



Via: Email  
September 25, 2020

Dawn Bell  
Project Manager  
City of Lee's Summit Development Center  
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Email: [Dawn.Bell@cityofls.net](mailto:Dawn.Bell@cityofls.net)

RE: Streets of West Pryor  
Lot 7 and Tract C  
Lee's Summit, MO

Dear Dawn:

The following is provided as the formal Uniform Development Code modification request on the behalf of Streets of West Pryor, LLC for the Streets of West Pryor Lot 7 and Tract C preliminary development plan application and modification of the approved Streets of West Pryor Preliminary Development Plan approved by bill number 18-214. This modification request specifically modifies required parking on lot 8, Streets of West Pryor. The modification requested are as follows:

Parking count requirements: The development ordinance requires the following parking ratios:

1. 1.5 parking spaces per 1 and 2 bedroom units plus 0.5 spaces per unit for visitor parking.
2. 14 spaces per 1,000 square feet of restaurant.
3. 4.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of fitness use.
4. 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of office.

The ordinance does not provide specific guidance for mixed use conditions when these uses are contained within the same building. We are requesting a modification as follows for mixed use buildings larger than 50,000 square feet. The proposed parking requirements are as follows:

1. 1.5 parking spaces per 1, 2 and 3 bedroom units plus 0.25 spaces per unit for visitor parking. Total 1.75 parking spaces per 1, 2 and 3 bedroom dwelling units.
2. 5.1 spaces per 1,000 square feet of restaurant, fitness and office square feet.

The request is based on the attached ITE Manual Land Use: 221 Multi Family Housing (low rise) and Land Use: 820 Shopping Center. In summary, the ITE Manual states the following:

1. Section 221: The demand for 85% to 100% of the residential use parking occurs between the hours of 10:00 pm and 6:00 am.
2. Additional data set forth in Section 221 indicates that for General Urban/Suburban Mid-Rise Multifamily Housing not located within 1/2 mile of rail transit recommends a parking supply ratio of 1.7 parking spaces per dwelling unit.
3. Section 820: The restaurant, office and fitness uses are generally not open between the hours of 10:00 pm and 6:00 am. The ITE chart reflects a use of less than 85% during the hours of 10:00 pm through 6:00 am.



4. Additional data set forth in Section 820 indicates that 5.1 Spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA is recommended in general urban/suburban settings.

Conclusion:

1. The parking requirement for residential use exceeds the level recommended by the ITE Manual.
2. 10-15% of the residential use parking in a mix use building is available to serve the commercial use contained in the building.
3. The mixed use parking requirement allows greater development density without sacrificing parking availability.

The overall Use and Parking data table for Streets of West Pryor is attached. The table has been updated to reflect the approved Final Development Plans for Lots 3, 6, 8 and 10 and the revised mixed use parking request summarized above.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

David N. Olson  
Monarch Acquisitions, LLC

Matt Pennington  
Streets of West Pryor, LLC

Enclosures: Reference ITE Manual  
Updated Use and Parking Data Table

cc: Drake Project File w/ 1 set enclosures

## Land Use: 221 Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise)

### Description

Mid-rise multifamily housing includes apartments, townhouses, and condominiums located within the same building with at least three other dwelling units and with between three and 10 levels (floors) of residence. Multifamily housing (low-rise) (Land Use 220), multifamily housing (high-rise) (Land Use 222), and affordable housing (Land Use 223) are related land uses.

### Time of Day Distribution for Parking Demand

The following table presents a time-of-day distribution of parking demand on a weekday (one general urban/suburban study site), a Saturday (two general urban/suburban study sites), and a Sunday (one dense multi-use urban study site).

Hour Beginning	Percent of Peak Parking Demand		
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
12:00–4:00 a.m.	100	100	100
5:00 a.m.	94	99	–
6:00 a.m.	83	97	–
7:00 a.m.	71	95	–
8:00 a.m.	61	88	–
9:00 a.m.	55	83	–
10:00 a.m.	54	75	–
11:00 a.m.	53	71	–
12:00 p.m.	50	68	–
1:00 p.m.	49	66	33
2:00 p.m.	49	70	40
3:00 p.m.	50	69	27
4:00 p.m.	58	72	13
5:00 p.m.	64	74	33
6:00 p.m.	67	74	60
7:00 p.m.	70	73	67
8:00 p.m.	76	75	47
9:00 p.m.	83	78	53
10:00 p.m.	90	82	73
11:00 p.m.	93	88	93

## Additional Data

In prior editions of *Parking Generation*, the mid-rise multifamily housing sites were further divided into rental and condominium categories. An investigation of parking demand data found no clear differences in parking demand between the rental and condominium sites within the ITE database. As more data are compiled for future editions, this land use classification can be reinvestigated.

