MOBILITY PLAN & MOBILITY FEE



CITY OF LAKE CITY Council Workshop

October 20th, 2025 Lauren Rushing, AICP



NUE URBAN CONCEPTS LAND USE - MOBILITY - PARKING - FEES

WHAT IS A MOBILITY PLAN?

- Vision for the City's transportation system to transition from one focused primarily on moving vehicles quickly to moving people safely
- Long-term plan (2050 horizon)
- Identifies project needs at a high level
- Required by Florida Statute to serve as basis for development of a mobility fee



WHAT IS A MOBILITY FEE?

- Alternative to transportation concurrency & road impact fees
- One-time fee paid by (re) development
- Intended to mitigate transportation impact
- Funds variety of multimodal infrastructure
- Funds policies, programs, and services



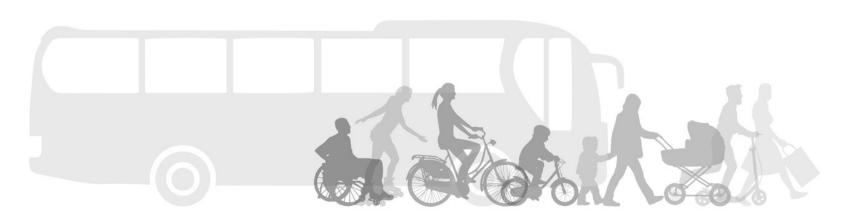
WHY DOES LAKE CITY NEED A MOBILITY PLAN & FEE?

POPULATION GROWTH

Year	Lake City	Columbia County
2024	12,494	72,155
2050	13,939	80,500
Increase	1,445	8,345

WHY DOES LAKE CITY NEED A MOBILITY PLAN & FEE?

- Provides comprehensive vision to guide capital projects and development
- Helps the City balance growth with quality of life for existing residents
- Creates a City-controlled funding mechanism
- Helps leverage alternative funding opportunities



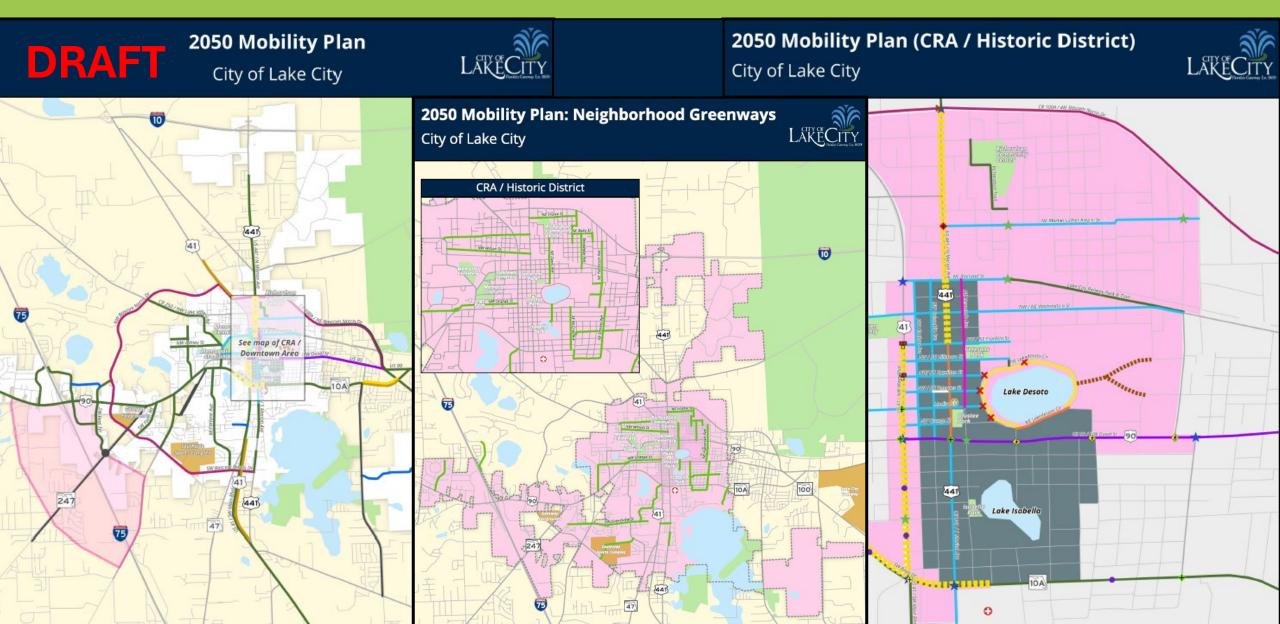
WHY DOES LAKE CITY NEED A MOBILITY PLAN & FEE?

