considered to align parking requirements with community goals.

**Step 11.** Address regulations about the minimum size of parking spaces to allow an efficient yield of spaces per square foot of parking area. Jurisdictions may choose to adopt smaller dimensional requirements to more efficiently use land and building area. The decision considers the effects of use type, vehicle mix, and parking space turnover on desired dimensions.

**Step 12.** Consider regulations allowing tandem parking (one car behind another), valet parking, and automated parking. Each measure can increase the yield of parking spaces per square foot of parking area. Policies allowing these measures are differentiated by land use category and local conditions.

This twelve-step process is an alternative to setting a parking requirement based on a neighboring city’s requirement or a national average. It can be used to establish parking requirements for a land use category, for a district, or for a particular project. Ideally, local governments will reform requirements based on a clear sense of the benefits. If they don’t, regional or state agencies can use this process to recommend or mandate parking ratios for local governments. Regional agencies, for example, could develop suggested parking requirements that vary by context features, such as transit accessibility, mixed-land uses, and density. They can also integrate parking reform with regional planning and modeling activities. For example, in King County, Washington, the Metro Transit’s web-based GIS tool provides data on parking utilization for multifamily housing and tests alternative parking ratios in terms of costs and impacts.

**In Praise of Incrementalism**

In the past decade, many cities initiated comprehensive zoning code reform, and others are planning such efforts. Comprehensive reform efforts allow planners to rethink parking requirements while they consider the basic organization and functioning of the zoning code. These efforts also allow planners to bypass the complexity of older codes that have undergone countless revisions. Ideally, planners will amass enough political clout and financial resources before undertaking the daunting task of comprehensive zoning code revision.

There are many situations, however, where financial resources and political capital are not sufficient for comprehensive parking reform. In these cases, an incremental approach can produce good results. It makes sense to start where there is support, either from elected officials or from community or district stakeholders. Code reformers can work with these stakeholders and produce parking requirement reforms, parking overlay zones, or partial deregulation without creating opposition that might emerge in a citywide effort. These early successes often build support for larger, more comprehensive efforts. Rather than viewing pilot projects or experiments as somehow inferior to comprehensive parking reform, we should see them as effective ways of producing valuable information, testing innovative ideas, and ultimately generating change.

Small victories enable learning and create momentum. Let the reform begin! ♦

The article is adapted from Parking Reform Made Easy, published by Island Press.
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, “Re-thinking 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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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*
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

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**TABLE 1.**

SHARED PARKING CALCULATIONS

(Table 541-1 from the Minneapolis, Minnesota, code)

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

**TABLE 2.**

THE RESULTS OF SHARED PARKING CALCULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Land Use Classification</th>
<th>Weekdays</th>
<th>Weekends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 a.m.– 7:00 a.m.– 6:00 p.m.– 1:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00 a.m.– 7:00 a.m.– 6:00 p.m.– 1:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>0.35 7 0.35</td>
<td>0 1.05 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail sales and services</td>
<td>0 20 16</td>
<td>0 20 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant (not 24 hr)</td>
<td>4 14 20</td>
<td>6 15 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4 41 36</td>
<td>6 36 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 7:00am and 6:00pm.

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-
fected 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

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

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Bicycle parking required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, Massachusetts</td>
<td>One space for every 10 automobile spaces for most uses. In multifamily residential buildings, one space or locker must be provided for each unit. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa City, Iowa</td>
<td>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. 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Rapids, Michigan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz, California</td>
<td>d. Schools: 1 space per 3 students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Park and Ride Lots and Transit Centers: 35% of auto parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f. Lodging: 1 space per 5 units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**


ORDINANCES CONSULTED

n Bellevue, Washington
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
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

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

Redmond, Washington
Source: Redmond Community Development Guide; November 15, 2001
Off-street parking requirements; Section 20D.130

Richmond, Virginia
Source: Richmond Zoning Code; June 25, 1990
Intent of the Parking Overlay Districts; Section 32-900.1

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(l)

Santa Cruz, California
Source: Santa Cruz Zoning Code; Title 24; January 29, 1985
Bicycle parking requirements; Section 24.12.250

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
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)
aminal boarding facility
animal breeder establishment
animal grooming salon
animal hospital
animal sales establishment (see pet shop)
aminal shelter
animal training facility
antique shop (see also second-hand store)
apartment (see dwelling, apartment uses)
apartment hotel (see extended-stay hotel)
appliance 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)

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)
bathroom (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)
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)

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)

covered walkway

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)
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 showroom (see interior decorating studio)
decorator studio (see interior decorating studio)
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, 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
dwelling, single-family detached, two bedrooms
dwelling, single-family detached, three bedrooms
dwelling, single-family detached, four or more bedrooms
dwelling, single-family detached, two bedrooms
dwelling, single-family detached, three bedrooms
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)

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)
fireing 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)
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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)
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gift shop (see also retail use, unless otherwise specified)
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golf course, miniature
golf course, par-three

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Halloween pumpkin sales lot (see also Christmas tree sales lot; outdoor display sales area)
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<td>market research service (see also call center; office use, unless otherwise specified; telemarketing office)</td>
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<td>meat-packing facility (see also food packing and manufacturing facility; food storage locker; manufacturing uses)</td>
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model home sales unit
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threash bin (see also public waste receptacle)
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USES WITH A MAXIMUM PARKING STANDARD

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- 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 upholstering shop)
- furniture store
- game center (see also amusement enterprise uses; video arcade)

- 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
librarian
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)
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)

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)
ridge 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/sanatorium (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)

35
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)
chapels (see also church)
church (see also chapels; mosque; synagogue; temple)
clinic (see also healthcare facility; medical office)
clothing store
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
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)
hotel (see also extended-stay hotel; motel; resort hotel)

i
ice cream parlor (see also retail use, unless otherwise specified)
roller rink (see also recreation facility uses;
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
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, 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 25 square feet of gross floor area (Garden Grove, Calif., pop. 165,196)

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)

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, 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 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 marshall, 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)

• 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

agricultural sales and service use

airport charter service

airport

airport hangar

airport, local/private use

airport terminal

Minimum: 1 for 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)

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 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. 174,662)

• 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 devises, 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 (Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673) • 3 spaces per each 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 (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 (Granbury, Tex., pop. 5,718) • 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, plus 5 per 1,000 square feet of gross land area (Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018) • 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 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) • 2 per 1,000 square feet (St. Mary’s County, Md., pop. 86,211) • 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 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) 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 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) • 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)
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)

Minimum: 1 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. 30,686)

- 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)

animal sales establishment (see pet shop)

animal shelter

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

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

apartment (see dwelling, apartment)
apartment hotel (see extended-stay hotel)
appliance 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
(Champaign, Ill., 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)
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)
arboretum

- 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area (Fort Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,387)
- 2 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758; Racine, Wis., pop. 81,855)

arboretum (see also botanical gardens; community garden)

- 1 space per 10,001 square feet outdoor lot area, plus 1 space per 1,000 square feet indoor floor area (Bloomington, Ind., pop. 60,291)

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

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. 33,609)
- 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 (Cochrane 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)

Minimum: 1 space for each 20 vehicle spaces, which are 1 per 1,000 square feet (Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498)

art school (see also 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, Wis., 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; Rohrert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236)

• 1 space for each studio (Grandview, Mo., pop. 24,681)

• 1 per 4 fixed seats, or 1 per 75 square feet of seating area if no fixed seats (Rohrert 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 5 students if classes are conducted on the site (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 603,604)

  Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet

  Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,583)

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 (Fort 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 per 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 (Glendale, 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 autos (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. 223,881; 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. 1,144,644)

**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. 1,144,644)

**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 lesasable area, whichever is greater (Quincy, Ill., pop. 40,366; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 30,673)
- 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, III., 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)

- 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. 693,804)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 2 or 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of site area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)
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., p. 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)

- 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. 14,058)
- 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 (Glensville, 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 (Fairbanks, Minn., pop. 20,818)

• 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 (Lexington, Ky., pop. 40,238)

• 1 per 125 square feet of floor. Minimum of 4 (Pearland, Tex., pop. 37,649)

• 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. 86,969)

• 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 (Glensville, 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. 1,144,648)

- 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)
bait shop (see also retail use, unless otherwise specified)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of usable 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. 1,144,648)