The average parking supply ratios for the study sites with parking supply information are shown in the table below.

Setting	Proximity to Rail Transit	Parking Supply Ratio	
		Per Dwelling Unit	Per Bedroom
Center City Core	Within ½ mile of rail transit	1.1 (15 sites)	1.0 (12 sites)
Dense Multi-Use Urban	Within ½ mile of rail transit	1.2 (39 sites)	0.9 (34 sites)
	Not within ½ mile of rail transit	1.2 (65 sites)	0.8 (56 sites)
General Urban/ Suburban	Within ½ mile of rail transit	1.5 (25 sites)	0.8 (12 sites)
	Not within ½ mile of rail transit	1.7 (62 sites)	1.0 (39 sites)

The sites were surveyed in the 1980s, the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s in California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

*It is expected that the number of bedrooms and number of residents are likely correlated to the parking demand generated by a residential site. Parking studies of multifamily housing should attempt to obtain information on occupancy rate and on the mix of residential unit sizes (i.e., number of units by number of bedrooms at the site complex). Future parking studies should also indicate the number of levels contained in the residential building.*

## Source Numbers

21, 209, 247, 255, 277, 401, 402, 419, 505, 512, 522, 533, 535, 536, 537, 538, 545, 546, 547, 575, 576, 577, 579, 580, 581, 583, 584, 585, 587

# Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: Dwelling Units

On a: Weekday (Monday - Friday)

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban (no nearby rail transit)

Peak Period of Parking Demand: 10:00 p.m. - 5:00 a.m.

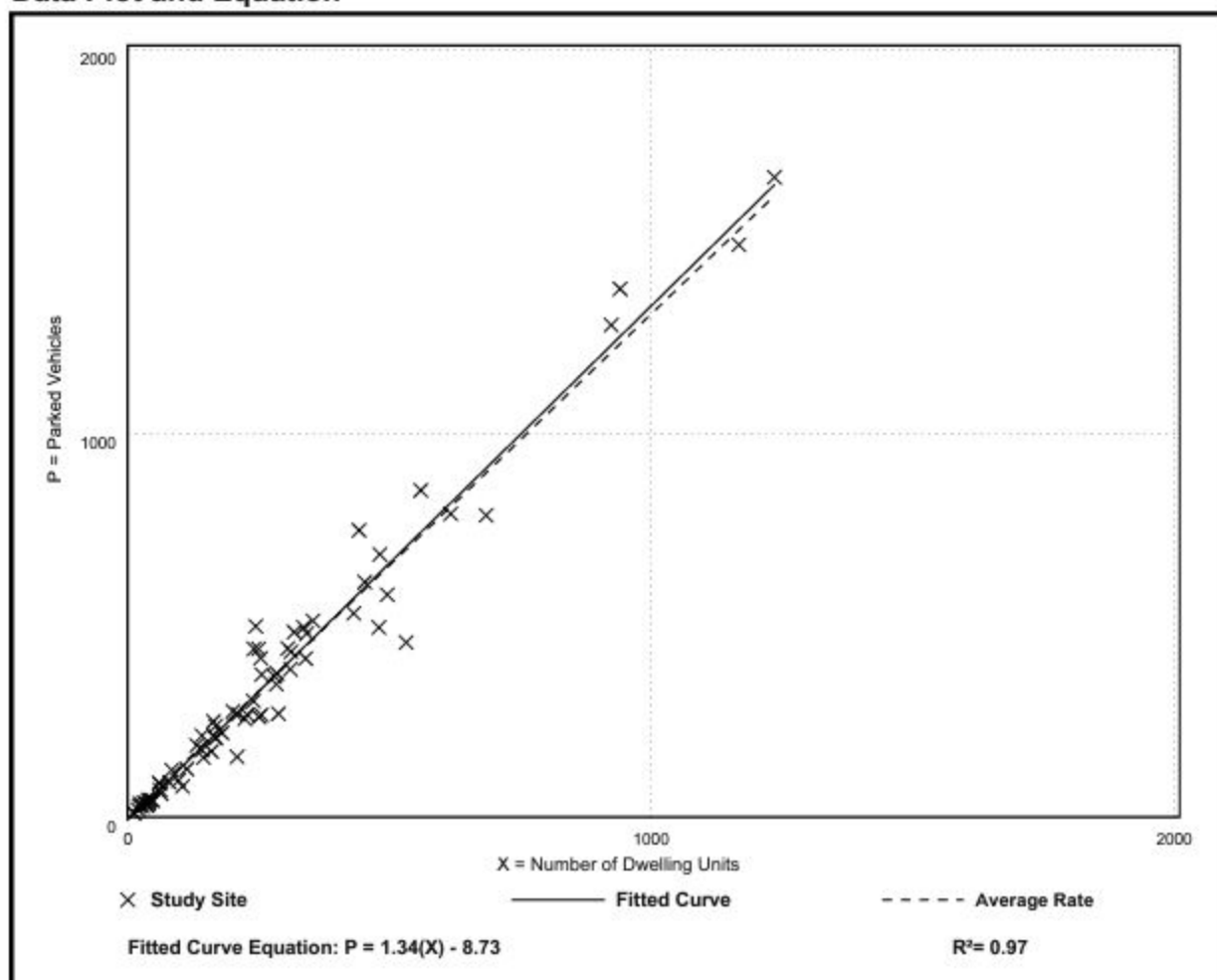
Number of Studies: 73

Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 261

## Peak Period Parking Demand per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
1.31	0.75 - 2.03	1.13 / 1.47	1.26 - 1.36	0.22 ( 17% )

## Data Plot and Equation



## Land Use: 820 Shopping Center

### Description

A shopping center is an integrated group of commercial establishments that is planned, developed, owned, and managed as a unit. A shopping center's composition is related to its market area in terms of size, location, and type of store. A shopping center also provides on-site parking facilities sufficient to serve its own parking demands.

### Time of Day Distribution for Parking Demand

The following table presents a time-of-day distribution of parking demand **during the month of December** on a weekday (seven study sites), a Friday (eight study sites), and a Saturday (19 study sites).

Hour Beginning	Percent of Peak Parking Demand during December		
	Weekday	Friday	Saturday
12:00–4:00 a.m.	—	—	—
5:00 a.m.	—	—	—
6:00 a.m.	—	—	—
7:00 a.m.	—	—	—
8:00 a.m.	—	—	—
9:00 a.m.	—	—	—
10:00 a.m.	—	74	—
11:00 a.m.	—	87	85
12:00 p.m.	77	97	97
1:00 p.m.	100	100	98
2:00 p.m.	98	92	100
3:00 p.m.	90	85	97
4:00 p.m.	76	84	88
5:00 p.m.	82	78	77
6:00 p.m.	89	75	64
7:00 p.m.	90	63	—
8:00 p.m.	84	—	—
9:00 p.m.	—	—	—
10:00 p.m.	—	—	—
11:00 p.m.	—	—	—

The following table presents a time-of-day distribution of parking demand **during a non-December month** on a weekday (18 study sites), a Friday (seven study sites), and a Saturday (13 study sites).

Hour Beginning	Percent of Non-December Peak Parking Demand		
	Weekday	Friday	Saturday
12:00–4:00 a.m.	–	–	–
5:00 a.m.	–	–	–
6:00 a.m.	–	–	–
7:00 a.m.	–	–	–
8:00 a.m.	15	32	27
9:00 a.m.	32	50	46
10:00 a.m.	54	67	67
11:00 a.m.	71	80	85
12:00 p.m.	99	100	95
1:00 p.m.	100	98	100
2:00 p.m.	90	90	98
3:00 p.m.	83	78	92
4:00 p.m.	81	81	86
5:00 p.m.	84	86	79
6:00 p.m.	86	84	71
7:00 p.m.	80	79	69
8:00 p.m.	63	70	60
9:00 p.m.	42	–	51
10:00 p.m.	15	–	38
11:00 p.m.	–	–	–

### Additional Data

The parking demand database includes data from strip, neighborhood, community, town center, and regional shopping centers. Some of the centers contain non-merchandising facilities, such as office buildings, movie theaters, restaurants, post offices, banks, health clubs, and recreational facilities.