Streets of the Past

- Focus on vehicles
- High speed
- Long trips
- High fatalities & injuries

Streets of the Future

- Focus on people
- Lower speeds in urban areas
- Better accessibility
- Safety for all



Data & Document Review

- Lake City Comprehensive Plan
- Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) Master Plan
- Columbia County Comprehensive Safety Action Plan
- GIS Data
- Site Visits
- Staff Input

LAKE CITY COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AREA MASTER PLAN (inclusive of the Downtown)



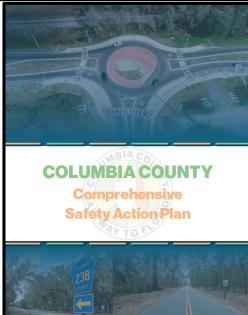
CITY OF LAKE CITY

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Adopted June 3, 1991 by Ordinance No. 91-68

Amende

December 21, 1992 by Ordinance No. 92-726 November 1, 1999 by Ordinance No. 99-854 July 18, 2005 by Ordinance No. 05-1019 July 18, 2005 by Ordinance No. 05-1020 July 18, 2005 by Ordinance No. 05-1021 April 16, 2007 by Ordinance No. 06-1073 February 2, 2009 by Ordinance No. 09-1176 December 7, 2015 by Ordinance No. 15-2063 May 20, 2019 by Ordinance No. 19-2104 February 1, 2021 by Ordinance No. 20-2175 March 1, 2021 by Ordinance No. 20-2173 December 6, 2021 by Ordinance No. 21-2206



Stakeholder Meetings

- Columbia County (Aug 18)
- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT D2) District 2 (Sept 11)
- Lake City Public Schools (Oct 7)



OVERARCHING GOALS

- Create a complete, connected multimodal transportation system
- Improve safety for vehicular and multimodal travel
- Reduce and prevent vehicle congestion
- Improve walkability in the Historic Downtown and CRA
- Transportation framework for redevelopment





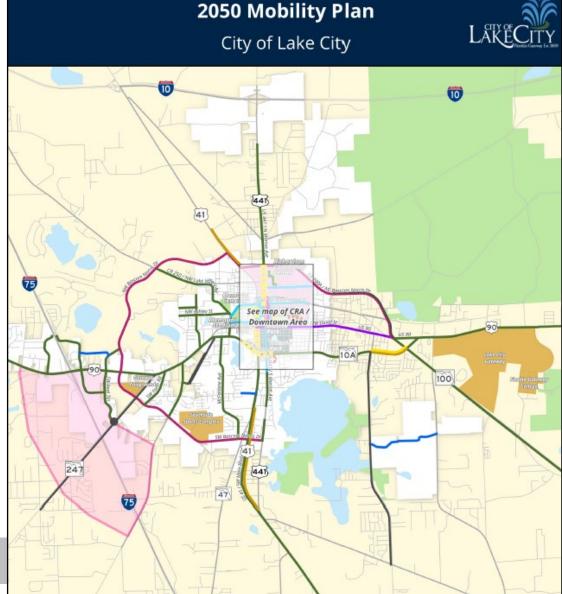












NUE URBAN CONCEPTS
LAND USE - MOBILITY - PARKING - FEES

- Boardwalks
- Lane Repurposing
- Lake DeSoto Promenade
- Safety Improvements
- Primary Commercial Streets
- Two-Way Conversion of Hernando Ave
- Midblock crossings
- Roundabout
- Studies & Programs

