

Tamiami Trail Linear Parking Non-Ad Valorem Assessment

North Port, FL – Public Works / Road and Drainage District

Background

Total of 36 properties; appx. 60 businesses

Insufficient parking

Installing linear parking along access roads

Plan to recover costs via non-ad valorem assessment

Costs

Items	Unit Cost	Units	Total Cost	Useful Life	Annual Cost	Escalator
North Side Construction	\$ 949,674	1	\$ 949,674	20	\$47,484	0.00%
South Side Construction	\$ 1,186,044	1	\$ 1,186,044	20	\$59,302	0.00%
Parking Meter Installation	\$ 9,773	22	\$ 215,000	10	\$21,500	0.00%
Maintenance (Annual)	\$ 25,000	1	\$ 25,000	1	\$25,000	3.00%
Parking Meter Operation Costs (Annual)	\$ 78,036	1	\$ 78,036	1	\$78,036	3.00%
Sweeping (Monthly)	\$ 575	12	\$ 6,900	1	\$6,900	3.00%
Total Cost			\$ 2,460,654		\$ 238,222	

Assessment Methodology

Business Trip Generation

- How many trips does each business generate?
- Uses ITE Trip Generation Rate per thousand square feet for business type
- Multiplies by the Business' Square Footage

Property's Net Parking Requirement

- How many trips does each property generate relative to the number of parking spaces it has available?
- Determine all trips generated by the businesses on a parcel
- Subtract the number of available existing parking spaces to calculate billed units

Assumptions

Three businesses in the Assessment Area whose natures, to a large extent, do not involve parking.

Drive-Through Bank

Car Wash

Gas Station

Gas Station and Car Wash assume only 5% of trips generated require parking.

Drive-Through Bank assumes only 50% of trips generated require parking.

Actual Trip Generation vs. Average Trip Generation

Actual Trip Generation by Property Use

- Uses each individual business' assumed trip generation
- More accurately represents trip generation in the short-term
- Subject to revision as businesses come and go

Average Trip Generation by Class

- Classifies each business as Restaurant or Non-Restaurant
- Uses the weighted average of each classification's ITE Trip Generation Rates
- More generalized approach lowers the likelihood of revision

Parking Meters

Parking Meter Revenue Assumptions

Number of Parking Spaces	154
Meter Rate (\$/hr)	\$2.50
Meter Utilization	11%
Paid Parking Hours per Day	10
Paid Parking Days per Year	312
Annual Revenue	\$132,132

Assessment per Billing Unit

	2026 Needed	2035 Needed	Annual Revenue from Meters
No Parking Meters	\$ 34.30	\$ 36.81	\$ -
8% Meter Utilization	\$ 35.26	\$ 43.56	\$ 96,096
11% Meter Utilization	\$ 26.32	\$ 34.62	\$ 132,132

Based on These Assumptions

8% Meter Utilization does not generate enough revenue for the meters to prove beneficial.

11% Meter Utilization is needed for the meters to still be beneficial in 2035.

Costs per Billable Trip

	<u>Actual Trip Generation</u>		<u>Average Trip Generation</u>	
	<u>With Parking Meters</u>	<u>Without Parking Meters</u>	<u>With Parking Meters</u>	<u>Without Parking Meters</u>
Annual Net Revenue Requirement	\$ 112,473	\$ 147,025	\$ 112,473	\$ 147,025
Billable Trips (Rounded)	4,274	4,274	4,075	4,075
Cost per Billable Trip	\$ 26.32	\$ 34.40	\$ 27.60	\$ 36.08

- Restaurants charged more using Average Trip Generation.
- Retail and small offices generally charged more using Average Trip Generation.
- Medical offices generally charged more using actual trip generation.
- 15 business are charged more using actual trip generation.
- 39 businesses are charged more using average trip generation.

Recommendations

Adopt one of the apportionment methodologies for allocating the Linear Parking Assessment described.

The Assessment should recover 100% of the costs associated with construction, maintenance, and parking meters.

Provided the parking meters can achieve 11% utilization, consider using them to generate revenue to offset the costs of the Assessment.



Questions