  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 600 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. 1,144,648)

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)

Ballpark (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)

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 (Navajo 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)

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. 3,684,820)

- 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)

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**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 (Muskogon, Mich., pop. 40,105)
beauty school (see also educational facilities, trade school)
- 3 spaces, plus 1 space per each operator station (Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673)
- 6 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)

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)

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)

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 (Girard, Ill., pop. 28,684)
bicycle repair shop

- 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. 276,063)

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. 650,160)

- 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. 80,847)

- 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")

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)
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 trawler 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 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)

- 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. 28,462)
- 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)
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 (Fort 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)

boat sales establishment (see also marine sales and service use)
- 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)

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 storage or repair (see also boatyard: marine sales and service use)

- Minimum of 3 (El Paso County, Colo., pop. 516,920)
- 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)

boat yard

- 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, shell- ing, diving, and sightseeing purposes) are computed at 1 per 23 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)

boat yard (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)
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. 128,338; Spartanburg, S.C., pop. 39,673)
- 6 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Racine, Wis., pop. 81,855)
  Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
  Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
  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, Wis., 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 50 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 (Danskville, 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 (Dana Anna County, N.Mex., pop. 174,682)
- 2 per each 3 employees (Racine, Wis., pop. 81,855)
- 2.5 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Naperville, Ill., pop. 128,338)

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)
bowling alley with restaurant
- 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. 278,090)
  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 last 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 last 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, 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 60 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)
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 (Redley, 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 per 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)
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. 157,893)
- 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, Wis., 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. 278,083)

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 (Greensburg, 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 manager 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. 693,804)

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)

- 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)
- 2 spaces for 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)
- 1 stacking space 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 800 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. 137,892)
- 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 (Carmel, 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 (Greensburg, 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 each 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 (Carmel, 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. 683,064)
cemetery (see also crematorium; columbarium; mausoleum; monument sales establishment)
- 1 space per 4 visitors to the maximum capacity (Lyon 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; Hoke 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 (Cocopah County, Ariz., pop. 18,817)
- 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 reposing 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)

church (see also chapel; mosque; synagogue; temple)
- 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)

- 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)

- 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. 1,14,464)

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)
church hall

• 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)


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. 21,516)

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)
clothing and textiles manufacturing

- 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: 39 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 (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 floor 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., p. 121,780)

- 2 covered parking spaces for each dwelling unit, plus 1 uncovered parking space for each dwelling unit (San Fernando, Calif., p. 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., p. 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., p. 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., p. 20,818; Minneapolis, Minn., p. 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., p. 137,893)

- 1 per 100 square feet of gross building area (Kern County, Calif., p. 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., p. 693,604)

  Bicycle Parking Standard: Long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-term: 4, or 1 per 50 seats (Jefferson County, Ky., p. 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 (Rutland Park, Calif., p. 42,236)

- Parking area equal to ground floor area (Spartanburg, S.C., p. 39,673)

- 2 parking spaces per acre, plus 1 for each employee (San Mateo, Calif., p. 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., p. 36,081)

- 1 parking space per 250 square feet of floor area (Miami County, Kans., p. 28,351)

- 1 space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area or fraction thereof; minimum of 2 spaces required (Benbrook, Tex., p. 20,208)

- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (Champlin, Minn., p. 22,193)

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

communication services facility (see also radio, recording and television studio; telephone office; telephone exchange building; television studio)

- 1 per 500 square feet (Henderson, Nev., 175,381; Omaha, Neb., p. 390,007)

- 1 space per 400 square feet (Colorado Springs, Colo., p. 380,890)

- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (Charleston County, S.C., p. 309,969)

- 4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (St. Charles, Ill., p. 27,886)

- 5.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Elkville, Mo., p. 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., p. 116,320; Lycoming County, Pa., p. 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., p. 73,143)

- 1 space per 200 square feet of floor area gross (including all above ground and below ground floors) of building (Raleigh, N.C., p. 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 1,000; provided that, where such seats are not fixed, each 7 square feet usable for seating shall be considered 1 seat (Washington, D.C., p. 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., p. 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., p. 227,818)

- 4 parking spaces for every 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (DeKalb County, Ill., p. 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)

Condominium 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. 89,291)

• 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. 196,068)

• 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

• 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. 89,291)

• 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. 14,058)

• 1 space per 4 seats, plus 1 space per 250 square feet general assembly area (Bloomington, Ind., pop. 89,291)

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 (Malnert Park, Calif., pop. 42,236)
- 1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area and 1 per 1,500 square feet of net 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. 18,817)
- 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 (Glennville, 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 (Lyon 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 (Cochitino 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. 120,644)

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, Wis., 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 1,000; provided that where such seats are not fixed, each 7 square feet usable for seating shall be considered 1 seat (Washington, D.C., pop. 572,053)

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. 683,604)

**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 linear inches of pew space [for courtrooms] and 1 space per 300 square feet of 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)
costume rental store (see also clothing store; retail use, unless otherwise specified)

- 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)

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. 681,645)
- 1 space per 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)
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. 39,873)
- 1 space per 32 square feet of area in parlor and assembly rooms (Bloomington, Ind., pop. 60,291)
- 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. 18,936)
- 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. 8,583)
- 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. 122,277)

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. 40,882)
- 1 per 300 square feet of floor area (Topeka, Kans., pop. 122,277)
- 1 space per 4 seats, plus 1 space per 250 square feet of general assembly area (Bloomington, Ind., pop. 60,291)

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)

currency exchange (see also commercial use, unless otherwise specified)
- 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)

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)

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)
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. 81,855)
- 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)
day care home, adult
- 1 per 500 square feet (Lexington, Mass., pop. 30,355)
- 1 space for each staff member, plus 1 space for each 10 students (Cocinino County, Ariz., pop. 116,320)
- 1 space for each 15 students and or clients and 1 space for each staff member (Canton, Ga., pop. 7,700)
- 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. 223,801)
- 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. 324,563)

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, 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. 81,865)

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)
**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, South Carolina, 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. 28,334)*

- 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area; a minimum of 6 spaces shall be required *(Grand Rapids Township, Michigan, 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 *(Glens Falls, N.Y., pop. 28,183)*

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor *(Gresham, Oregon, 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, Colorado, 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, Mississippi, pop. 6,893)*

- 4.11 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area *(Helena, Montana, 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, Arizona, pop. 18,617; Tonganoxie, Kansas, pop. 2,728)*

- 6 per each dentist, 1 per each employee *(Fort Wayne, Indiana, 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, Texas, 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, Oregon, pop. 90,205)*

- 1 per each 250 square feet of usable floor area *(Royal Oak, Michigan, 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, Indiana, 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, Kentucky, pop. 693,604)*

  Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per 200 square feet *(Grand Junction, Colorado, 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. 29,883)
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)
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. 121,583)
- 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)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)
- 1 per 350 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)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)
- 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)
- 1 per 350 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)
- 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area (Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)
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)
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)

dump 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)
Minimum: 1.5 per dwelling
Maximum: 2.5 per dwelling (Glenview, Ill., pop. 28,183)

**dwelling, multifamily, studio/efficiency**
- 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)

**dwelling, multifamily, four or more bedrooms**
- 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. 90,025)

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. 23,823)

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)
• 2.5 spaces per unit (Canton, Ga., pop. 7,709)

Minimum: 1 per unit
Maximum: 4 per unit (Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,583)

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. 334,583)

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)
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. 276,693)
- 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 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. 25,367)
- 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: 0.5 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, Wis., 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. 276,099)

- 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

**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 for the aforesaid institutions. (Boca Raton, Fla., pop. 74,764)

- 1 space for every 600 square feet of academic space (Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,099)

- 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 (Ventura, 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 (Glenview, 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. 206,054)

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 (Ventura, 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. 33,803)

• 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. 32,183)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 employees, plus students above second grade (Madison, Wis., 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. 583,374)

- 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 one 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 (Thomastville, 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. 80,288)

• 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 per 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. 693,804)

Minimum: 1 per 2 students of maximum enrollment. Maximum: 1 per student of maximum enrollment (Chenille, 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, Westbrook, 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. 693,804)

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. 42,388)