184 Mobility Projects

LAKE DESOTO PROMENADE



CURBLESS SHARED STREETS

LAKE CITY 2050 MOBILITY PLAN



SUMMARY:

An emerging concept for prioritizing walking, bicycling, and transit is the conversion of existing streets and alleys into Curbless Shared Streets. Curbless Shared Streets feature a posted speed limit of 15 MPH or less and flattened curbing accompanied by traffic calming strategies that allow people to feel safe riding bicycles or scooters in the same space as slow motor vehicles and transit circulators. These streets also provide wider pedestrian frontages, separated from motor vehicles by landscape, hardscape features, bollards, or on-street parking. The intent of Curbless Shared Streets is that "out of the chaos of various modes sharing the same space, traffic will be calmed" because when people have to really pay attention to others around them, safety for everyone is increased.

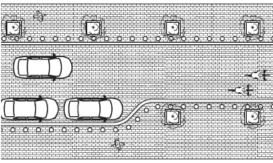
Curbless Shared Streets are designed for portions of the street to be closed off to motor vehicle travel during special events and festivals. This enables people walking to easily traverse the street right-of-way without worrying about tripping hazards and allows for seamless outdoor seating, tables, and other features without the need to adjust set-ups to deal with curbs and changes in elevation.

Curbless Shared Streets distinguish themselves from the well-known "Living Street" aka Dutch "Woonerf" by providing a defined space for pedestrians, while allowing the street space to be shared between cars, transit, and people riding bicycles or other micromobility or low speed vehicles. Curbless Shared Streets are often found in commercial areas and serve as 'Main Streets' or destinations within a community. Living Streets feature slow speeds of 10 MPH or less with all modes sharing the same space and are most often found in residential areas. People walking or children playing have priority and other modes yield the right-of-way.

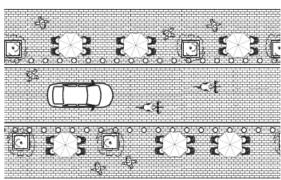


TYPICAL FEATURES:

- Removal of elevated curbs
- Materials delineate spaces
- Vehicles lanes and sidewalks feature pavers or bricks
- Streets with lower traffic volumes
- Travel speeds of 15 mph or less
- · Furniture, parking, and landscaping define site visibility
- Space for vehicles is between 18' to 20' wide
- Zones for on-street deliveries, valet, pick-up & drop-off
- Retractable bollards limit vehicle access
- Streets comply with ADA standards









CRANES ROOST

PROPOSED CURBLESS SHARED STREETS

NE Lake Desoto Cir (from NE Vickers Ter to NE Laguna Dr) US 441 / N Marion Ave (from Franklin St to US 90)



NE Lake Desoto Cir (Vickers Ter to Laguna Dr)

Marion Ave
(Franklin St to US
90)

PRIMARY COMMERCIAL STREETS

LAKE CITY 2050 MOBILITY PLAN



SUMMARY:

These streets are proposed to be designed with the intent to prioritize people walking and create an urban environment to support commercial / retail development. Design will feature lower vehicle speeds, safer crossings, streetscape (i.e., hardscape and landscape), and amenities for people. On longer blocks and key destinations, providing mid-block crossings with appropriate traffic calming measures. Sidewalks along these streets are used frequently by people walking and therefore a higher level of streetscape amenities is emphasized.

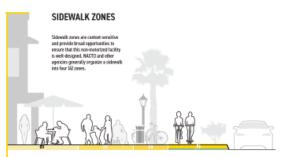
Primary Commercial Streets can function either as a means to move people or can act as destinations in themselves by reclaiming streets for spending time and offering a high level of social interaction. Primary Commercial Streets are a high priority for retrofitting existing streets as part of any street resurfacing, reconstruction, rehabilitation, safety, operational, or capacity improvements.

The City can elect to utilize mobility fees and other funding sources to encourage the State to upgrade sidewalks and streetscape as part of street improvements. The City can also offer development activity (for example, redevelopment and new development) mobility fee credits or reimbursements for the construction of off-site (for example, beyond the limits of development activity) sidewalk and streetscape improvements.