Many shopping centers, in addition to the integrated unit of shops in one building or enclosed around a mall, include outparcels (peripheral buildings or pads located on the perimeter of the center adjacent to the streets and major access points). These buildings are typically drive-in banks, retail stores, restaurants, or small offices. Although the data herein do not indicate which of the centers studied included peripheral buildings, it can be assumed that some of the data show their effect.



The parking demand data plots and analysis are based on the total gross leasable area (GLA) of the center. In cases of smaller centers without an enclosed mall or peripheral buildings, the GLA could be the same as the gross floor area (GFA) of the center.

The average parking supply ratios for the study sites with parking supply information are the following:

- 5.1 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA (137 sites) in a general urban/suburban setting
- 4.7 spaces per 1,000 square feet GFA (five sites) in a dense multi-use urban setting

The sites were surveyed in the 1980s, the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s in Alabama, Alberta (CAN), Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

*Future data submissions should attempt to provide information on the composition of each study site (types and number of stores, restaurants, or other tenants within the shopping center).*

### **Source Numbers**

3, 18, 21, 32, 39, 47, 87, 88, 89, 103, 142, 145, 152, 153, 154, 174, 175, 176, 179, 202, 203, 204, 205, 209, 215, 219, 224, 241, 265, 274, 313, 314, 315, 431, 432, 433, 436, 438, 441, 511, 525, 527, 531, 533, 542, 556, 558, 565



# Shopping Center - Non-December (820)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

On a: Weekday (Monday - Thursday)

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Peak Period of Parking Demand: 12:00 - 6:00 p.m.