• 0.5 spaces per unit (Kearney, Neb., 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. 30,673)
• 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 2 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 (Grosse 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 for 2 beds (Healdsburg, Calif., pop. 10,722)

• 1 per 2 dwelling unit (Cambridge, Mass., pop. 101,355)

Minimum: 1 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)

emergency shelter (see crisis center; homeless shelter; shelter)

emergency medical service (see ambulance service)

employment agency (see also day labor agency)

• 1 space per each 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 hydroelectric 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)

utility facility

• 1 space for each 2,000 square feet (Seattle, Wash., pop. 563,374)

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 (Grosse 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 for 2 beds (Healdsburg, Calif., pop. 10,722)

• 1 per 2 dwelling unit (Cambridge, Mass., pop. 101,355)
• 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 (Sparksburg, S.C., pop. 39,673)

  Minimum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area
  Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646; Glensville, 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: 1.5 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 (Glensville, 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, Wis., 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, Wis., 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. 88,989)

• 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. 40,882)

• 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-

[Image of 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)
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)

- 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 800 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)
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)
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. 176,882)
- 1 space per 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 200 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)
fortune telling establishment

- 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 (Sioux City, Calif., pop. 28,118)

- 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. 82,584)

- 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 foot 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. 633,004)
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
- 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 650 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)
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**gaming 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")

**gaming, 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 25-7-1(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 W1F1 and W2F2 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)

**garbage disposal service** (see waste hauler service)

**garbage dump** (see landfill uses)

**garden apartment** (see dwelling, apartment uses)

**garden center** (see also greenhouse, 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)

**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. 105,168)
- 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. 37,429)
- 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 minimarkets 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 (Cleveland, 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. 196,096)

• 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)

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,
III., pop. 27,886)

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. 1,144,046)

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. 699,604)

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 230 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 store 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 (Suisun 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 per 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)
grandstands

- 1 space for each 2 employees, plus 1 space for each 1,000 square feet of net floor area (Kings County, Calif., pop. 129,461)
- 1 space 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 per 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. 893,604)

Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area

Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (Glensville, 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. 683,604)

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)

• 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)

• 1 per each employee or caregiver (Royal Oak, Mich., pop. 80,682)

• 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. 683,604)

  Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 5 beds (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

guest parking (see dwelling uses)

• 1 per 1,000 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)

gun shop (see shooting range)

• 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 avail-
  able 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 assem-
  bly, 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)
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 (Langmont, Calif., pop. 71,093)
- 3 per every 5 beds (Baltimore, Md., 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 per 200 square feet of floor area in a 1,000 square foot space (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)
- 1 per 1,000 square feet of floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,464)
- 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. 1,144,464)

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. 639,604)

Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area (Grenville, 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. 1,144,464)
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. 266,283)
- 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 gymnasm, 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. 105,186)
- 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 (Lexington, Ky., 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)

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. 105,186)

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 300 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 (Redley, Calif., pop. 20,758).
- 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. 40,887)
- 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 County, 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 (Fort 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. 893,804)

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. 196,088)
- 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. 74,287)

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)
• 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 (Carroll, 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: 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. 137,803; Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205; Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,033; 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 per 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. 693,054)
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 (Glenside, 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)
• 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 (Lakeview, 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. 54,967)

• 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. 1,191,184)

• 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. 30,868)

Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet

Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet (Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,553)

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. 393,673)

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 20 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 (Callier 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)
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. 144,128)

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, Wis., 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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1 per 1,000 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222; Lufkin, Tex.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1 parking space shall be provided for each 800 square feet of floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>area (Park Ridge, Ill., pop. 37,775)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area, plus 1 per 2 employees</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Dartmouth, Mass., pop. 30,666)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1 for each 400 square feet of floor space (Staunton, Va., pop. 23,853)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Bloomington, Ind., pop. 60,291)</td>
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<td>• 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross leasable floor area</td>
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<td>(Kennett Township, Pa., pop. 6,451)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<td>Maximum: 1 per 125 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>(San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)</td>
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<td>Maximum: 1 space for each 150 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<td>(Jefferson County, Ky., pop. 693,604)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet (Pittsburgh, Pa., pop. 334,563)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum: 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum: 3 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum: 3.8 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 10 auto spaces</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 vehicle spaces which are 1 per</td>
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<td>1,000 square feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicycle Parking Standard: 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicycle Parking Standard: long-term: 2, or 1 per 50 employees; short-</td>
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<tr>
<td>term: 4, or 1 per 25,000 square feet of gross floor area (Jefferson</td>
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<tr>
<td>County Ky., pop. 693,604)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limousine Service (see also taxicab service)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1 space per 300 square feet of gross floor area in excess of 4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>square feet excluding service bays (minimum of 4 spaces), plus 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>space per 2 service bays (Minneapolis, Minn., pop. 382,618)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1 space for each employee on the maximum shift</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Maryland Heights, Mo., pop. 25,756)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liquor Store (see also retail use, unless otherwise specified)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1 space per 250 square feet (Lenexa, Kans., pop. 40,238)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1 space per 200 square feet (Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area restaurant, drive-thru 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>per 40 square feet of dining area, plus 6 stacking spaces per drive</td>
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<td>-up lane (Faribault, Minn., pop. 20,818)</td>
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<td>• 1 parking space is required per 150 square feet</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Coral Springs, Fla., pop. 117,549)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 3.5 parking spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross leasable</td>
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<tr>
<td>area shall be required for any individual, freestanding retail or</td>
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<td>service commercial use unless listed separately in this section,</td>
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<td>in which case the parking requirement noted for that specific use</td>
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<tr>
<td>shall be utilized. Provided, however, that in no case shall any</td>
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<tr>
<td>individual use provide less than 5 parking spaces</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Indianapolis, Ind., pop. 781,870)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 4 per 1,000 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum: 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>(San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum: 1 per 350 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum: 1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)</td>
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<p>| Live-Work Studio (see also artisan workshop; artist studio; dwelling |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>uses; loft residence)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1 per each 2,000 square feet of occupied floor area, where the</td>
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<tr>
<td>occupied floor area exceeds 7,500 square feet, except in RH or RM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Districts, within which the requirement shall be 1 space for each</td>
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<tr>
<td>live per work unit (San Francisco, Calif.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3.33 spaces per unit. For buildings with more than 10 live per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work units, 1 space per unit (Yonkers, N.Y., pop. 190,086)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1.5 parking spaces for up to 1,000 square feet of floor area, plus</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.5 additional space for every additional 500 square feet of floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>area above the first 1,000 square feet subject to compliance with</td>
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<tr>
<td>all other applicable requirements (Alameda, Calif., pop. 72,259)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet (West Hollywood, Calif., pop. 35,716)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock Sales (see also agricultural uses)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 0.3 per seat or 1 per 200 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locksmith (see also commercial use, unless otherwise specified)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1 per each 660 square feet of floor area (Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
• 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
  (Glennville, 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. 198,662)

• 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. 693,504)

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
  (Glennville, 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)

Lumbermill (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.)
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 (Glensville, 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 250 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. 33,803)

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. 55,583)
- 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 (Glensville, 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 autospaces (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. 27,967)
- 0.75 space per slip or mooring (Sturgeon Bay, Wisc., pop. 9,437)
- 1 per boat slip; 2 for harbormaster (Biloxi, Miss., pop. 50,644)
- 1 for every 2 berths (Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285)
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)

marina 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. 99,291)
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, Wis., pop. 208,054; Catlettsburg, 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, Wis., pop. 81,855)
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 per 1 seat 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 (LaSalle, Tex., pop. 32,709)
- 1 space per employee on largest shift (Omaha, Nebr., pop. 390,007)
- 1 per 400 square feet of gross floor area (Provo, Utah, pop. 105,166)
- 1 space per each 200 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 (Miami, Ariz., 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. 276,083)
  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 (Glendale, 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 for each patient room or 1 space per 200 square feet (Grand Junction, Colo., pop. 41,498)

medical support facilities (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 (Glendale, 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, Wis., 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 (Ft. Wayne, Ind., pop. 71,000)
- 1 space per 100 storage units, and 2 spaces per on-site caretaker residence (Blackburg, Va., pop. 39,573)
- 1 space per 500 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 4,000 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: 1.5 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. 735,817)

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 0.5 guest spaces per unit (Henderson, Nev., pop. 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. 71,083)
- 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 (Freemont, 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 (Freemont, 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 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 2,500 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 3 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 (Lakeview, 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)

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 lineal 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 9.13 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)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)
• 1 space per rooming unit (Lenexa, Kans., p. 48,238)

• 1 space per unit, plus 4 per 50 units, plus spaces as required for ancillary uses (Kennett Township, Pa., p. 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., p. 37,222)

• 1 space per room, plus 1 space per 200 square feet of common facilities (Lufkin, Tex., p. 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., p. 1,144,646)

Minimum: 1 space per guest room or suite

Maximum: 1.3 spaces per guest room or suite (Gresham, Ore., p. 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., p. 693,604)

Minimum: 0.9 per room or suite

Maximum: 1.2 per room or suite (Glenville, N.Y., p. 28,183)

• Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 10 guest rooms (Gresham, Ore., p. 90,205)

motion picture studio (see also production studio)

• 1 space per 300 square feet (Lufkin, Tex., p. 32,709)

• 1 per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Greensboro, N.C., p. 223,891; Washington, N.C., p. 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., p. 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., p. 196,086)

• 3 for each service bay (Ogden, Utah, p. 18,492)

• 1 space per 500 square feet (Rochester, Ill., p. 6,244)

• 1 per service bay, plus 1 per employee (Bloomington, Ind., p. 69,291)

• 10 spaces per service bay, plus 1 space per vehicle used in the conduct of the business (Schaumburg, Ill., p. 75,386)

• 1 space per 250 square feet (Palm Beach County, Fla., p. 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., p. 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 1,500 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. 48,060)
- 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. 41,222)

**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. 692,604)

**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 (Suisun 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 of bench seating
Maximum: 0.4 space per seat or 5 linear feet of 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 of 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 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

• 0.06 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. 30,586)
music school

- 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 40 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. 562,374)
- 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 (Glendale, 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)

musical instrument sales and repair

- 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 departmental 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)
nail salon (see also beauty shop; personal services establishment)
- 1 per 400 square feet (Fort Wayne, Ind., pop. 206,727)
- 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. 81,853)

newsstand
- 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)

nursery (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 I 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 (Callier 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. 16,617)

  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 (Glens Falls, 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 outdoor 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, Mass., 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, Kan., 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 (Downingtown Borough, Pa., pop. 7,589)

  Minimum: 1 per 4 beds
  Maximum: 1 per 2.5 beds (Glens Falls, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

  Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 per 20 employees (Madison, Wisc., pop. 208,054)
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. 339,488)

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. 90,265)

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 (Zweiland, 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)

- 1 space per 500 square feet of sales area for first 200 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 (Winnebagga, Nev., pop. 7,174)

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

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

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. 276,083)
• 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 building 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 (Cochrane 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. 276,083)

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)
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 officials 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)


- 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. 30,018)

- 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. 143,972)

  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; Lenoir, Tenn., pop. 40,238; Yorkers, 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, Neb., 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 (Lyon 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 (Tuscon, Ariz., pop. 2,728)

- 1 space per 200 square feet plus 1 space per employee (Lenoir, Tenn., 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)
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)

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. 693,804)
- 1 per 350 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. 27,898)
- 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. 331,265)

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. 68,291)
- 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)
port and harbor facilities

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)

- 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 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 users. In no event shall the number of parking spaces be reduced to fewer than 24. (St. Louis Park, Minn., pop. 44,126)
- 1 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)
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)

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)

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 (Crescenta, Or., 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

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)
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 (Garnee, 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. (Garnee, 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 is no permanent seats
- Minimum: 2.5 per court
- Maximum: 4 per court (Glensville, 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. 187,835; 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 (Garnee, Ill., pop. 28,834)
  Minimum: 1 per 800 square feet
  Maximum: 1 per 300 square feet
- 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. 593,604)

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. 1,144,616)

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 also 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. 30,660)

Minimum: 1 per 600 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area
(San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,616)

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. 54,893)
- 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)

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., pop. 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. 105,168)

  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 (Tonkawa, N.Y., pop. 196,085)

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. 360,800)

• 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. 88,598)

• 1.4 per employee (Tampa, Fla., pop. 303,447)

• 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area (Lakewood, Colo., pop. 144,120)

• 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 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. 1 space for each 50 square feet of general assembly area (Scottsdale, Ariz., pop. 202,705)

restaurant (see also cafe; 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. 40,239)

- 1 per 100 square feet of customer service area (Henderson, Nev., pop. 175,381)

- 1 space per 3-person capacity in dining area (Lexington, Neb., 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 (Cecil 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)
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. 90,265)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 1 space per 1,000 square feet floor area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,265)

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)

- 1 for each employee and 1 for each (with no eating on premises) 60 square feet usable floor area with a minimum of 4 spaces (East China Township, Mich., pop. 3,830)
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)

- 1 space per 75 square feet; 1 space per 100 square feet if no customer service per dining area; minimum of 10 spaces required (Leavena, Iowa., pop. 40,238)
- 1 parking space for each 50 square feet of gross floor area (Shasta County, Calif., pop. 163,258)
- 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 stacking 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 spaces 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, Wis., 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. 163,258)
- 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 area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parking Type</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>roller rink</td>
<td>0.3 per seat or 1 per 100 square feet</td>
<td>1 per 100 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river rink</td>
<td>0.3 per seat or 1 per 100 square feet</td>
<td>1 per 100 square feet (Hickory, N.C., pop. 37,222)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retirement housing</td>
<td>0.5 per 1-bedroom unit; 1 per 2-bedroom or larger unit (Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969)</td>
<td>1 per target area (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retirement housing</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>1 per target area (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riding school</td>
<td>1 space per 4 seats of capacity (Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969)</td>
<td>1 per target area (Glenville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archery range; shooting range</td>
<td>1 parking space for each 200 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)</td>
<td>1 per 6 seats or 1 per 30 square feet of gross floor area if no permanent seats (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- 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 (Todd, Ore., pop. 41,223).
- A minimum of 5 spaces, plus 1 space per each 5 seats provided (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646).
- 1 space per 200 square feet (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646).
- 1 parking space for each 2,000 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646).
- 1 parking space for each 3,000 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646).
- 1 parking space for each 4,000 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646).
- 1 parking space for each 5,000 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)

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)

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. 44,128)
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/sanatorium (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 (Goshen, 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. 609,604)
  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. (Goshen, 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. 32,784)
- 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. 10,035)
- 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 mini warehouse)
- 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 (Goshen, 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 also 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. 554,630)

• 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, Wis., 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., pop. 28,590)

• 1 per employee (Hillsborough, County, Fla., pop. 998,948)

• 1 for every 1,000 square feet (Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,265)

• 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, Neb., 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. 516,920)

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. 16,036)

• 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 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)

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**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)

**Minimum:** 1 per 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., 28,560)

- 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. 95,854)

- 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. 115,208)

- 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 999,999 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. 163,255)

- 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)

- 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 ofgross floor area (Carvallis, 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. 28,580; 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 Flk., pop. 303,447)

short-term rental housing (see also time-share unit)
- 0.5 spaces per lock-off (Steamboat Springs, Colo., pop. 9,815)

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. 278,093)
- 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. 1,321,043)

- 1 per 200 linear 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 is no permanent seats (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,846)

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. (Roosevelt 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

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

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 (Carroll, Ia., 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. 1,444,648)

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 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. 105,186)
- 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)

