CHAPTER 8: PARKING AND LOADING

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CITY OF ELM SPRINGS ZONING ORDINANCE

CHAPTER 8: PARKING AND LOADING

8.01 Purpose

The regulations of this section are intended to reinforce community standards and to promote safe and attractive parking lots for new, redeveloped, and expanded development within the city. The size, number, design, landscaping, and location of parking lots are regulated in order to:

- (A) Provide for the safe and orderly circulation of motor vehicles within parking lots;
- (B) Provide safe ingress and egress to parking lots from public and private streets;
- (C) Protect adjoining properties from the adverse impacts associated with parking lots such as noise, lighting, appearance, drainage, and effect on property values;
- (D) Provide adequate areas for off-street parking and storage of motor vehicles, while at the same time preventing over-supply of parking in mixed-use circumstances; and,
- (E) Enhance the appearance of parking lots in all zoning districts.

8.02 Parking Lot Construction Standards

- (A) Permits and plan. For parking lots containing five (5) or more spaces, building, and grading permits and site and grading plans shall be required prior to any initiation of work.
- (B) Surfacing. Parking lots shall be asphalt, semipermeable soil pavers, or concrete, graded and drained to dispose of surface water into appropriate structures.
- (C) Barriers. Parking lots shall be provided with wheel guards or curbs so located that no part of a parked vehicle will extend into or over the sidewalks, property lines, or street right-of-way.
- (D) Striping and marking. Parking lots spaces shall be striped to indicate the location of the individual spaces, directional arrows shall be provided at the entrance of aisles and entry drives, and accessible spaces shall be marked meeting current Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. Such striping and marking shall be in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

8.03 Accessibility

- (A) ADA reference. Accessibility for persons with disabilities in parking lots and building approaches shall be as required by the current ADA and as may from time to time be amended.
- (B) Location and size. Location and minimum stall size of accessible parking spaces, passenger loading zones, or valet parking facilities, when provided for public or governmental buildings and facilities, shall meet the standards adopted in the ADA.
- (C) Buildings. Accessibility guidelines (ADAAG) for buildings and facilities, Appendix A to 28 C.F.R. Part 36, or the current federal standard.
- (D) Signage. Accessible parking spaces for persons with disabilities shall be identified with signs in accordance with the current federal statute of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Curb ramps shall be provided in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) wherever an accessible route crosses a curb in the parking lot.
- (E) Minimum number of accessible spaces. The following table shall be used to determine the minimum number of accessible parking spaces to be provided for persons with disabilities:

·	
Total parking spaces in lot or garage	Minimum number of accessible spaces
1—25	1
26—50	2
5175	3
76100	4
101150	5
151200	6
201300	7
301400	8
401500	9
5011000	2% of total spaces
Over 1000	20 spaces + 1 space for each 100 spaces over 1000

- (F) Facilities providing medical care. Facilities providing medical care and other services for persons with mobility impairments shall provide accessible parking spaces as follows:
 - (1) Outpatient facilities. Outpatient units and facilities shall provide a minimum of 10% of the total number of parking spaces provided serving each such outpatient unit or facility, but in no event shall less than one such parking space be provided.

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- (2) Specialized facilities. Units and facilities that specialize in treatment or services for persons with mobility impairments shall provide 20% of the total number of parking spaces provided serving each such unit or facility, but in no event shall less than one such parking space be provided.
- (G) Multi-family dwellings. Multi-family dwellings containing four (4) or more dwelling units shall provide accessible parking spaces as follows:
 - (1) Fair Housing Act reference. Accessible parking shall be provided which meets the provision in the Final Housing Accessibility Guidelines, 24 C.F.R., Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Appendix II, of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, as amended, or the current federal standard.
 - (2) Number of required accessible space. Designated accessible parking shall be provided for at least two (2) percent of the dwelling units and at facilities such as swimming pools and clubhouses that serve accessible buildings. Additional designated accessible parking shall be provided on request of residents with disabilities, on the same terms and with the full range of choices that are provided for other residents of the development.

(3) Visitor parking. Accessible visitor parking that provides sufficient access to grade level entrances of multi-family dwellings is also required.

8.04 Parking Lot Design Standards (See:

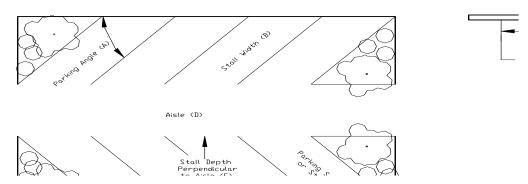
Illustration: Parking Dimension Factors)

- (A) Maneuvering. Parking lots shall be designated, maintained, and regulated so that no parking or maneuvering incidental to parking will encroach into the areas designated for sidewalks, streets, or required landscaping except as provided for in §8.07(B)(2). Parking lots shall be designed so that parking can occur without moving other vehicles. Vehicles shall exit the parking lot in a forward motion.
- (B) Pedestrian access. Pedestrian access shall be provided from the street to the entrance of the structure by way of designated pathway or sidewalk.
- (C) Compact spaces. A maximum of 10% of the total spaces may be compact spaces. Compact spaces shall be marked either by marking on the pavement or by separate marker.
- (D) Dimensional requirements. (See Table 1)

TABLE 1
DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Angle (A)	Туре	Width (in ft.) (B)	Curb length (in ft.) (C)	One-way aisle width (in ft.) (D)	Two-way aisle width (in ft.) (D)	Stall depth (in ft.) (E)
0°	Standard	8	22.5	12	24	8
Parallel	Compact	7.5	19.5	12	24	7.5
30°	Standard	9	18	12	24	17
	Compact	7.5	15	12	24	14
45°	Standard	9	12.5	12	24	19
	Compact	7.5	10.5	12	24	16
60°	Standard	9	10.5	18	24	20
	Compact	7.5	8.5	15	24	16.5
90°	Standard	9	9	24	24	19
	Compact	7.5	7.5	22	24	15
	Motorcycle/Scooter	3	3	12-24	24	7.5 - 9

DIMENSIONAL FACTORS



(E) Parking Lot Circulation.

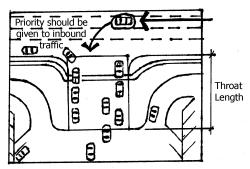
(1) Throat length. The length of driveways or "throat length" shall be designed in accordance with the anticipated storage length for vehicles to prevent them from backing into the flow of traffic on the public street or causing unsafe conflicts with on-site General standards appear circulation. below, but these requirements may vary according to the project volume of the individual driveway. These measures generally are acceptable for the principal access to a property and are not intended for minor driveways. Variation from these standards may be permitted for good cause upon approval of the City.

TABLE 2
GENERALLY ADEQUATE
DRIVEWAY THROAT LENGTHS

Shopping Centers (Signalized)	>200,000 GLA* (800) spaces	200 ft.
Smaller Developments (Signalized)	<200,000 GLA*	75-95 ft.
Unsignalized Driveways		40-60 ft.

*GLA-Gross leaseable area

Commentary: The throat lengths in Table 2 are provided to assure adequate stacking space within parking lot driveways for general land use intensities. This helps prevent vehicles from stacking into the thoroughfare as they attempt to enter the parking lot. High traffic generators, such as large shopping plazas, need much greater throat length than smaller developments or those with unsignalized driveways. The guidelines here for larger developments refer to the primary access drive. Reduced throat lengths may be permitted for secondary access drives serving large developments.



- (2) Drive-through facilities. All uses that include a drive-up window or are characterized by patrons remaining in their vehicles to receive service shall meet the following on-site stacking requirements in order to alleviate traffic congestions:
 - (a) Restaurant, fast food: a minimum of four(4) spaces as measured from the drivethru window
 - (b) Vehicular washes: a minimum of two (2) spaces per car wash bay as measured from the bay.
 - (c) Pharmacies and financial institutions: a minimum of four (4) spaces for one (1) drive-thru window, plus three (3) spaces for each additional drive-thru lane or automated teller machine (ATM), as measured from each drive-thru window.
 - (d) Dry cleaning and laundry services: a minimum of two (2) spaces as measured from the drive-thru window.
- (3) Entrances and internal aisle design for parking lots containing 9 or more parking spaces. The driveway width into parking lots shall meet the following requirements:

Parking Lots		
	Driveway Dimensional	
	Requirement	
	12' Minimum – 16'	
One Way Access	Maximum	
	2 Drive Lanes 10'	
	Minimum Each - 24'	
	Maximum Total	
Two Way Access	Driveway Width	
Collector/Arterial	3 Drive Lanes -	
Streets	Maximum of 39'	
	20' Collector and	
	Arterial	
Curb Radius	15' Local	

(a) Entrances.

