#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO: Enrico C. Cecchi, IDI Group Companies

Patrick Rhodes, IDI Group Companies

FROM: John J. Andrus

Christopher Turnbull

COPY: David Houston, Blank Rome LLP

**RE:** Paul VI – Shared Parking Analysis

Retail, Restaurant, and Community/Office Uses

**DATE:** March 23, 2018



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#### INTRODUCTION

This memorandum presents the results of a shared parking analysis to modify the parking requirement for the commercial uses associated with the redevelopment of the Paul VI Catholic High School (Paul VI) in the City of Fairfax, Virginia.

IDI Group Companies proposes to develop the site with 164 residential condominium units, 137 town homes, and a mix of retail, restaurant, and community/office uses totaling 44,000 square feet. Because parking for residential uses will not be shared, this shared parking analysis considers only the commercial uses although walking trips (internal) are anticipated.

Two alternative land use scenarios for the retail, restaurant, and community/office uses are examined. Those scenarios are as follows:

Scenario A - 14,000 SF Retail space

6,000 SF Restaurant space

- <u>24,000 SF Community/Office space</u>

44,000 SF Total

Scenario B - 26,000 SF Retail space

6,000 SF Restaurant space

12,000 SF Community/Office space

44,000 SF Total

Shared parking analyses are based on data published by the Urban Land Institute (ULI), the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), The City of Fairfax, and the Paul VI Master

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Development Plan by christopher consultants. The shared parking analysis prepared reviews peak weekday/weekend parking demands, taking into account seasonal, monthly, daily, and hourly variations in parking demands for each of the planned land uses.

#### **CITY OF FAIRFAX ZONING ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS**

The City of Fairfax Zoning Ordinance establishes parking requirements for various land uses by providing parking rates per unit of land use (i.e., per residential dwelling unit, per 1,000 GSF of retail uses, etc.).

The parking requirements for each use are:

- Retail General One space for every 200 square feet of floor area (5 spaces/1,000 sf)
- Restaurant One space for every 200 square feet of floor area (5 spaces/1,000 sf)
- Community Services/Office General One space for every 300 square feet of floor area (3.3 spaces/1,000 sf)

As reflected on Tables 1A and 1B, the Zoning Ordinance parking requirements for Scenario A land uses would require 180 parking spaces and Scenario B land uses would require 200 parking spaces.

#### SHARED PARKING CONCEPT

The Urban Land Institute (ULI) publication Shared Parking, 2nd edition has established a model and methodology for determining parking demands for various types and mixes of developments. This methodology is especially useful in cases such as the Paul VI redevelopment, where a single parking space may be used for retail, office, and/or restaurant uses. Because each land use within the development may experience a peak parking demand at different times of day, or different months of the year relative to the other land uses on-site, the actual peak parking demand of the entire development is typically less than if the peak parking demand of each land use was considered separately. For example, office uses tend to experience peak parking demand during late morning and early afternoon hours while restaurant uses tend to experience peak parking demand during evening hours, while retail uses experience peak demand just after the noon hour.

Based on the monthly and weekday/weekend adjustment calculations, the shared parking model establishes a peak demand hour and month during which project uses parking requirements would be at their highest.

In addition to the hourly, monthly, and weekday/weekend adjustment factors, the ULI model also considers parking rate modifications for alternate modes of transportation and captive market considerations, also known as internal capture.



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#### **ALTERNATE MODES**

In addition to the multiple use nature of the proposed development and different peak parking demands, the site is served by the City of Fairfax's City-University Energysaver (CUE) Bus "Gold Route" and Metro's "Green Route", both providing access to GMU campus, Old Town Fairfax, and the Vienna/Fairfax-GMU Metrorail station.

US Census Bureau 2012-2016 American Community Survey indicates that approximately 15% of nearby residents currently use public transit. The mode share is noted as follows:

Drive Alone: 69.3%
 Carpool: 6.4%
 Public Transit: 14.7%
 Other: 9.6%
 Total 100%

The project is anticipated to have a similar mode split when completed. A summary of this data is provided in Attachment I.

#### **CAPTIVE MARKET**

Certain land use relationships produce additional reductions in parking demand. According to ULI, "market synergy" or internal capture is typical in mixed-use developments (i.e. on-site/nearby residential users would support community-office, retail, and restaurant uses, on-site retail or community/office users would patronize restaurant uses, etc.)

To quantify the reductions related to on-site synergy, the percentage of internal trips that could be expected for each land use scenario was determined based on methodologies for multi-use trip generation calculations developed by the Institute of Transportation Engineers. The multi-use trip generation analyses and the associated internal trip percentages for each land use scenario are provided in Attachments 2 and 3.