TYPICAL FEATURES:

- Minimum 10' wide sidewalks, ideally pavers
- Posted Speed Limits of 30 MPH or 35 MPH
- Shade trees with 50-foot spacing
- Streetscape themed features & public art
- Seating areas, particularly at mid-block locations
- · Lighting, with common themes, scaled for people
- Signal master arms at intersections
- · Themed street signage
- · Themed informational and directional signage
- Themed and shaded transit shelters
- Bulb-outs at intersections
- Reduced distances at mid-block crossings
- Crossing design for handicapped accessibility
- Median safe zones where possible



- FRONTAGE ZONE: It functions as an extension of the building, whether it be through entryways and doors, or sidewalk cafes and sandwich boards. The frontage zone comprises of both the structure and the facade of the building fronting the street, as well as the space immediately adjacent to the building.
- PEDESTRIAN THROUGH ZONE: It's the primary accessible pathway that runs parallel to the street. The pedestrian through zone ensures that pedestrians have a safe and adequate place to walk. It should be 5-7 feet wide in residential settings and 8-12 feet wide in downtown or commercial areas.
- O3 FURNITURE ZONE: The section of the sidewalk between the curb and the pedestrian zone in which street utilities and amenities, such as lighting, benches, utility poles, trees, and bicycle parking are provided.
- ENHANCEMENT BUFFER ZONE: The situational space immediately next to the sidewalk may comprise a variety of different optional elements. This buffer zone can be used for vehicular parking, commercial loading zones, curbside bike lanes, or protected bike lanes. It can also include parklets, stormwater management features, bike racks, bike share stations, and curbside extensions.



PROPOSED PRIMARY COMMERCIAL STREETS

State

JS 41 / NW Main Blvd JS 441 / N Marion St SR 10A / SW & SE Baya St



NW Main Blvd (Franklin St to Baya Dr)

N Marion St (Bascom Norris to Franklin St)

SW/SE Baya (Knox St to Isabella Way)

NEIGHBORHOOD GREENWAYS

LAKE CITY 2050 MOBILITY PLAN



SUMMARY:

Neighborhood Greenways are designated low-volume, low-speed streets with posted speed limits between 20 MPH and 25 MPH that prioritize walking, bicycling, and other alternative modes of transportation. Reduced posted speed limits are accompanied by traffic calming, identifying wayfinding signage, and shared lane pavement markings.

Neighborhood Greenways can also include improvements to reduce the width of vehicle travel lanes to slow motor vehicles and accommodate multimodal modes. Changes to the physical geometry of streets, such as restriping to add on-street parking, bicycle lanes, or advisory on-street sidewalks through pavement markings, are necessary to achieve these posted speed limits and can be added as part of projects to resurface existing streets.

This reduction in lane width can sometimes result in what are known as "yield streets." The lane width of yield streets is too narrow for two cars to pass each other; one vehicle must pull aside using parking spaces or driveway openings to yield right-of-way to oncoming vehicles. Neighborhood Greenways may also include conversion of two-way streets to one-way streets to add on-street parking or bicycle lanes.

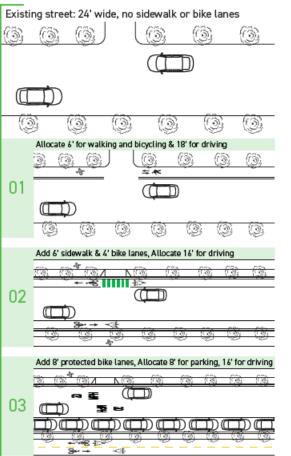
Neighborhood Greenways connect schools, parks, and neighborhoods to other key destinations within cities to provide safe and comfortable low speed routes that fill gaps in the overall multimodal transportation network.

Neighborhood Greenways can additionally include potential to incorporate natural stormwater management approaches (green infrastructure) and low impact development (LID) in future street design. This concept can be used as an innovative strategy to mitigate the impacts of urban flooding to improve resiliency and to provide shading for improved walkability.



TYPICAL FEATURES:

- Low posted speed limit (ideally 20 MPH)
- Prioritize walking and biking
- Connect parks, schools, neighborhoods and other key destinations
- Shared lane pavement markings (a.k.a sharrows)
- Wayfinding signage
- On-street parking
- On-street bicycle lanes
- Sidewalks or on-street advisory sidewalks
- · Pedestrian-scale lighting
- Traffic calming
- Street trees and landscaping





PROPOSED LOCATIONS

Neighborhood Greenways are primarily proposed with the Historic District, Community Redevelopment Area (CRA), near schools and parks, or within residential neighborhoods.



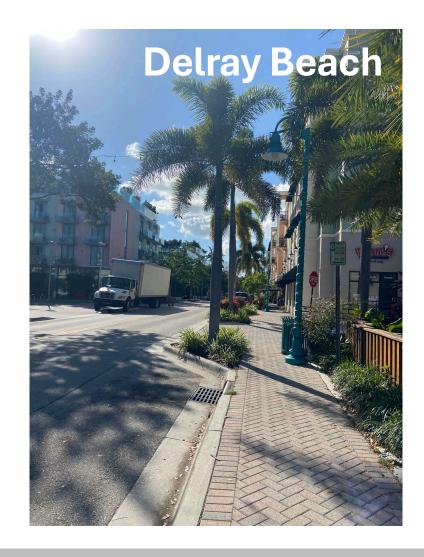




DOWNTOWN CONTEXT SENSITIVE UPGRADE







Mobility Programs

- Downtown Parking Management Plan & Implementation
- Downtown Wayfinding Plan & Signage
- Sidewalk Improvements Program
- Bicycle Parking Program
- Micromobility & Low Speed Electric Vehicles Policy
- Tactical Urbanism
- Mobility on Demand /Microtransit Circulator Pilot

HOW TO IMPLEMENT A MOBILITY FEE



HOW TO DEVELOP A MOBILITY FEE



Development of a MOBILITY PLAN & MOBILITY FEE

NUE URBAN CONCEPTS LAND USE - MOBILITY - PARKING - FEES

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REVIEW ADOPTED PLANS

Comprehensive Plan, CRA Plan, Special Plans, & Studies

- UNDERTAKE DATA COLLECTION

 Existing Traffic Characteristics, Infrastructure & Mobility Services
- PROJECT FUTURE GROWTH

Existing & Future Demographics, Vehicle Miles of Travel, & Person Miles of Travel

(Legal Test: The first component of the dual rational nexus test is to demonstrate need)

- IDENTIFY MOBILITY PLAN PROJECTS

 Boardwalks, Connectivity Evaluations, Curbless Shared Streets, Downtown Complete Street Upgrades, Multi-Use Trails, Neighborhood Greenways, Primary Commercial Complete Streets, Lake DeSoto Promenade, Two-Way Conversions, Widened Roads, Lane Repurposings, Intersection Improvements, Multimodal Crossings, Roundabouts, Gateways, etc.
- PREPARE MOBILITY PLAN COST

Planning Level Cost Estimates

(Florida Statute Requirement: Based on most recent & localized data available)

- 6 ESTABLISH PROJECT CAPACITY
 Infrastructure for: Walking, Bicycling, Driving,
 Transit, Micromobility
- DEVELOP MOBILITY PLAN

 Maps, Descriptions, Cost, Capacity, Time Frame for Mobility Plan Projects

(Florida Statute Requirement: Mobility Fees required to be based on a Mobility Plan)

EVALUATE EXISTING CONDITIONSExisting Traffic Backlog/Deficiency

(Legal Test: Demonstrate growth is not paying for existing backlog | deficiency)

IDENTIFY AVAILABLE FUNDING

Existing Programmed Funds & Reasonably Anticipated Funding CONDUCT NEW GROWTH EVALUATION

Mobility Plan Cost Attributable to New Growth

(Legal Test: Demonstrate new growth is not paying more than its fair share)

CALCULATE PERSON MILES OF CAPACITY RATE
PMC Rate by Planning Area Attributable to New Growth

(Legal Test: Demonstrate that the cost of mobility projects is attributable and assignable to new growth)

- ESTABLISH MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE OF USES
 City of Lake City Specific Schedule of Land Uses
- ESTABLISH ASSESSMENT AREA