- 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 (Downingtown 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. 105,168; Raleigh, N.C., pop. 276,083)
• 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 linear feet of bench seating (Franklin County, Wash., pop. 49,347)
• 1 per 4-5 seats (Grand Chute, Wisc., pop. 18,392)
• 1 space for 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)
### tailor shop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laguna Beach, Calif., pop. 23,727</td>
<td>1 space per each 500 square feet of gross floor area</td>
<td>1 parking space for each 600 square feet of gross floor area, with a minimum of 3 spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834</td>
<td>1 parking space shall be provided for each 250 square feet of floor area</td>
<td>1 per each 330 square feet of floor area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893</td>
<td>1 per each 330 square feet of floor area (Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893)</td>
<td>1 parking space for each 250 square feet of gross floor area (Eugene, Ore., pop. 137,893)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682</td>
<td>1 off-street parking space for each 200 square feet of floor area</td>
<td>3 parking spaces, or 1 parking space for each 600 feet of gross floor area, whichever is greater (San Bruno, Calif., pop. 40,165)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896</td>
<td>4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896)</td>
<td>1 parking space shall be provided for each employee (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### taxi cab service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397</td>
<td>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. 382,611)</td>
<td>1 space for each 300 square feet of gross floor area (Yakima, Wash., pop. 71,845)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896</td>
<td>1 space for dispatcher and 1.5 spaces per taxicab (Grants Pass, Ore., pop. 23,003)</td>
<td>1 per employee, plus 1 per vehicle that provides service (Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston County, S.C., pop. 309,969</td>
<td>1 parking space for each vehicle used in the business, plus 1 per each employee (Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554)</td>
<td>1.5 parking spaces per taxicab (Birmingham, Mich., pop. 19,291)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889</td>
<td>1 parking space for each employee (Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554)</td>
<td>5, plus 1 per 100 square feet of waiting space (Burlington, Vt., pop. 38,889)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### taxidermy establishment

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<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384</td>
<td>1 space for each 300 square feet of floor area (Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384)</td>
<td>1 space for each 400 square feet of floor area (Cincinnati, Ohio, pop. 331,285)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397</td>
<td>1 space for each 300 square feet of floor area (Thornton, Colo., pop. 82,384)</td>
<td>1 per 800 square feet of gross floor area (Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834</td>
<td>1 parking space shall be provided for each employee (Gurnee, Ill., pop. 28,834)</td>
<td>1 off-street parking space for each 600 square feet of floor area (Westmont, Ill., pop. 24,554)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896</td>
<td>4 parking spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (St. Charles, Ill., pop. 27,896)</td>
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### tanning salon

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### tattoo parlor/body-piercing studio

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397</td>
<td>1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018)</td>
<td>2 spaces per tattoo or body piercing artist (Knoxville, Tenn., pop. 173,890)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., pop. 152,397</td>
<td>1 per 250 square feet of gross floor area (Broward County, Fla., pop. 1,623,018)</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### teen club

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890</td>
<td>1 space per 100 square feet</td>
<td>1 space per 100 square feet (Colorado Springs, Colo., pop. 360,890)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
· 1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area (Fl., 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)

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)
• 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 linear 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 court**

- 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 (Glensville, N.Y., pop. 28,183)

Bicycle Parking Standard: 0.2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area (Gresham, Ore., pop. 90,205)

**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. 168,724)
- 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 45 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)
• 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, Wis., 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. 382,518)

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 (Glenside, N.Y., pop. 20,183)

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. 382,518)

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. 554,630)
- 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, Wis., pop. 81,855)

Minimum: 1 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)

- 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)

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 (Pittsburgh, Pa., 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. 30,573)
- 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 information.

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 (Heldsburg, 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. 56,648)
• 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 units)
• 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)

• 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 this 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)
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 8 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)
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. 80,286)
- 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 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)

Minimum: 1 per 200 square feet of gross floor area
Maximum: 1 per 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)
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 bay (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) (Bloomingtown, Ind., pop. 69,261)

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 (Yankers, 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 square feet, or 1 space for each 3 employees, whichever is greater (Des Moines, Iowa, pop. 198,682)

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)

- 1 per 1,500 square feet of gross floor area (San Antonio, Tex., pop. 1,144,646)

- 1 space per 500 square feet where suite size is more 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)

  - 0.9 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)

• 1 per 2,000 sq ft of gross land area (Batavia, Ill., pop. 23,866; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pop. 120,758; Racine, Wis., 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)
Smart Parking Model Bylaw

The following bylaw provisions for implementing smart parking strategies are designed to address three distinct issues relative to off-street parking: 1) Reducing the standards for required parking; 2) Providing innovative solutions for shared and off-site parking; and 3) Parking area design.

The language for reducing parking requirements relies on two strategies. The first is to establish maximum parking requirements that closely mirror or are slightly less than what many communities use as their minimum parking requirements. The second strategy is to provide a minimum parking requirement that is anywhere from 20-80% of the maximum depending on the associated use. Using a minimum and maximum effectively creates a range of acceptable parking requirements thereby providing the development community a chance to be more flexible and efficient in their design.

The language provided in this bylaw for shared parking uses three strategies. The first focuses on opportunities to share parking between competing and non-competing uses on the same site (mixed use). The second strategy focuses on locating parking off-site on other privately owned lots or public parking facilities. Finally, language for using a “fee-in-lieu” approach is also included for those communities serious about using private contributions to support public parking facilities, programs, and strategies.

Parking lot design considerations are divided into two categories with the thought that some communities would be primarily interested in aesthetic improvements while others would be more interested in implementing aesthetic improvements along with Low Impact Development (LID) techniques to reduce stormwater runoff and associated water contamination. The model bylaw therefore provides two distinct sets of standards depending on what a community wishes to accomplish in regard to parking lot design. This particular model bylaw structure requires LID implementation, but allows an applicant to demonstrate that LID techniques are not feasible under certain physical constraints.

In the parking lot design provisions, this bylaw uses Site Plan Review as the primary review mechanism. These provisions can be used in conjunction with an existing Site Plan Review process in any community as long as the triggers for the review are consistent. In this model, development of more than 10 parking spaces requires Site Plan Review.
DEFINITIONS:

**Angled Parking:** Any parking space that is not parallel or perpendicular to the curb or aisle.

**Bikeway:** Any road, street, path, or way, all of a portion of which is in some manner specifically designated for bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designed for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.

**Large Scale Retail:** Single retail sales facility that has greater than 20,000 square feet of gross floor area and is contained in a single building.

**BMPs (Best Management Practices):** structural, vegetative, or managerial practices designed to treat, prevent, or reduce degradation of water quality due to stormwater runoff and snow-melt.

**Free Standing Retail:** Single retail sales facility of up to 20,000 square feet in size that is situated independently on a building lot and for which associated parking serves exclusively that facility.

**Greenscapes:** a developed landscape that incorporates a compilation of practices to reduce water usage, encourage groundwater recharge, protect water supplies and reduce stormwater pollution.

**Gross Floor Area:** The total floor area of a building.

**Impervious Surface:** A ground cover such as cement, asphalt, or packed clay or rock through which water cannot penetrate.

**Indoor Recreation Facilities:** Uses such as bowling alleys, billiard parlors, and skating rinks.

**Industrial Plant:** Structure or complex of structures used for manufacturing, assembling, fabricating, warehousing, and related activities.

**Low Impact Development:** An approach to environmentally friendly land use planning. It includes a suite of landscaping and design techniques that attempt to maintain the natural, pre-developed ability of a site to manage rainfall. LID techniques capture water on site, filter it through vegetation, and let it soak into the ground where it can recharge the local water table rather than being lost as surface runoff.

**Mixed Use:** A development that provides multiple compatible uses in close proximity to one another. It also refers to a land use pattern that seeks to increase concentrations of population and employment in well-defined areas with a mix of diverse and compatible land uses.

**Off-Street Parking:** Parking spaces provided outside of the right-of-way of a street or highway.

**On-Street Parking:** Parking spaces provided within the right-of-way of a street or highway.

**Outdoor Recreation Facilities:** Uses such as golf courses, amusement parks, miniature golf courses, and water slide parks.

**Parking Area:** That portion of a lot set aside, marked, posted, or intended for parking. This includes circulation areas, loading and unloading areas, parking spaces and aisles, landscaped areas, bikeways, and walkways.

**Parking Stall or Space:** A space in which a single car may be parked.
**Personal Services:** Establishments primarily engaged in providing services involving the care of a person or a person's personal goods or apparel. This category includes uses such as barber shops, beauty salons, shoe repair shops, and dry cleaners.

**Pervious Surface:** Ground cover through which water can penetrate at a rate comparable to that of water through undisturbed soils.

**Shared Parking:** When parking spaces are shared among different structures or uses, or among mixed uses, and can include properties with different owners.

**Sight Distance:** The distance visible to a driver from his/her position to other objects or vehicles, when at a point of turning or when stopping a vehicle.