Attachment 2 indicates an on-site synergy of approximately 17% for land use Scenario A and Attachment 3 indicates an on-site synergy of approximately 21% for land use Scenario B. The difference in on-site synergy is attributed to the land use differences.

#### **ULI SHARED PARKING ANALYSIS**

Shared parking analyses for land use Scenario A and Scenario B was conducted based on parking ratios identified in the City of Fairfax Zoning Code. ULI hourly, monthly and weekday/weekend adjustment factors to the parking demands of each of the individual land uses; a Mode Adjustment



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factor of 14%; and a Captive ratio of 17% for land use Scenario A and 20% for land use Scenario B. Refer to Tables 2A and 2B.

The Mode Adjustment factor used is consistent with U.S. Census data and the Captive (on-site synergy) ratio is based on multi-use trip generation calculations for each land use scenario as detailed above.

The results of these analyses indicate a peak weekday parking demand of 120 vehicles and a peak weekend parking demand of 69 vehicles for land use Scenario A. Similarly, the analyses indicate a peak weekday parking demand of 127 vehicles and a peak weekend parking demand of 104 vehicles for land use Scenario B. Tables 3A and 3B show the base parking ratio for each land use, the Mode Adjustment factor, the Captive Ratio, and the peak month weekday and weekend parking demand for each land use scenario.

Figures IA and 2A show the peak month weekday and weekend parking accumulation by hour between 6 AM and I2 Mid for Scenario A land uses. Figures IB and 2B show the peak month weekday and weekend parking accumulation by hour between 6 AM and I2 Mid for Scenario B land uses.

It is noted that the weekday and weekend parking accumulations discussed above are accumulations anticipated for the peak month during the year. Lower parking demand is anticipated during all other months of the year. Specifically, the maximum parking demand during the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest month is anticipated to be only 112 vehicles for land use Scenario A and 109 vehicles for land use Scenario B. See Tables 4A and 4B.

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#### **CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the documentation provided herein, the following can be concluded:

- I. The Zoning Ordinance parking requirements would require the provision of 180 to 200 parking spaces to accommodate land use scenarios considered in this analysis.
- 2. US Census Bureau 2012-2016 American Community Survey indicates that approximately 15% of near-by residents currently use public transit and the project is anticipated to have a similar mode split when completed.
- 3. Methodologies for multi-use trip generation calculations developed by the Institute of Transportation Engineers were used to determine the level of on-site synergy that could be expected for each land use scenario. The results indicate an on-site synergy of approximately 17% for land use Scenario A, 21% for land use Scenario B.
- 4. Considering hourly, monthly and weekday/weekend adjustment factors, mode adjustment factor and on-site synergy adjustments, a maximum weekday parking demand of 120 vehicles and a peak weekend parking demand of 69 vehicles is anticipated for land use Scenario A.
- 5. Considering hourly, monthly and weekday/weekend adjustment factors, a mode adjustment factor and on-site synergy adjustments, a maximum weekday parking demand of 127 vehicles and a peak weekend parking demand of 104 vehicles is anticipated for land use Scenario B.
- 6. The maximum parking accumulations discussed above relate to peak month conditions. Lower parking demand is anticipated during all other months of the year. Specifically, the maximum parking demand during the other months will range from 103 to 112 vehicles for land use Scenario A and from 95 to 109 vehicles for land use Scenario B

## PAUL VI SHARED PARKING ANALYSIS LAND USE SCENARIO A

14,000 SF Retail 6,000 SF Restaurant 24,000 SF Community/Office 44,000 SF Total

Table IA
Shared Parking Analysis Summary
Paul VI - Commercial/Community Uses (1)

Land Use		Amount	<u>Units</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
Demand (No Shared Parking)					
Retail <sup>(1)</sup>		14,000	S.F.	70	0
Restaurant (Fine/Casual Dining)		6,000	S.F.	3(	0
Community Use/Office		24,000	S.F.	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>
	Total	44,000	S.F.	18	80
Shared Parking Demand (Peak Month	n - Late Dec)			<u>Weekday</u>	Weekend
Retail				47	50
Restaurant (Fine/Casual Dining)				15	12
Community Use/Office				<u>58</u>	<u>7</u>
Total S	Shared Spaces			120	69
Savings Due to Sharing				(60)	(111)
Percent Saved				-33%	-62%
P	arking Supply			140	140
Extra Spaces (Su				20	71

#### Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup> City of Fairfax Base Rates Used With a 14% Mode Split Adjustment and a 17% On-Site Synergy Adjustment based on ITE Internal Trip Analysis (See Attachment 2).