- (i) One-way access to parking lots. If the driveway is a one-way in or one-way out, then the driveway width shall be a minimum of 12 feet and a maximum of 16 feet.
- (ii) Two-way access to parking lots. For two way access, the driveway width shall be a minimum 20 feet and a maximum width of 24 feet, unless otherwise required by the Fire Department.
- (iii) Collector and Arterial Streets. Driveways that enter collector and arterial streets may be required to have two outbound lanes (one for each turning direction) and one inbound lane for a maximum total driveway width of 39 feet.
- (iv) Curb radius. All driveways serving 9 or more parking spaces shall have a curb radius of 15 feet for curb cuts on local streets and a curb cut radius of 20 feet for collector, minor arterial and arterial streets.

(b) Internal aisle design.

- (i) Aisles shall be designed so that they intersect at 90 degrees with other aisles and driveways where practical.
- (ii) Aisles shall be designed to discourage cut-through traffic by use of landscape islands.
- (iii) Aisles shall conform to the dimensional requirements of §8.04(D).

(c) Waivers. Development proposals which do not meet these standards may apply for waiver from these requirements subject to Planning Commission approval.

8.05 Standards For The Number Of Spaces By Use

(A) Required parking.

- (1) Required number of spaces. A proposed use shall conform to the established parking ratios listed in Table 3. The minimum number of spaces required for a use not specifically included in this section shall be as required for the most similar use listed or as otherwise determined by the Planning Commission utilizing reference standards. For all parking space requirements resulting in a fraction, the fraction shall be:
 - (a) rounded to the next higher whole number when the fraction is 0.5 or higher.
 - (b) rounded to the next lower whole number when the fraction is less than 0.5.
- (2) Change of use existing structure. A change of use in an existing structure may be permitted if the use adequately meets the minimum parking ratio standards herein. A change of use shall not be penalized for existing parking spaces that exceed the required parking ratios included in this chapter.

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TABLE 3 PARKING RATIOS (Use/Required Spaces)

Residential

	2 per dwelling unit
Multi-family or townhouse	1 per bedroom

Commercial

Agricultural supply	1 per 500 sq. ft. of GFA
Amusement	1 per 200 sq. ft. of GFA
Auditorium	1 per 4 seats
Auto/motorcycle service	4 per each
stations	enclosed service bay
Bank	1 per 200 sq. ft. of GFA
Barber or beauty shop	2 per chair
Building/home improvement supply	1 per 500 sq. ft. of GFA
Coin-operated laundry	1 per 3 machines
Dry cleaning	1 per 300 sq. ft. of retail area and 1 per employee
Hotels and motels	1 per guest room, plus 75% of spaces required for accessory uses.
Furniture and carpet store	1 per 500 sq. ft. of GFA
Plant nursery	1 per 1,000 sq. ft of
-	indoor/outdoor retail area
	1 per 100 sq. ft. GFA plus 4
Restaurants	stacking spaces per drive-
Retail	thru window.
Retail	1 per 250 sq. ft. of GFA
Retail fuel sales with	1 per 200 sq. ft. of retail FA; spaces at pump islands are
convenience stores	counted toward this
33.17311101100 310103	requirement
	3 per each employee;
Retail fuel sales only	spaces at pump islands are
·	counted toward this
	requirement

Office

Medical/Dental office	1 per 250 sq. ft. of GFA
Professional office	1 per 300 sq. ft. of GFA
Sales office	1 per 200 sq. ft. of GFA

Public and Institutional Uses Nonprofit Commercial

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Art gallery, library, museum	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of GFA
Auditorium	1 per 4 seats, provided only auditorium space is counted in determining parking
Child care center, nursery school	1 per employee plus on-site loading and unloading spaces at a rate of 1 per 10 children accommodated
Church/religious institution	1 per 4 seats in the main auditorium or 1 per 40 sq. ft. of assembly area, whichever provides more spaces
College auditorium	1 per 4 seats
College dormitory	1 per sleeping room
College or university	1 per 500 sq. ft. of classroom area
Community center	1 per 250 sq. ft. of GFA

Cooperative housing	1 per 2 occupants
Convalescent home,	1 per 2 beds
assisted living, nursing	
home	
Detention home	1 per 1,500 sq. ft. of GFA
Elderly Housing	1 per 2 units
Funeral homes	1 per 4 seats in main chapel plus 1 per 2 employees plus 1 reserved for each vehicle used in connection with the business
Government facilities	1 per 500 square feet of floor area
Hospital	1 per bed
Convalescent home	1 per bed
Schoolelementary and junior high	1 per employee plus 1 space per classroom
Schoolsenior high	1 per employee plus 1 per 3 students based on design capacity, or 1 per 6 seats in auditorium or other places of assembly, whichever is greater
Zoo	1 per 2,000 sq. ft. of land area
All other public and institutional uses (only auditorium space shall be counted for churches, auditoriums, or group occupancy space)	1 per 4 occupants