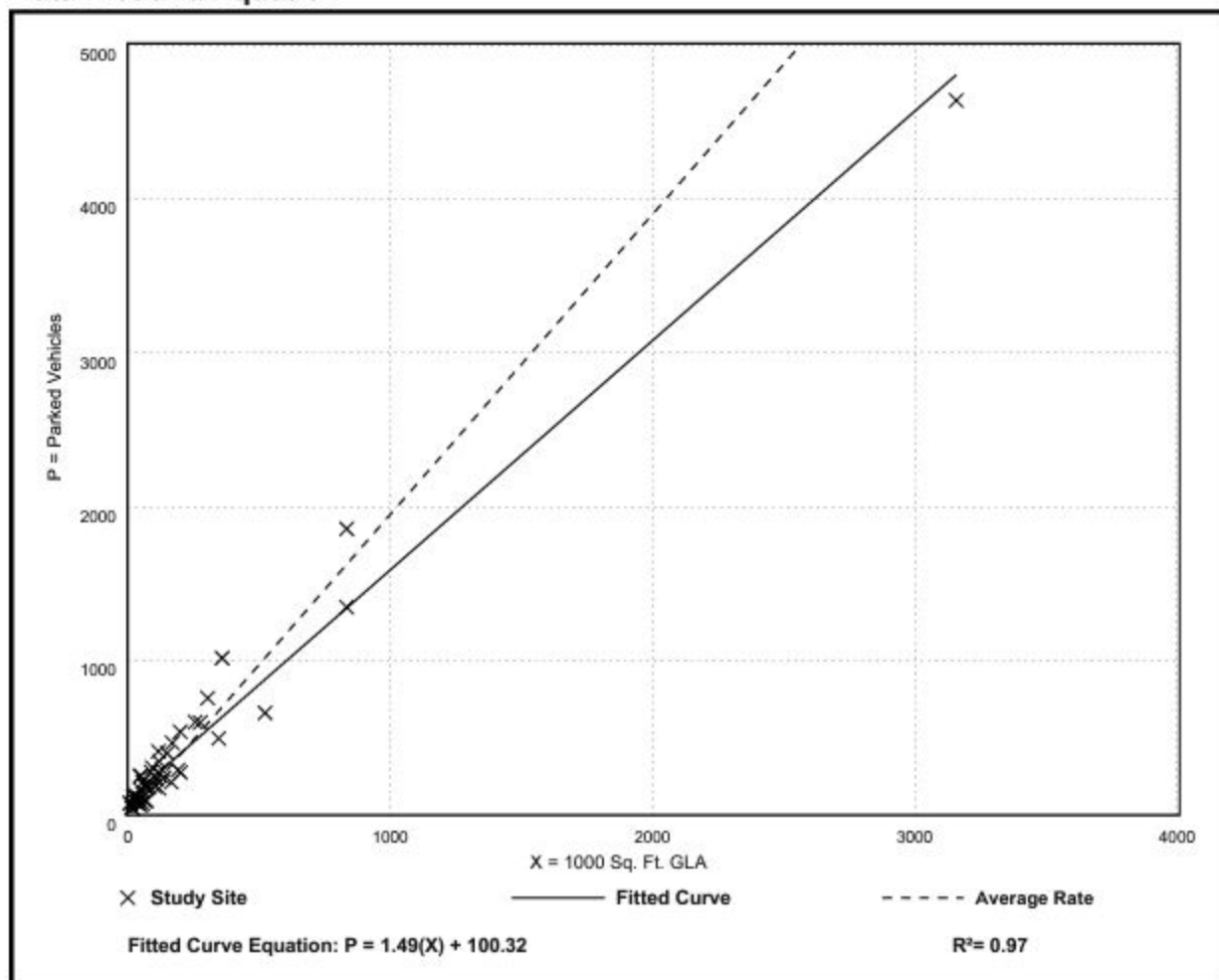
Number of Studies: 46

Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA: 218

## Peak Period Parking Demand per 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
1.95	1.27 - 7.98	1.99 / 3.68	1.73 - 2.17	0.75 ( 38% )

## Data Plot and Equation



							Bedroom Counts					Required Parking Calculation										
Lot Number	Use	Lot SF (Per Plat)	Lot AC (Per Plat)	Floor Area SF (Envelope)	Floor Area Ratio (FAR)	# of Dwelling Units	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	Dwelling Units Per Ac	# of Floors	Grocery/ Office 4/1000	Fitness 4.5/1000	Restaurant 14/1000	Hotel 1.0/Room	Retail/Medical 5/1000	Restaurant Drive Thru Only 2 + 1/Employee	1/2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	Visitor Parking	Spaces Provided	
1	Restaurant w/Drive Thru	67,758.00	1.56	6,500.00	0.10										91.00							113.00
2	Restaurant Sit Down	71,216.00	1.63	3,200.00	0.04									44.80								81.00
3	Restaurant w/Drive Thru	76,395.00	1.75	4,654.00	0.09									65.16								75.00
	Retail			2,257.00													11.29					
4	Restaurant Drive Thru Only	33,424.00	0.77	707.00	0.02												7.00					17.00
5	Medical	32,821.00	0.75	6,500.00	0.20												32.50					38.00
6	Grocery	311,668.00	7.15	63,474.00	0.20							253.90										304.00
(Plat 2 Replat Lot 2)	Apartments	358,498.00	8.23	57,359.68	0.16	100.00	43.00	41.00	16.00	22.36	3.00							126.00	32.00	50.00		250.00
	Apartments					84.00	33.00	30.00	21.00		3.00							94.50	42.00	42.00		119.00
8	Apartments	268,862.00	6.17	107,771.00	0.40		173.00	64.00		38.41	4.00							355.50			118.50	548.00
	Retail			6,000.00													30.00					
	Restaurant Sit Down			11,000.00										154.00								
	Office			2,000.00								8.00										
	Fitness			3,500.00									15.75									
9	Restaurant Sit Down	119,921.00	2.75	8,000.00	0.10									112.00								141.00
	Retail			4,000.00													20.00					
10	Restaurant Sit Down	145,724.00	3.35	11,254.00	0.09									157.56								165.00
	Retail			1,600.00													8.00					
11	Restaurant Sit Down	111,008.00	2.55	8,500.00	0.08									119.00								131.00
12	Restaurant Sit Down	108,275.00	2.49	8,500.00	0.08									119.00								134.00
13	Restaurant Sit Down	81,134.00	1.86	7,500.00	0.09									105.00								106.00
14	Restaurant Sit Down	208,812.00	4.79	11,500.00	0.06																	187.00
Plat 2 Lot 3	Hotel	77,539.00	1.78	13,539.00	0.17	88.00	88.00			49.44	3.00				88.00							88.00
Plat 2 Lot 1	Townhomes	406,850.00	9.34	99,019.00	0.24	83.00			83.00	8.89	2.00								166.00	41.50		208.00
												261.90	15.75	967.51	88.00	101.79	7.00	576.00	240.00	252.00		2,705.00