Table 2A
Parking Required Without Sharing
Paul VI - Commercial/Community Uses

						Mode Ad	ljustment					
			Demand		Weekday		Weekend		Weekday		Weekend	
Land Use	Quantity W		Weekday	Weekend	Daytime	Evening	Daytime	Evening	Daytime	Evening	Daytime	Evening
Retail	14,000	sf GLA	60	59	86%	86%	86%	86%	83.0%	83.0%	83.0%	83.0%
Employee			10	П	86%	86%	86%	86%	83.0%	83.0%	83.0%	83.0%
Fine/Casual Dining Restaurant	6,000	sf GLA	26	25	86%	86%	86%	86%	83.0%	83.0%	83.0%	83.0%
Employee			4	5	86%	86%	86%	86%	83.0%	83.0%	83.0%	83.0%
Community Use/Office	24,000	sf GLA	5	I	86%	86%	86%	86%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Employee			75	8	86%	86%	86%	86%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Subtotal Customer/Guest Spaces		•	91	85								
Subtotal Employee/Resident Spaces			89	<u>24</u>								
Total Parking Spaces			180	109								

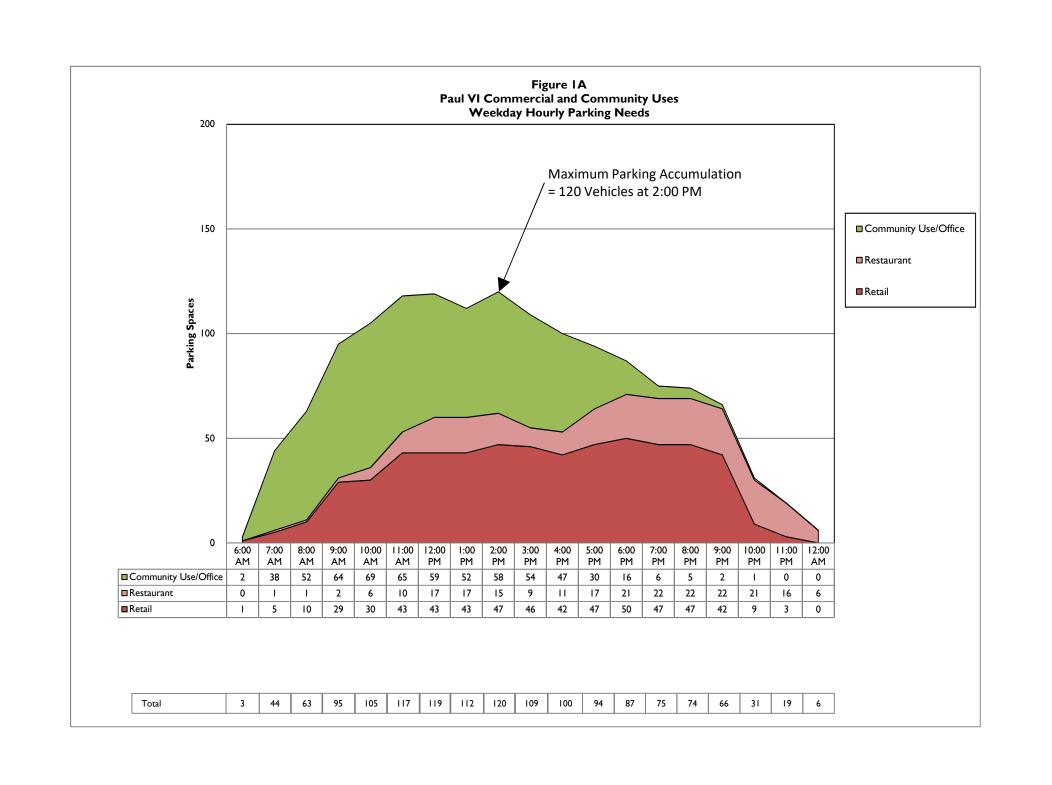
Table 3A
Parking Required With Sharing

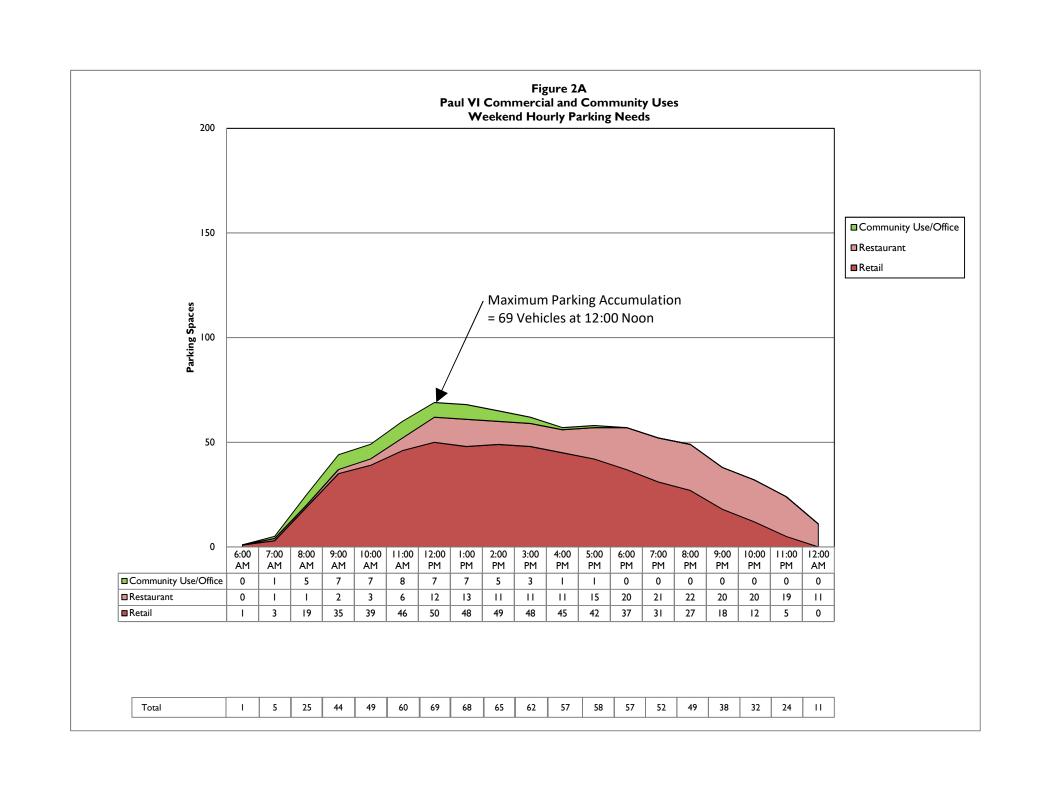
#### Paul VI - Commercial/Community Uses

					Weekday				Wee	ekend			Weekday		Weekend		
	Project				Non-					Non-		Peak Hr	Peak Mo	Estimated	Peak Hr	Peak Mo	Estimated
	Data		Base	Mode	Captive	Project		Base	Mode	Captive	Project	Adj	Adj	Parking	Adj	Adj	Parking
Land Use	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Adj	Ratio	Rate	Unit	Rate	Adj	Ratio	Rate	2 PM	December	Demand	I2 PM	December	Demand
Retail	14,000	sf GLA	4.30	0.86	0.83	3.07	/ksf GLA	4.20	0.86	0.83	3.00	0.94	1.00	40	1.00	1.00	42
Employee			0.70	0.86	0.83	0.50	/ksf GLA	0.80	0.86	0.83	0.57	1.00	1.00	7	1.00	1.00	8
Fine/Casual Dining Restaurant	6,000	sf GLA	4.30	0.86	0.83	3.07	/ksf GLA	4.20	0.86	0.83	3.00	0.65	1.00	12	0.50	1.00	9
Employee			0.70	0.86	0.83	0.50	/ksf GLA	0.80	0.86	0.83	0.57	0.90	1.00	3	0.75	1.00	3