Manufacturing/Industrial

	<u> </u>
Manufacturing	1 per 1,200 sq. ft. of GFA or one per employee, whichever is greater
Heavy industrial	1 per 1,200 sq. ft. of GFA
Extractive uses	Adequate for all employees,
	trucks, and equipment

Recreational Uses

Recreational Oses			
Amusement park, miniature golf	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of site area		
Bowling alley	6 per lane		
Commercial recreation	1 per 200 sq. ft. of GFA		
Commercial recreation-large sites	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of site area		
Dance hall, bar or tavern	1 per 50 sq. ft. of GFA, excluding kitchen		
Golf course	3 per hole		
Golf driving range	1 per tee box		
Health club, gym	1 per 150 sq. ft. of GFA		
Regional or community park	2 per acre of accessible		
	active and passive space		
Neighborhood park	None		
Private club or lodge	1 per 500 sq. ft. of GFA or 1 per 3 occupants based on the current adopted Standard Building Code whichever is greater		
Riding stable	1 per acre; not required to be paved		
Tennis court	2 per court		
Theater	1 per 4 seats		
All other recreational uses	1 per 4 occupants		

Warehousing and Wholesale

Warehousing	1 per 2,000 sq. ft. of GFA
Wholesale	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of GFA
Center for collecting	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of GFA
recycled materials	

- (B) On-street parking. Permitted on-street parking spaces adjacent to a project frontage may not count toward the parking requirements for all development.
- (C) Off-street parking.
 - (1) Maximum number allowed. Developments may utilize the following increases to the required spaces listed in Table 3 when the following standards are met:
 - (a) Developments may increase the number of off-street parking spaces by an additional 10% when alternative stormwater treatment techniques are utilized, such as:
 - (i) Bioswales
 - (ii) constructed wetlands
 - (iii) pervious pavement
 - (iv) other such techniques that aid in improving water quality and quantity as approved by the City
 - (b) Developments may increase the number of off-street parking spaces by an additional 5% when one (1), two-inch (2") caliper tree for every 10 additional parking spaces is planted on-site in addition to all other landscaping requirements.
 - (2) Reductions. Developments may utilize the following reductions to the required off-street parking ratios listed in Table 3 when the following standards are met:
 - (a) Transit stops. Properties located within a quarter (0.25) mile radius of a transit stop may further reduce the minimum off street parking requirements by up to fifteen percent (15%).
 - (b) Motorcycle and scooter spaces. Up to 10% of the required automobile parking spaces may be substituted with motorcycle/scooter parking at a rate of one motorcycle/scooter space for one automobile space.

- (c) Shared parking. Parking requirements may be shared where it can be determined that the peak parking demand of the existing or proposed occupancy occur at different times (either daily or seasonally). Such arrangements are subject to the approval of the Planning Commission.
 - (i) Shared parking between developments. Formal arrangements that share parking between intermittent uses with nonconflicting parking demands (e.g. a church and a bank) are encouraged as a means to reduce the amount of parking required.
 - (ii) Shared parking agreements. If a privately owned parking facility is to serve two or more separate properties, then a "Shared Parking Agreement" is to be filed with the city for consideration by the Planning Commission.
 - (iii) Shared spaces. Individual spaces identified on a site plan for shared users shall not be shared by more than one user at the same time.
- (3) Increases or reductions in excess of those identified herein shall be allowed only as a conditional use and shall be granted in accordance with Chapter 4, governing applications of conditional uses, procedures, and upon the finding that the increase or reduction is needed.

8.06 Parking Lot Location Standards

The location of all required and nonrequired parking lots shall meet the location requirements below. All conditional uses hereunder shall be granted by the Planning Commission in accordance with Chapter 4, governing applications of conditional uses; procedures.

- (A) Permitted locations by right. Parking lots shall be located within the same zoning district as the use they serve. Required parking lots for uses allowed by right within a zoning district are allowed as a use by right in the same zoning district.
- (B) Permitted locations as a conditional use.
 - (1) Parking lots located within residential zones which serve uses in nonresidential zones may be allowed as a conditional use by the Planning Commission.

(2) Parking lots for uses allowed as conditional uses within residential zones must also be approved as a conditional use. A conditional use for a parking lot may be approved at the same time the use is approved or may be approved separately if additional parking lots are developed later.

The Planning Commission shall make a finding based upon the size, scale, and location of these activities that the proposed parking lot will not adversely affect adjacent residential uses or the residential character of the neighborhood.

(C) Off-site locations. If off-street parking cannot be provided on the same lot as the principal use due to existing buildings or the shape of the parcel, parking lots may be located on other property not more than 600 feet distant from the principal use, subject to conditional use approval by the Planning Commission.

8.07 Nonconforming Parking Lots

All parking lots and/or parking areas which were in existence prior to the effective date of this ordinance may continue in a nonconforming state until such time as the following shall occur:

- (A) Rehabilitation. A building permit is granted to rehabilitate a structure on the property exceeding 50% of the current replacement cost of the structure. At such time, 50% of the existing parking lot use area shall be required to be brought into compliance with the provisions of this ordinance. This shall continue on a graduated scale in accordance with the percentage of rehabilitation cost; and/or
- (B) Enlargement or reconstruction. A building permit is granted to enlarge or reconstruct a structure on the property exceeding 10% of its existing gross floor area. At such time 10% of the existing parking lot and/or parking lot area shall be brought into compliance with the provisions of this section. This shall be on a graduated scale until reaching 100% of the required landscaping; and/or
- (C) New curb cut. A new curb cut permit is granted for the nonconforming parking lot. At such time the parking lot and/or parking area shall be required to be brought into compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

8.08 Off-Street Loading

In all districts, accessory off-street loading berths, open or enclosed, shall be so arranged so that parking and maneuvering will occur on private property.

8.09 Driveway And Parking Standards For Four (4) Or Less Parking Spaces

- (A) Purpose. The purpose of this ordinance section is to promote the public health, safety and general welfare, to prevent the adverse impacts associated with excess parking.
- (B) Applicability. The following requirements shall apply to properties within single family districts that require four (4) or less parking spaces and properties within all zoning districts that are utilized for a single family detached home requiring four (4) or less parking spaces. The regulations herein do not apply to motor vehicles located completely within or underneath garages or carports, nor to properties zoned Residential Agricultural.
- (C) Off-street Parking on City Street Right-of-Way. The off-street parking of any motor vehicle, non-motorized recreational vehicle, boat or trailer shall be prohibited within the street right-of-way, which includes any sidewalk, greenspace or other area from the edge of the paved street through the width of the dedicated street right-of-way.
- (D) Driveway Standards.
 - (1) Driveway Approach to Property Line. The driveway approach shall extend to the property line and/or master street plan rightof-way from the paved street and shall be designed, permitted, and paved with concrete in accordance with §7.11 Sidewalk and Driveway Specifications.
 - (2) Driveways Beyond the right of way into the Property. Driveways beyond 18 feet into the property may be paved or unpaved and shall be clearly defined.
 - (4) Unpaved Streets. These requirements are waived where the street to which the driveway connects is not paved.
- (E) Driveway and Parking Area Maintenance Requirements.
 - Paved. Driveways and parking areas that are paved shall be maintained to prevent erosion onto adjacent properties and to prevent dirt, rock and other materials from entering the street.
 - (2) Unpaved. Driveways and parking areas that are not paved shall be maintained to prevent erosion onto adjacent properties and to

prevent dirt, rock and other materials from entering the street. Driveways and parking areas shall be constructed and maintained with adequate gravel, grasses, or other plants and/or landscaping materials to keep the area from becoming rutted, muddy and/or soil from being blown or washed away. If an unpaved driveway is not maintained and is identified as a violation of this provision, such driveway shall be immediately remedied by the property owner.

- (F) Driveway Grading and Drainage. The driveway shall be graded in such a way to dispose of surface water into appropriate structures.
- (G) Maximum Driveway Width. Driveway width shall be limited to 24 feet measured at the right of way.
- (H) Loop, Circle, and Multiple Driveways. Loop, circle and multiple driveways on a single property shall be allowed so long as a 30 foot separation between the drives is maintained, as measured from the interior edges of the curb cuts, subject to other restrictions for driveway separations in the code.
- (I) Exemptions. The following exemptions to this ordinance section shall be permitted:
 - Temporary Parking. Temporary driveways or parking lots approved by the Planning Commission.
 - (2) Special Parking Exception Permits. A property owner that can prove special exception to the limitation on number of motor vehicles permitted on a single family property may present evidence to the Planning Commission to apply for a Special Parking Exception Permit. Such cases may include hobbyist vehicles or motor vehicle collections, an all-related family in residence, or other special circumstances deemed suitable by the Planning Commission wherein the circumstance meets the purpose and intent of the ordinance. If the Planning Division approves the special exception permit, a permit will be issued for the address, indicating additional vehicles are permitted to be parked on the property