**Travel Lane:** The driving portion of the parking area. The aisle provides access to each space.

**Walkway:** Any path or way, which is specifically designated primarily for pedestrian travel.

These definitions can be added in the body of this section or can be incorporated into the larger “Definitions” section found in most bylaws/ordinances.

1. **Purpose**

The purpose of this Article is to establish standards ensuring the availability and safe use of parking areas. It is intended that any use of land involving the arrival, departure, or temporary storage of motor vehicles, and all structures and uses requiring the delivery or shipment of goods as part of their function, be designed and operated to:

A. Promote traffic safety by assuring adequate places for storing of motor vehicles off the street, and for their orderly access and egress to and from the public street;

B. Prevent the creation of surplus amounts of parking spaces contributing to unnecessary development and additional generation of vehicle trips, resulting in traffic congestion and traffic service level deterioration on roadways;

C. Reduce hazards to pedestrians and increase pedestrian connectivity between and within sites;

D. Reduce unnecessary amounts of impervious surface areas from being created;

E. Protect adjoining lots and the general public from nuisances and hazards such as:

   1) noise, glare of headlights, dust and fumes resulting from the operation of motor vehicles;

   2) glare and heat from parking lots; and

   3) lack of visual relief from expanses of paving.

F. Increase the mobility and safety for bicyclists; and

G. Reduce other negative impacts such as carbon output.
2. Applicability

No building permit or certificate of occupancy shall be issued for the erection of a new building, the enlargement or increase in the net floor area of an existing building, the development of a use not located in a building, or the change from one type of use to another, unless off-street parking spaces, loading bays and bicycle parking are provided in accordance with this bylaw.

3. Off-Street and On-Site Parking Calculations

Calculations for off-street parking requirements may involve two basic calculations. First, a baseline number of parking spaces shall be calculated in accordance with the parking schedule found in Section 5. Second, the number of off-street parking spaces and/or on-site spaces required under Section 5 may be reduced through any individual technique or combination of techniques found in Section 6. Proposed reductions in the baseline number of spaces to be provided off-street and/or on-site may be approved or required by the Planning Board in connection with the approval of a Site Plan under [INSERT LOCAL SITE PLAN REVIEW SECTION REFERENCE] and Section 4.

This model is designed to be used with a relatively comprehensive administrative Site Plan Approval process applicable to all or nearly all non-residential and mixed use developments.

4. Site Plan Review Standards for On-Site Parking

To ensure the overall efficiency of parking development in [CITY/TOWN/DISTRICT] Applicants proposing more than [ten (10)] spaces associated with non-residential, residential or mixed-use developments shall include with their applications for Site Plan Approval under [INSERT EXISTING SITE PLAN REVIEW SECTION REFERENCE] an analysis of the opportunities to reduce parking requirements using any of the applicable reduction strategies in Section 6, the design specifications in Section 7, and landscaping design standards pursuant to Section 8. The Planning Board may approve these submittals according to the following provisions:

A. The Planning Board shall require the maximum reduction available under Section 6.A. unless it determines that:

1) A surplus of spaces on a particular site will benefit the District as a whole by providing off-site sharing opportunities for other sites in the District; or

2) The techniques for reduction of the number of off-street or on-site parking spaces available to the applicant are infeasible or would impose an undue hardship on the applicant.

B. The Planning Board shall require that all applicable design criteria are followed for LID Parking Area Design as defined in Sections 8.B of this
bylaw unless it determines, upon petition from the applicant, that the successful implementation of a LID Parking Area Design is infeasible or would impose an undue hardship on the applicant. Where the Planning Board determines that LID Parking Area Design is infeasible, applicant shall comply with those specifications for Conventional Parking Area Design listed in Subsection 8.A. Evidence that may be used by an applicant to demonstrate the infeasibility of implementing LID techniques on a site may include, without limitation:

1) The presence of subsurface geologic conditions such as ledge or large quantities of poor fill;

2) Applicant does not own existing lot to be used for off-site parking allowances;

3) The presence of soil contamination; and/or

4) Existing topography or site geometry.

5. Baseline Number of Required Parking Spaces

Parking requirement calculations shall be made in the amounts specified in the Parking Schedule per 1,000 square foot (sf) of Gross Floor Area (GFA) unless otherwise indicated. Where mixed use developments are proposed, the baseline parking requirement shall be calculated as the sum of the requirements for each use. Reductions in the overall number of required off-street on-site spaces can be calculated using the standards in Section 6 of this bylaw.

Parking Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Scale Retail</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive-Thru Restaurant</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Standing Retail</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Office Building</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Plant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Office Building</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Home</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping Centers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use</td>
<td>Minimum Requirement</td>
<td>Maximum Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed and Breakfast</td>
<td>1.2 spaces per guest room or suite</td>
<td>1 space per guest room or suite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Services</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Care Centers</td>
<td>1 space per 4 children at max. capacity</td>
<td>1 space per 8 children at max. capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches and Places of Worship</td>
<td>1 space per 3 seats in portion of the building used for services</td>
<td>1 space per 5 seats in the portion of the building used for services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museums and Libraries</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social, Fraternal Clubs and Organizations</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public and Private Educational Institutions</td>
<td>1 space per 3 seats in the classroom</td>
<td>1 space per 5 seats in the classroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provision of all off-street parking areas shall comply with the latest standards associated with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

The table above is by no means an exhaustive list of parking requirements as they relate to various land uses. Indeed, many communities have several pages of minimum parking standards in their Zoning Bylaws to account for the wide variety of uses in their Land Use Table. The table should provide a representative sampling of the more common land uses and how they might apply a minimum and maximum value. The most important issues illustrated in the Table above are:

1. **Providing a range of parking requirements allows developers to apply their experience with a particular use to the permitting process.** Many developers will welcome the chance to build a smaller number of spaces as this can significantly increase the development potential of their site.

2. **Providing a maximum number of parking spaces keeps developers from creating enormous surpluses of parking and associated impervious surfaces.**

3. **The minimum parking requirements that many communities use today often represent the maximum amount of parking a particular use could ever need.** Today’s parking requirements are therefore using “worst case” scenarios to design for everyday needs. Communities should feel confident in using many so-called “minimum” standards as a maximum and, subsequently, using 1/3 to 1/2 of that number for the new minimum value as a rule of thumb.

A. Shared Parking

1) Shared On-Site Parking

To implement shared on-site parking, the applicant shall provide analyses as part of Site Plan Review to demonstrate that proposed uses are either competing or non-competing.

a) Non-competing Uses. In mixed-use developments, applicants may propose a reduction in parking requirements based on an analysis of peak demands for non-competing uses. Up to [75%] of the requirements for the predominant use may be waived by the Planning Board if the applicant can demonstrate that the peak demands for two uses do not overlap. An applicant may use the latest peak demand analyses published by the Institute of Traffic Engineers (ITE) or other source acceptable to the [Planning Board].

Peak use analysis is a common technique for determining if proposed uses in a mixed use context can share parking. The specificity of these analyses can differ depending on how precise the permitting authority wishes to be. An example of a more sophisticated approach can be found in the Zoning Ordinance for the City of Lowell (http://www.lowellma.gov/depts/dpd/permitting).

b) Competing Uses. In mixed-use developments, applicants may propose a reduction in parking requirements where peak demands do overlap. In these cases, the Planning Board may reduce the parking requirements of the predominant use by up to [30%].

2) Off-Site Parking

Separate from, or in conjunction with Shared Parking provisions, an applicant may use off-site parking to satisfy their parking requirements. As part of Site Plan Review, the applicant shall provide the necessary information to comply with the following standards:

a) Off-site parking shall be within [five hundred (500)] feet of the property for which it is being requested.

Standards for how far away off-site allowances should be will differ depending on existing conditions and the political climate of a particular municipality. Typical values in existing codes range from 350 to 1,000 feet.
b) Off-site parking may only be provided if the off-site lot has an excess number of spaces or if the applicant can demonstrate that the on-site and off-site uses have non-competing peak demands.

c) The amount of required parking spaces being reduced on-site shall be equal to the amount being provided off-site and can account for up to 100% of the minimum required on-site parking.

d) Off-site parking spaces provided by a separate private property owner shall be subject to a legally binding agreement that will be presented to the Planning Board during the Site Plan Review process or as a condition of approval. If the conditions for shared parking become null and void and the shared parking arrangement is discontinued, this will constitute a zoning violation for any use approved expressly with shared parking. The applicant or property owner must then provide written notification of the change to the Zoning Enforcement Official and, within 60 days of that notice, provide a remedy satisfactory to the Commission to provide adequate parking.

e) Off-site parking provided by means of a public parking facility shall be limited to [50%] of the overall parking requirement [for daytime peak uses].

The amount of public parking allowed to count toward private requirements will be a direct function of the community’s capacity to provide that parking. If a community has plans to develop a parking structure, then this percentage could be as high as 100%. If public parking is limited to a few small pocket lots throughout a district, then this number will need to be much lower.

f) On-street parking spaces that intersect or are completely contained within the frontage of the property may be counted toward the minimum parking requirements.

g) Uses sharing a parking facility shall provide for safe, convenient walking between uses and parking, including safe, well marked pedestrian crossings, signage, and adequate lighting.

B. Fees-In-Lieu of Parking

If the [CITY/TOWN/DISTRICT] has established a Reserve Account or Revolving Fund to be used for expenses (land acquisition,
design/engineering services and construction costs, but not maintenance costs) related to adding parking spaces, improving the utilization of existing parking spaces, or reducing the need for new parking to serve the [CITY/TOWN/DISTRICT], an applicant may pay a fee-in-lieu of parking space development for a portion or all off-street on-site parking. The fee to be paid shall be [$2,000] per parking space, and shall be paid into such Fund.

This technique for providing fees-in-lieu of parking is generally best suited to an existing downtown or village center. This approach offers an alternative to providing parking on-site and thus facilitates the infill development of oddly shaped or constrained lots. The funds accumulated through fees-in-lieu of parking can be used for construction of strategically located parking lots that best meet the overall downtown or village center needs as opposed to meeting parking needs for one business at a time.

The primary benefit of this system is the enhanced ability of the community to incorporate parking into the downtown or village center in a manner that is consistent with desired goals for the character of the area. In addition, there is a greater level of municipal control over the cumulative area of impervious parking surface in the community. The challenges associated with this technique include the need for a coordinated parking plan for the community to make use of the accumulated fee, and uncertainty about when a municipal parking facility can be constructed. It may be that the development providing a fee-in-lieu of parking will have an immediate need that cannot be met by existing parking available or planned for near term construction elsewhere.

An additional challenge to this strategy is that municipal finance laws impose strict limits on the circumstances in which receipts may be dedicated to special accounts without appropriation by the city’s or town’s legislative body. In the case of revolving funds established under G.L. c. 44, § 53E½, the fund must be reauthorized annually. For that reason, the above provision is written to be inoperative unless there is an authorized special revenue fund in place at the time of the application.

7. Parking Lot Design

A. Compact Cars

Applicant may design up to 30% of their parking spaces for compact cars in accordance with the dimensions listed in Section 7.B of this bylaw. Compact car spaces shall be grouped together to the greatest possible extent in areas clearly designated for compact cars. Parking lots shall have a system of signs beginning at the entrance that clearly indicates the location of compact car spaces.
B. Parking Space and Travel Lane Dimensions

For the purposes of this bylaw, minimum parking space width shall be measured perpendicular to the center line of the parking space. For standard cars the minimum parking space width shall be nine (9) feet. For compact cars, the minimum parking space width shall be eight (8) feet. Travel lanes and associated module widths shall conform to the following minimum standards;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parking Angle</th>
<th>Parking Stall Width¹</th>
<th>Travel Lane (one way)</th>
<th>Travel Lane (two way)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standard Space</td>
<td>Compact Car</td>
<td>Standard Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel</td>
<td>9’</td>
<td>8’</td>
<td>12’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45°</td>
<td>18’</td>
<td>16’</td>
<td>14’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60°</td>
<td>21’</td>
<td>17.5’</td>
<td>16’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75°</td>
<td>22’</td>
<td>19’</td>
<td>19’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90°</td>
<td>20’</td>
<td>17’</td>
<td>22’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Measured from the inner most point on the parking space centerline perpendicular to the edge of the Travel Lane.

The requirements for parking lot design included here are drawn from professional publications and common requirements found in a wide range of existing zoning regulations. Many bylaws and subdivision codes researched for this model included several specifications for angles of parking not included above. Although adding angles (e.g. 30, 55, 70, etc.) may provide some site specific benefits, engineering practices have demonstrated that 90-degree and 60-degree are generally the most efficient configurations.

The ratio of parking space angles to aisle widths and flow are drawn from The Parking Handbook for Small Communities (J. Edwards, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1994). The specifications in the zoning regulations for parking lot design should be accompanied by language under the section on Site Plan requirements requiring the applicant to show all proposed parking lot design features on the site plan including surface types, all parking space and aisle dimensions and slope, access drives, landscaping, stormwater management system, sidewalks, bicycle access and parking, handicap parking, loading areas, and transit stop areas.

8. Landscaping Standards for Parking Lot Stormwater Management:

Landscaping is required for all parking lots and may be designed in one of two ways as related to stormwater management pursuant to the requirements in Section 4: 1) Low Impact Development (LID) Parking Area Design; or 2) Conventional Parking Area Design. LID Landscaping Plans shall denote a drainage design where [75% or more] of
the [first half inch] of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces is treated for water quality by a combination of LID techniques in accordance with the most recent version of the Massachusetts DEP Stormwater Management Manual. Conventional Parking Area Design shall denote a parking lot landscape design that does not meet the criteria for LID Parking Area Design.

Acceptable LID techniques shall include vegetated swales, rain gardens or bioretention facilities, permeable pavers, infiltration facilities and constructed wetlands. Cisterns and grey water systems that recycle stormwater runoff may also be included in these calculations.

For parking areas that will contain fewer than [ten (10)] spaces, compliance with the design standards set forth in this bylaw shall be determined by the Zoning Enforcement Officer.

A. Conventional Parking Area Design Standards

The landscaping requirements in this section are intended to provide a baseline set of standards toward reducing the visual impacts of large areas of pavement, improving the overall environment or parking areas by providing areas for shade and heat reduction, and enhancing the overall aesthetic appeal of parking areas. The following standards shall apply to all Conventional Parking Lot Design as defined in this bylaw.

1) **Amount.** Developments with proposed parking areas of [ten (10)] spaces or more shall provide a minimum of 10% of the total parking area as landscaped open space.

2) **Buffers.** Landscaping shall be required between non-residential uses or mixed use developments and existing or future residential development areas. Buffer zones shall be a minimum of [twelve (12) feet] in width and shall substantively screen the site from view through the use of evergreen vegetation at least six feet in height. Fences may be used as part of screening but shall not include chain link fences. These requirements shall not apply to non-residential or mixed use development that are designed to integrate existing or future neighboring residences into the site through the use of walkways, bicycle paths or other pedestrian amenities.

3) **Parking Lot Entrances.** Parking lot entrances shall be landscaped minimally with a combination of trees and shrubs. These areas may also be used for signage in compliance with [INSERT REFERENCE TO SIGNAGE SECTION OF BYLAW]. No trees or shrubs shall be planted in a way to obstruct sight lines of motorists.
4) **Parking Aisles.** The ends of parking aisles that are more than [fifteen (15) spaces] in length shall incorporate landscape islands at either end of the row. Where the length of parking aisles exceeds [twenty-five (25)] spaces, an intermediary landscaped island shall be installed a regular intervals. This interval shall not be more than every [thirteen (13)] spaces. Landscape islands used at the end of parking aisles shall enclose. The width of landscaped islands at their ends shall not be less than [four (4)] feet and not less than [eight (8)] feet at their midpoint.

5) **Plant Selection.** No tree, shrub or plant shall be proposed for use within a parking area that has been identified as an Invasive Species by the Massachusetts Plant Advisory Group in the latest version of *The Evaluation of Non-Native Plant Species for Invasiveness in Massachusetts (with annotated list)*, has been identified as invasive or banned on the *Massachusetts Prohibited Plant List* as periodically updated by the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources, or in any other reputable scientific publication that may be acceptable to the Board. All size and location design elements shall comply with the following specifications:

a) Shade or canopy trees shall be three (3) inches DBH with a height of not less than twelve (12) feet above grade;
b) Small or minor shade trees shall be two and one-half (2.5) inches DBH with a height of not less than nine (9) feet above grade;
c) Ornamental or flowering fruit trees shall be two (2) inches DBH with a height of not less than seven (7) feet above grade;
d) Evergreen trees used for screening shall be not less than six (6) feet in height above grade. Fencing may be used in conjunction with vegetated screening [but chain link fence shall not be allowed];
e) Shrubs shall be not less than one and one-half (1.5) feet in height above grade.
f) Turf may be used but shall not be installed in strips less than six (6) feet in width.

**B. LID Parking Area Design Standards**

The purpose of these standards is provide the Zoning Enforcement Officer or the parties involved with Site Plan Review the opportunity to review plans for a lower impact approach to managing stormwater in parking areas. The following information is therefore required of an applicant choosing to treat any portion of a parking lot with LID stormwater management techniques. This information
shall be prepared by a Massachusetts registered Professional Engineer and shall comply with the design and implementation guidelines provided in the latest version of the *Massachusetts DEP Stormwater Management Manual*. Where portions of the parking lot are not using acceptable LID techniques, the standards for Conventional Parking Lot Design in Section 8.A shall apply.

1) Delineation of all drainage areas inclusive of areas outside of the parking envelope that will contribute stormwater runoff to the parking area;

2) Proposed topography at two-foot contour intervals;

3) Site Plan showing drainage pathways and locations of proposed BMPs;

4) Typical profiles of BMPs;

5) Sizing calculations for BMPs that demonstrate adequate conveyance and/or water quality treatment of the [first half inch of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces];

6) Sizing calculations for BMPs that illustrating proposed management of runoff resulting from 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year event;

7) List of plantings associated with vegetated BMPs;

8) Location of areas reserved for snow storage;

9) Location of any screening between residential and non-residential properties. Buffer zones shall be a minimum of [six (6) feet] in width and shall substantively screen the site from view through the use of evergreen vegetation at least six feet in height. Fences may be used as part of screening but shall not include chain link fences. These requirements shall not apply to non-residential or mixed use development that are designed to integrate existing or future neighboring residences into the site through the use of walkways, bicycle paths or other pedestrian amenities.

10) Location of test pits, depth to seasonal high ground water and soil percolation rates for those areas designated for recharge;

11) Schematic diagrams of any gray water or cistern systems proposed for the parking area;
12) An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan shall be submitted by the applicant to the Zoning Enforcement Officer or the [Planning Board] that conforms to the standards for O&M Plans detailed in the most recent version of the *Massachusetts DEP Stormwater Management Manual*.

The LID requirements listed above are designed to mirror the Massachusetts stormwater policy. It should be noted that the Massachusetts Stormwater Policy requires the first one inch of runoff to be treated in critical areas such as drinking water supply zones or recharge areas to shellfish beds. Depending on where these standards are being applied, the language of the bylaw may need to reflect this increased level of treatment.

It should be noted that the LID requirements deal almost exclusively with plan submittal requirements and far less with aesthetic standards than the conventional standards in Section 8.A. This approach acknowledges that overly-prescriptive landscaping standards may make it difficult for engineers to site vegetative BMPs while trying to comply with the standards listed in the bylaw. Engineers need the flexibility to optimally site LID practices in way that maximizes their capture of sheet flow and enhances their overall effectiveness. These designs may require asymmetrical landscaping patterns that will often not comply with more standardized approaches to parking lot landscaping.

9. Severability

If any provision of this bylaw is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the bylaw shall not be affected thereby.
Building Materials City Survey

City - West St. Paul

Residential Zoning (R1, R2, R3, and R4)
- Allowable materials
  o Brick, stone, stucco, glass, wood/vinyl siding, aluminum/metal horizontal lap siding.
- Prohibited materials
  o Cloth, fabric, canvas, plastic sheeting, tarps, tarpaper, insulation, sheet/corrugated metal

Business/Commercial Zoning
B1, B2, and B3
- Primary materials (60% minimum)
  o Brick, stone, stucco, glass
- Secondary materials (40% maximum)
  o Textured/brushed/decorative/colored block, synthetic stucco over 8ft in height

B4
- Primary materials (60% minimum)
  o Brick, stone, stucco, glass, concrete masonry units (CMU)
- Secondary materials (40% maximum)
  o Synthetic stucco over 8ft in height, wood, non-reflective metal

B5 and B6
- Primary materials (60% minimum)
  o Brick, stone, stucco, glass
- Secondary materials (40% maximum)
  o Textured/brushed/decorative/colored block, synthetic stucco over 8ft in height

Industrial Zoning (I1 and I2)
- Primary materials (60% minimum)
  o Brick, stone, stucco, glass, concrete masonry units (CMU)
- Secondary materials (40% maximum)
  o Synthetic stucco over 8ft in height, wood, non-reflective metal

*Other
- Visual relief after 60ft of wall segment
City – South St. Paul

Residential Zoning
- Materials /design shall not be too similar/dissimilar to surrounding structures to cause depreciation

Office, Commercial, and Institutional Zoning
- Class 1 materials (60% minimum)
  - Architectural metal panels (copper, aluminum composite metal panels – ACM), brick (integrimally colored), natural stone, transparent/spandrel glass, other as approved by Council
- Class 2 materials (40% maximum)
  - Architecturally precast textured concrete panels, concrete brick, masonry stucco, specialty concrete block (textured, burnished, or rock faced block), manufactured stone that replicates the appearance of natural stone (not concrete block), tile (masonry, stone, or clay), other as approved by Council
- Class 3 (no % requirement)
  - Cement based architectural products (quikbrik or hardieboard), exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS or synthetic stucco), opaque or mirror window panels, ornamental accent metal
- Class 4 or 5 (10% maximum)
  - 4 - Glass block, industrial grade concrete precast panels, smooth/scored concrete block, tip up concrete panels, wood
  - 5 – Steel, sheet/corrugated aluminum or non-reflective iron

Industrial/Warehouse Zoning
- Minimum of two different Class 1 or Class 2 materials (60% minimum)
- Class 3 or Class 4 (40% maximum)
- Class 5 (10% maximum)

*Other
- Bright accent colors shall not exceed 5% of each wall face,
- Face brick must be at least 3.5(W) by 2.25 (H) by 11.5 (L),
- Visual relief requirement after 100ft of wall segment
City – Richfield

City – Mendota Heights

Business and Industrial Zoning
- Allowed
  - Face brick, natural stone, precast concrete units, decorative block, pre-finished metal panels
  - All exterior walls shall be finished with the same material
- Prohibited
  - Sheet/corrugated aluminum, iron, steel

City – Inver Grove Heights

Residential Zoning
- Allowed
  - Brick, stone, stucco, glass, wood/vinyl siding, aluminum/metal horizontal lap, composite plastic
- Prohibited
  - Cloth, fabric, canvas, plastic sheeting, tarps, tarpaper, insulation, sheet/corrugated metal

B4 Zoning
- Open space between buildings shall not be less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) of the combined height of the two adjacent buildings

Industrial/Office Park Zoning
- Materials shall be comparable to brick, textured/decorative concrete block/panels, natural wood siding, natural stone, glass
City – Roseville

Residential Zoning
R1 and R2
- Garage doors shall not occupy more than 40% of total building façade

R3 and R4
- Visual relief required after wall length of 40ft,
- Materials shall be a combination of face brick, natural/cultured stone, textured concrete block, stucco, wood, vinyl, fiber cement board, pre-finished metal

Commercial Zoning
- 60% of façade shall be – face brick, natural/cultured stone, textured/colored concrete panels/blocks, stucco, glass, or fiberglass
- No more than 40% of façade shall be – metal, steel, copper, wood, or fiber cement board
- Visual relief after 40ft of wall length,
- Glass on windows shall be clear or only slightly tinted to allow views in and out of the building, spandrel glass is allowed for service areas only,

City – Maplewood

Commercial and Mixed Use Zoning
- Visual relief after 40ft of wall length,
- Primary materials must be 60% - brick, stone, glass,
- Secondary materials no more than 40% - decorative block or stucco on upper floors,
- Accent materials such as wood or metal shall comprise no more than 10%
- Retail and office uses must have 40% window coverage on first floor