Community Use/Office	24,000	sf GLA	0.20	0.86	1.00	0.17	/ksf GLA	0.03	0.86	1.00	0.03	1.00	1.00	4	0.90	1.00	I
Employee			3.13	0.86	1.00	2.69	/ksf GLA	0.35	0.86	1.00	0.30	0.84	1.00	54	0.90	1.00	6
												Cust	omer	56	Cust	omer	52
												Emp	loyee	<u>64</u>	Emp	loyee	<u>17</u>
												Т	otal	120	To	otal	69

Table 4A
Shared Parking Demand By Month
Paul VI - Commercial/Community Uses

<u>Month</u>	<u>Weekday</u>	Weekend
January	103	48
February	103	48
March	108	52
April	108	52
May	109	53
June	110	53
July	107	52
August	109	54
September	108	52
October	109	53
November	112	56
December	120	69





## PAUL VI SHARED PARKING ANALYSIS LAND USE SCENARIO B

26,000 SF Retail 6,000 SF Restaurant 12,000 SF Community/Office 44,000 SF Total

Table IB
Shared Parking Analysis Summary
Paul VI - Commercial/Community Uses (1)

Land Use		Amount	<u>Units</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Spaces</u>
Demand (No Shared Parking)					
Retail <sup>(1)</sup>		26,000	S.F.	13	80
Restaurant (Fine/Casual Dining)		6,000	S.F.	3	0
Community Use/Office		12,000	S.F.	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
	Total	44,000	S.F.	20	0
Shared Parking Demand (Peak Montl	h - Late Dec)			<u>Weekday</u>	Weekend
Retail				84	89
Restaurant (Fine/Casual Dining)				14	12
Community Use/Office				<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>
Total S	Shared Spaces			127	104
Savings Due to Sharing				(73)	(96)
Percent Saved				-37%	-48%
F	Parking Supply			140	140
	upply - Demand)			13	36

#### Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup> City of Fairfax Base Rates Used With a 14% Mode Split Adjustment and a 20% On-Site Synergy Adjustment based on ITE Internal Trip Analysis (See Attachment 3).