 Defined Area for Mobility Fee Assessment & Collection
 (legal Test: Reflects localized differences in need for improvements and person travel demand)
- CALCULATE PERSON TRAVEL DEMAND PER USE Vehicle Trips, New Trips, Community Capture,

Person Trips, Person Trip Length, Limited Access & Trip Purpose Factors

(Legal Test: Demonstrate that the fee is roughly proportional to the impact of new growth)

CALCULATE MOBILITY FEE PER LAND USE
Mobility Fee for Each Land Use

ESTABLISH BENEFIT DISTRICT

- Defined Area for Mobility Fee Expenditure
 (legal Test: The second component of the dual rational nexus test is to
- demonstrate benefit)
- DEVELOP MOBILITY FEE TECHNICAL REPORT
 Document Data Sources and Methodology
 (Demonstrate that the data & methodology meet legal and statutory requirements)
- DEVELOP IMPLEMENTING MOBILITY FEE ORDINANCE
 Establish Findings, Specify Assessments, Exemptions,
 Credits, Off-Sets, Independent & Special Studies, Collection,
 Expenditure, Refunds, Annual Reporting, & Updates

(Demonstrate legal & statutory compliance)

NUE URBAN CONCEPTS
LAND USE • MOBILITY • PARKING • FEES

MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE

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Mobility Fee per use (MFu)
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MFu = (PTDu \times PMCr)
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 $MFau = (MFu \times UMu)$

Where:

MFu = Mobility Fee per use (Appendix Q)

PTDu = Person Travel Demand per use (Appendix O)

PMCr = Person Miles of Capacity Rate (Table 14)

MFau = Mobility Fee assessed per use

UMu = Unit of Measure per Use (Appendix Q)

Prepared by NUE Urban Concepts, LLC

Mobility Fee Schedule (for reference only: details to follow)

NUE URBAN CONCEPTS
LAND USE - MOBILITY - PARKING - FEES

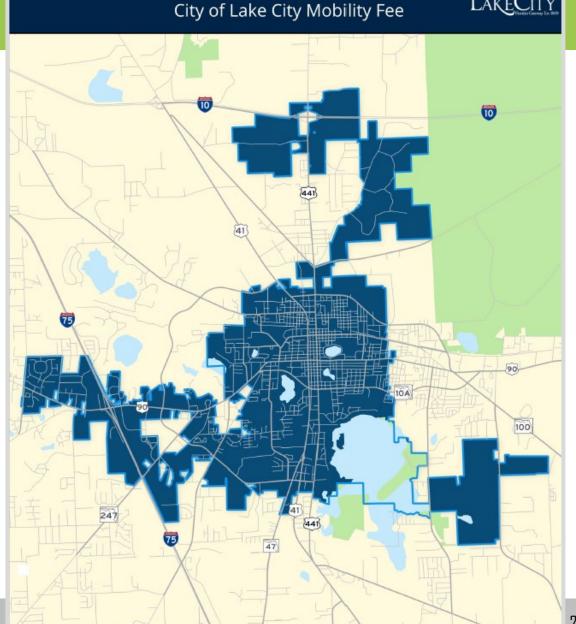
DRAFT CITY OF LAKE CITY MOBILITY FEE		
LAND USE CATEGORIES (DARK GREY), USE CLASSIFICATIONS, & REPRESENTATIVE USES (IN PARENTHESES)	UNIT OF MEASURE (UOM)	Mobility Fee
Residential Uses		
Affordable Residential ^{1,2}	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$920
Residential (Single-Family, Multi-Family, Mobile Home) ^{2,8,4}	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$1,839
Institutional Uses		
Community Serving (Civic / Fraternal Club, Gallery, Museum, Performance Venues, Place of Assembly or Worship)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$1,059
Long Term Care (Assisted Living, Adult Care Center, Congregate Living Facility, Nursing Home)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$994
Private Education (Afterschool, Child Care Center, Day Care Center, K-12, Pre-K, Trade School, Tutor)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$1,181
Recreational Uses		
Golf Course (Open to Public or Non-Resident Membership)	per hole	\$4,977
Outdoor Commercial Recreation (Amusement, Driving Range, Multi-Purpose, Recreation, Sports, Tennis) ⁵	per Acre	\$4,493
Indoor Commercial Recreation (Amusement Arcade, Exercise Studio, Fitness, Gym, Health, Indoor Sports, Recreation) ⁵	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$4,072
Recreational Vehicle or Travel Trailer Park	per Space / Lot	\$604
Industrial Uses		
Industrial (Heavy, Flex-Unit, Light, Microbrewery, Self or Outdoor Storage, Utilities) ⁶	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$724
Office Uses		
Office (Administrative, Business, Hospital, Post Secondary Education, Professional, Real Estate)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$1,729
Medical or Dental Office (Clinic, Dental, Health Service, Laboratory, Professional Care, Emergency Care, Rehab, Veterinary)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$4,335
Commercial & Retail Uses		
Multi-Tenant Retail (Goods, Merchandise, Personal Services, Restaurant, Retail, Street Level Mixed-Use)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$2,453
Free-Standing Retail (Auto, Discount, Home Improvement, Superstore, Wholesale) ⁸	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$3,967
High Impact Retail (Alcoholic Beverages, Banks, Grocery Store, Pharmacy & Drug Store, Sit-Down Restaurant) ⁹	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$7,947
Convenience Retail (Convenience Store, Fast Food Restaurant, Drive-In Restaurant, Gasoline Station) ⁹	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$17,073
Non-Residential Additive Uses (All uses are additive except overnight lodging) ¹⁸		
Bank or Financial Drive-Thru Lane or Free-Standing ATM ¹¹	per Lane / ATM	\$7,923
Hotel & Overnight Accommodations (B&B, Condo Hotel, Hotel, Motel, Motor Lodge, Tourist Court, Short-term Rental, Transient)	per Room	\$1,772
Fast Food or Quick Serivce Restaurant Drive Thru ¹²	per Lane	\$20,868
Retail Drive-Thru (Dry Cleaner, Dollar Store, Grocery Store, Pharmacy & Drug Store, Retail) ¹³	per Lane	\$7,24
Automobile Cleaning (Automated, Cleaning, Dry, Detailing, Polishing, Self-Serve, Vacuum, Wash, Wax) ^M	per Lane or Stall plus per five (5) Stations	\$12,374
Automobile Charging (Commercial Facility which requires Membership or Payment) ¹⁵	per Position	\$6,225
Automobile Fueling	per Position	\$10,767
Automobile Repair Service (Brakes, Install, Maintenance, Major, Minor, Quick Lube, Repair, Tint, Tires) ¹⁶	per Bay or Stall	\$4,498
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The City of Lake City defines afforable housing as housing available for those making TBDN of the Area Medium Income. The mobility fee is calculated at a reduced rate as permitted per Florida Statute (Fla. Sta.) 163.318 [5] (f) 6. The mobility fee could be waived completely by the City per Fla. Sta. 163.31801 (11) per affordable definition in Fla. Sta. 420.9071. The City shall establish that the housing meets the TBDN criteria prior to utilization of the lower mobility fee rates.

ASSESSMENT AREA

One Citywide **Assessment** Area

ILLUSTRATES WHERE MOBILITY FEES CAN BE COLLECTED



Assessment Area

BENEFIT DISTRICT

One
Citywide
Benefit
District

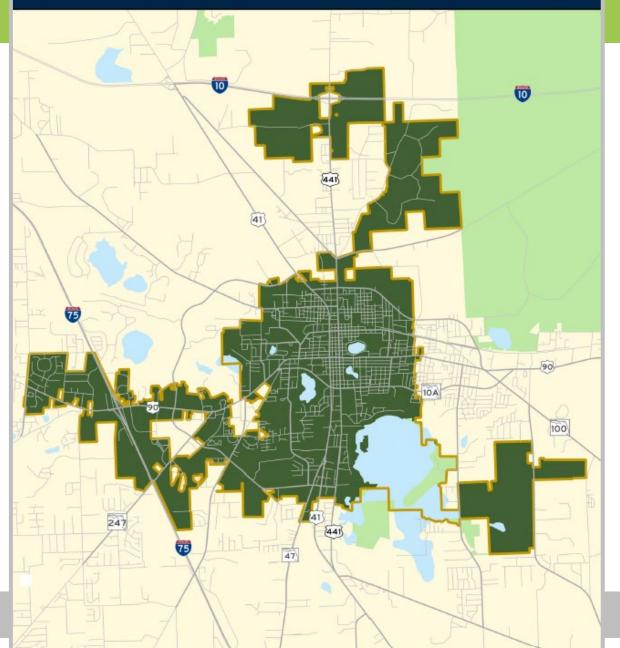
ILLUSTRATES WHERE MOBILITY FEES CAN BE EXPENDED



Benefit District

City of Lake City Mobility Fee





MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE - RESIDENTIAL

RESIDENTIAL	UNIT OF MEASURE	MOBILITY FEE
Affordable Residential	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$920
Residential (Single-Family, Multi-Family, Mobile Home)	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$1,839

MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE - INSTITUTIONAL

INSTITUTIONAL	UNIT OF MEASURE	MOBILITY FEE
Community Serving (Civic / Fraternal Club, Gallery, Museum, Performance Venues, Place of Assembly or Worship)	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$1,059
Long Term Care (Assisted Living, Adult Care Center, Congregate Living Facility, Nursing Home)	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$994
Private Education (Afterschool, Child Care Center, Day Care Center, K-12, Pre-K, Trade School, Tutor)	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$1,181

MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE - RECREATIONAL

Outdoor Commoraid Doorgation		
Golf Course (Open to Public or Non-Resident Membership)	per hole	\$4,977
RECREATIONAL	UNIT OF MEASURE	MOBILITY FEE

Outdoor Commercial Recreation

(Amusement, Driving Range, Multi-Purpose, Recreation, Sports, Tennis)

Indoor Commercial Recreation

(Amusement Arcade, Exercise Studio, Fitness, Gym, Health, Indoor Sports,

Recreational Vehicle or Travel Trailer Park

per 1,000 sq. ft.

per Acre

per Space / Lot

LAND USE - MOBILITY - PARKING - FEES

Recreation)

26

\$4,493

\$4,072

MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE - INDUSTRIAL

INDUSTRIAL	UNIT OF MEASURE	MOBILITY FEE
Industrial	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$724
(Heavy, Flex-Unit, Light, Microbrewery, Self or Outdoor Storage, Utilities)		•

MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE - OFFICE

OFFICE	UNIT OF MEASURE	MOBILITY FEE
Office (Administrative, Business, Hospital, Post Secondary Education, Professional, Real Estate)	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$1,729
Medical or Dental Office (Clinic, Dental, Health Service, Laboratory, Professional Care, Emergency Care, Rehab, Veterinary)	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$4,335

MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE - RETAIL

RETAIL

(Convenience Store, Fast Food Restaurant, Drive-In Restaurant, Gasoline Station)

Multi-Tenant Retail (Goods, Merchandise, Personal Services, Restaurant, Retail, Street Level Mixed-Use)	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$2,453
Free-Standing Retail (Auto, Discount, Home Improvement, Superstore, Wholesale)	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$3,967
High Impact Retail (Alcoholic Beverages, Banks, Grocery Store, Pharmacy & Drug Store, Sit-Down Restaurant)	per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$7,947
Convenience Retail	ner 1 000 sa ft	.

UNIT OF

MEASURE

per 1,000 sq. ft.

\$17,073

MOBILITY FEE

MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE - NON- RESIDENTIAL

NON-RESIDENTIAL	UNIT OF MEASURE	EAST MOBILITY FEE
Bank or Financial Drive-Thru Lane or Free- Standing ATM	per Lane / ATM	\$7,923
Hotel & Overnight Accommodations (B&B, Condo Hotel, Hotel, Motel, Motor Lodge, Tourist Court, Short-term Rental, Transient)	per Room	\$1,772
Fast Food or Quick Service Restaurant Drive Thru	per Lane	\$20,868
Retail Drive-Thru (Dry Cleaner, Dollar Store, