

APPENDIX 3: PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING A SHARED PARKING BENEFIT

The steps described in the following hypothetical example can be used to illustrate the potential benefit of a shared parking opportunity. The methodology shown here is a simplified version of a full shared parking analysis. Factors such as modal splits, captive markets, and temporal factors like time of day, month of the year, and critical parking periods must be taken into account when conducting a shared parking analysis.

1. Determine the number of originally required parking spaces for different facilities sharing the same parking lot as set forth in Table 23.1. For example:

Use	Number of Parking Spaces
Office	300
Retail	280
Entertainment	100
Total	680

2. Determine percentages of maximum parking needed for different uses at different days and times. For example:

Use	Weekday		Weekend		Overnight
	Daytime	Evening	Daytime	Evening	Midnight to 6A.M.
Office	100%	10%	10%	5%	5%
Retail	60%	90%	100%	70%	5%
Entertainment	40%	100%	80%	100%	10%

3. Apply the percentages from step 2 to the numbers from step 1.

4. Add up the totals for each column.

Use	Weekday		Weekend		Overnight
	Daytime	Evening	Daytime	Evening	Midnight to 6A.M.
Office	300	30	30	15	15
Retail	168	252	280	196	14
Entertainment	40	100	80	100	10
Total	508	382	390	311	39

5. Select the total with the highest value.

For this example, the shared parking requirement is 508 spaces, a reduction of 172 spaces from the required sum of parking spaces for each separate use (680 spaces). For shared parking to be successful, the parking spaces have to be equally accessible and available to each of the affected developments. If they do not all have equal proximity to the same parking lot, then signage requirements, vehicular, and pedestrian accessibility standards, and a maximum walking distance to the shared parking lot from each of the affected developments may need to be included in the shared parking agreement and plan.