Table 2B
Parking Required Without Sharing
Paul VI - Commercial/Community Uses

					Mode Adjustment				Noncaptive Ratio			
			Demand		Weekday		Weekend		Weekday		Weekend	
Land Use	Qua	Quantity W		Weekend	Daytime	Evening	Daytime	Evening	Daytime	Evening	Daytime	Evening
Retail	26,000	sf GLA	112	109	86%	86%	86%	86%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Employee			18	21	86%	86%	86%	86%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Fine/Casual Dining Restaurant	6,000	sf GLA	26	25	86%	86%	86%	86%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Employee			4	5	86%	86%	86%	86%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Community Use/Office	12,000	sf GLA	2	0	86%	86%	86%	86%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Employee			38	4	86%	86%	86%	86%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Subtotal Customer/Guest Spaces			140	134								
Subtotal Employee/Resident Spaces			<u>60</u>	<u>30</u>								
Total Parking Spaces			200	164								

Table 3B

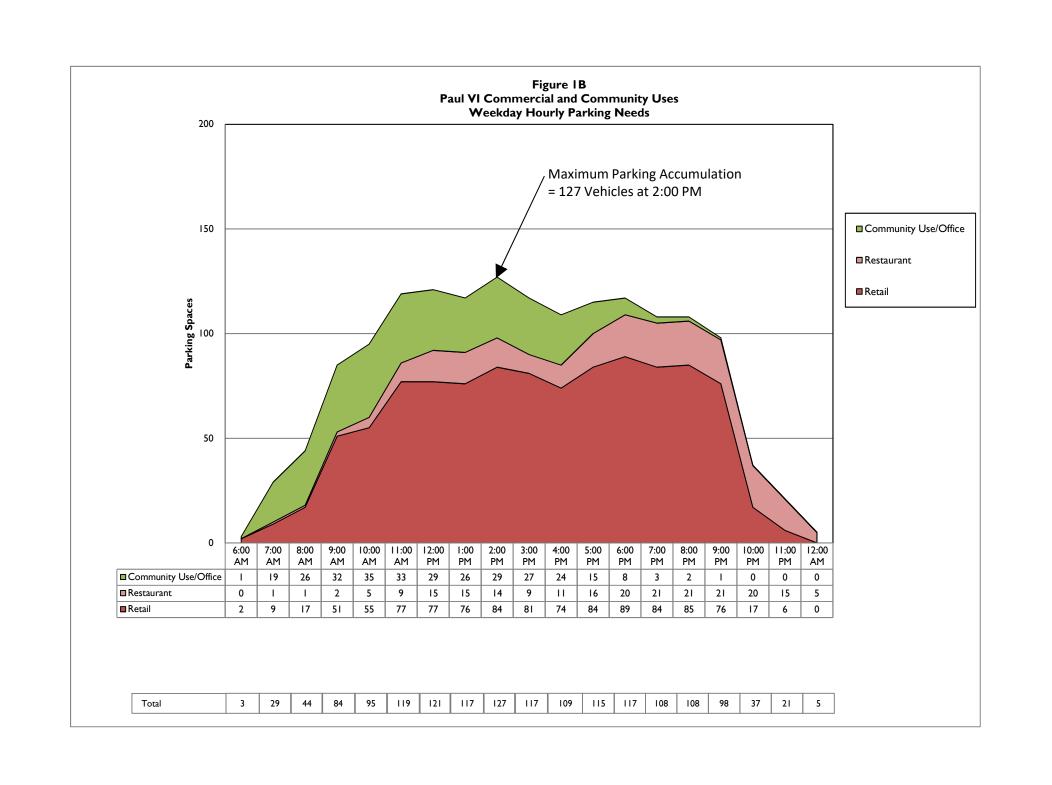
Parking Required With Sharing

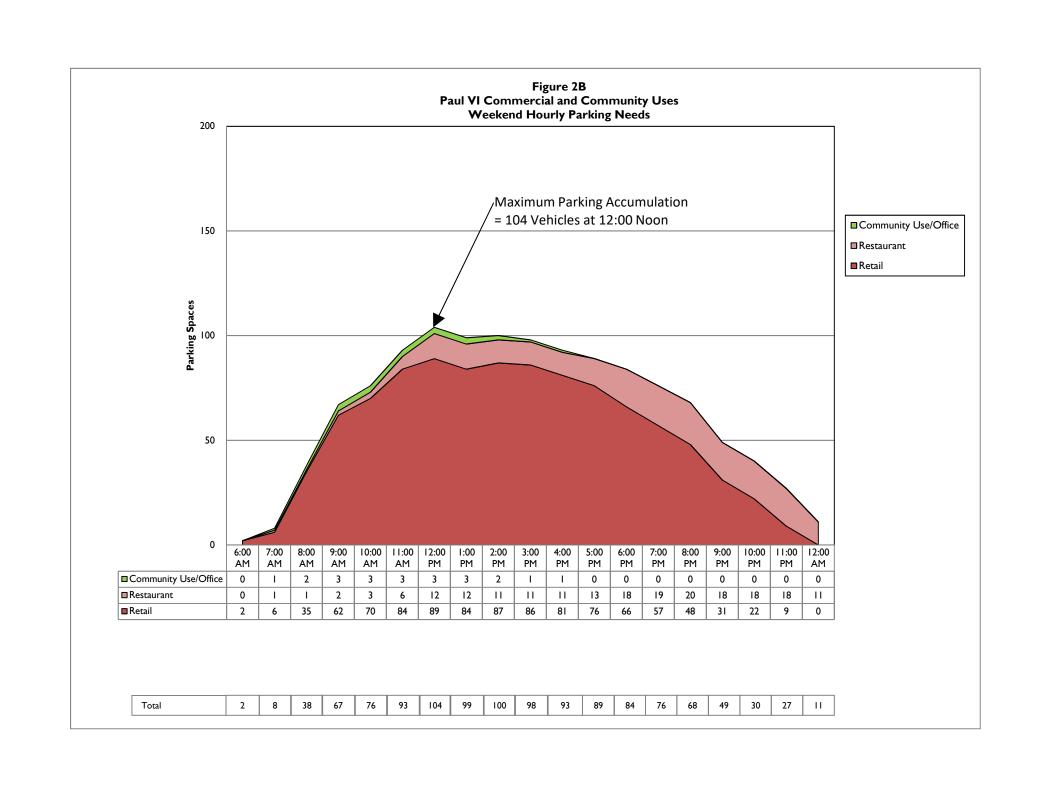
Paul VI - Commercial/Community Uses

					Weekday				Wee	ekend			Weekday			Weekend	
	Project				Non-					Non-		Peak Hr	Peak Mo	Estimated	Peak Hr	Peak Mo	Estimated
	Data		Base	Mode	Captive	Project		Base	Mode	Captive	Project	Adj	Adj	Parking	Adj	Adj	Parking
Land Use	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Adj	Ratio	Rate	Unit	Rate	Adj	Ratio	Rate	2 PM	December	Demand	I2 PM	December	Demand
Retail	26,000	sf GLA	4.30	0.86	0.80	2.96	/ksf GLA	4.20	0.86	0.80	2.89	0.94	1.00	72	1.00	1.00	75
Employee			0.70	0.86	0.80	0.48	/ksf GLA	0.80	0.86	0.80	0.55	1.00	1.00	12	1.00	1.00	14
Fine/Casual Dining Restaurant	6,000	sf GLA	4.30	0.86	0.80	2.96	/ksf GLA	4.20	0.86	0.80	2.89	0.65	1.00	12	0.50	1.00	9
Employee			0.70	0.86	0.80	0.48	/ksf GLA	0.80	0.86	0.80	0.55	0.90	1.00	2	0.75	1.00	3
Community Use/Office	12,000	sf GLA	0.20	0.86	1.00	0.17	/ksf GLA	0.03	0.86	1.00	0.03	1.00	1.00	2	0.90	1.00	0
Employee			3.13	0.86	1.00	2.69	/ksf GLA	0.35	0.86	1.00	0.30	0.84	1.00	27	0.90	1.00	3
												Cust	omer	86	Cust	tomer	84
												Emp	loyee	<u>41</u>	Emp	loyee	<u>20</u>
												To	otal	127	T-	otal	104

Table 4B
Shared Parking Demand By Month
Paul VI - Commercial/Community Uses

<u>Month</u>	<u>Weekday</u>	Weekend
January	95	67
February	97	68
March	103	75
April	102	74
May	105	77
June	106	78
July	102	75
August	106	79
September	102	75
October	105	76
November	109	82
December	127	104





# ATTACHMENT I US Census Bureau Data

US Census Data (2016 - 5-year estimates)	Number of Households	Percent
Census Tract 3001, Fairfax City, Virginia		
Drive Alone	1,961	69.8%
Carpool	181	6.4%
Public Transit	413	14.7%
Other	255	<u>9.1%</u>
TOTAL	2,810	100.0%

Versions of this table are available for the following years:

2016
2015

	Census Tract 300	1, Fairfax city, Virginia
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	2,810	+/-193
Car, truck, or van:	2,128	+/-173
Drove alone	1,947	+/-203
Carpooled:	181	+/-90
In 2-person carpool	154	+/-84
In 3-person carpool	11	+/-16
In 4-person carpool	11	+/-20
In 5- or 6-person carpool	5	+/-10
In 7-or-more-person carpool	0	+/-17
Public transportation (excluding taxicab):	413	+/-138
Bus or trolley bus	151	+/-87
Streetcar or trolley car (carro publico in Puerto Rico)	0	+/-17
Subway or elevated	243	+/-107
Railroad	19	+/-29
Ferryboat	0	+/-17
Taxicab	0	+/-17
Motorcycle	14	+/-21
Bicycle	0	+/-17
Walked	165	+/-73
Other means	0	+/-17
Worked at home	90	+/-63

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

### **ATTACHMENT 2**

### Multi-Use Trip Generation Analysis Land Use Scenario A

Attachment 2
Paul VI Redevelopment
Site Trip Generation Analysis (Program Change Comparison)

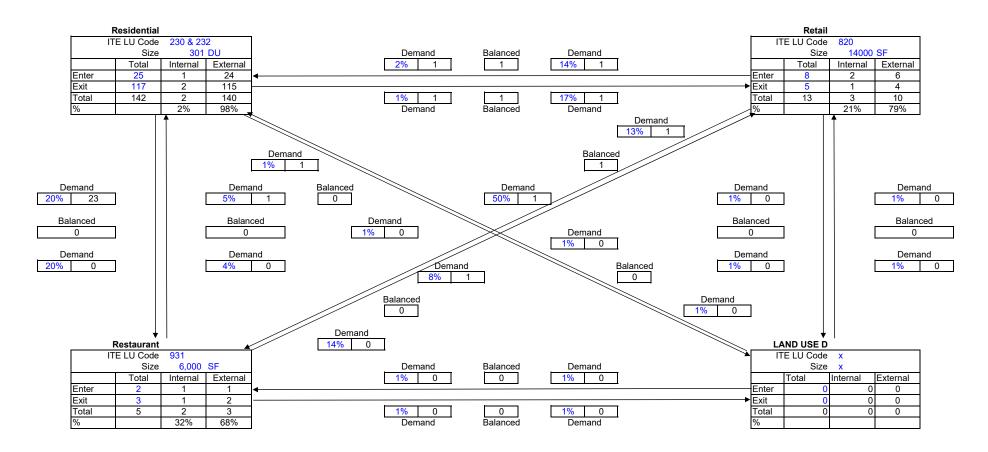
Development	ITE Land	A	United	<u>A</u> 1	И Peak H	<u>our</u>	<u>F</u>			
Development	Use Code <sup>1</sup>	Amount	Units	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	Average Daily Trips
Condominiums	232	164	DU	14	62	76	44	27	71	842
Townhomes	230	137	DU	11	55	66	52	26	78	846
Community Center	495	24,000	SF	32	17	49	32	34	66	812
Restaurant	931	6,000	SF	2	3	5	30	15	45	540
Local Serving Retail	820	14,000	SF	8	5	13	77	83	160	1,892
Total Trips				67	142	209	235	185	420	4,932
Total Residential Trips				25	117	142	96	53	149	1,688
Total Commercial Trips				10	8	18	107	98	205	2,432
Internal Trips				-3	-3	-6	-51	-51	-102	-740
Internal Percent <sup>2</sup>						2.9%			24.3%	17.2%
Total Community Center Tr	ips			32	17	49	32	34	66	812
Total External Trips				64	139	203	184	134	318	4,192

Notes: 1. Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE), <u>Trip Generation Manual</u>, 9th Edition

<sup>2.</sup> Daily Internal Percentage is Weighted Average and AM and PM Internal Percentages.

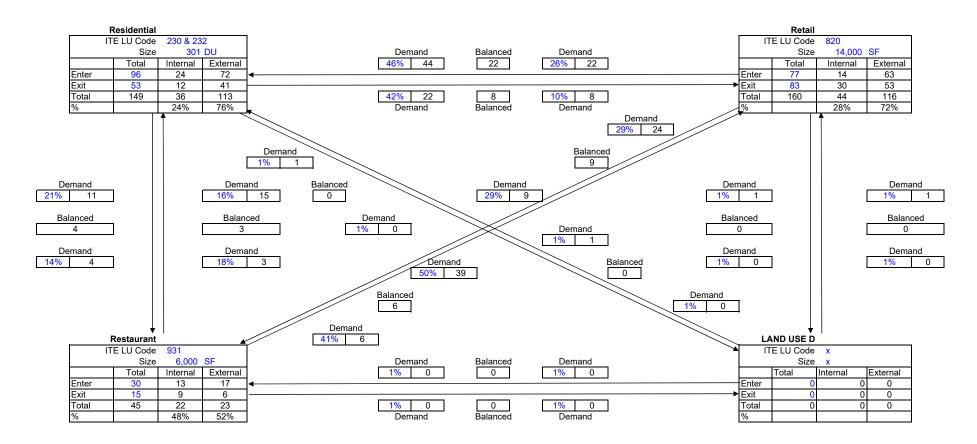
## ATTACHMENT 2 MULTI-USE DEVELOPMENT TRIP GENERATION AND INTERNAL CAPTURE SUMMARY

Job Number 6709
Time Period AM Peak



## ATTACHMENT 2 MULTI-USE DEVELOPMENT TRIP GENERATION AND INTERNAL CAPTURE SUMMARY

Job Number 6709
Time Period PM PEAK



### **ATTACHMENT 3**

### Multi-Use Trip Generation Analysis Land Use Scenario B

Attachment 3
Paul VI Redevelopment
Site Trip Generation Analysis (Program Change Comparison)

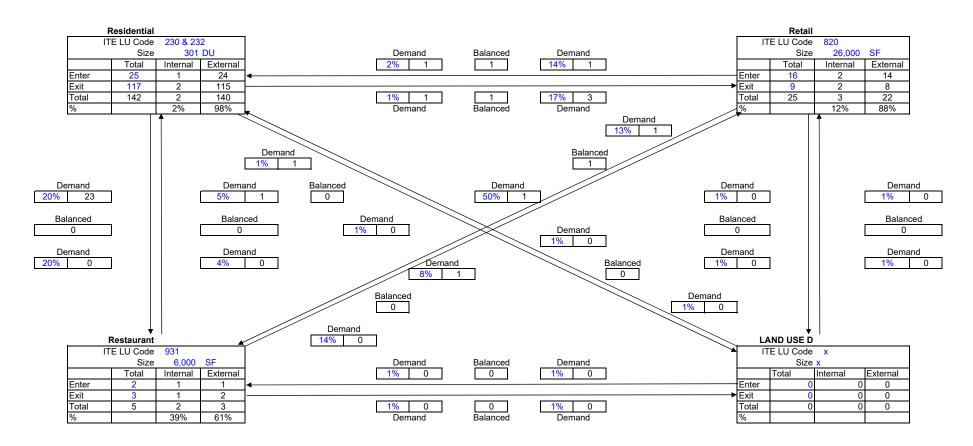
			Units	<u>AN</u>	Л Peak H	<u>our</u>	<u> </u>			
Development	ITE Land Use Code <sup>1</sup>	Amount	Units	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	Average Daily Trips
Condominiums	232	164	DU	14	62	76	44	27	71	842
Townhomes	230	137	DU	11	55	66	52	26	78	846
	405	12.000	65	47	0	25	4.0	47	22	106
Community Center	495	12,000	SF	17	8	25	16	17	33	406
Restaurant	931	6,000	SF	2	3	5	30	15	45	540
Local Serving Retail	820	26,000	SF	16	9	25	117	126	243	2,829
Total Trips				60	137	197	259	211	470	5,463
Total Residential Trips				25	117	142	96	53	149	1,688
Total Commercial Trips				18	12	30	147	141	288	3,369
Internal Trips				-4	-4	-8	-66	-66	-132	-819
Internal Percent <sup>2</sup>						4.1%			28.1%	21.0%
Total Community Center Tr	ips			17	8	25	16	17	33	406
Total External Trips				56	133	189	193	145	338	4,644

Notes: 1. Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE), <u>Trip Generation Manual</u>, 9th Edition

<sup>2.</sup> Daily Internal Percentage is Weighted Average and AM and PM Internal Percentages.

## ATTACHMENT 3 MULTI-USE DEVELOPMENT TRIP GENERATION AND INTERNAL CAPTURE SUMMARY

Job Number 6709
Time Period AM Peak



## ATTACHMENT 3 MULTI-USE DEVELOPMENT TRIP GENERATION AND INTERNAL CAPTURE SUMMARY

Job Number 6709
Time Period PM PEAK

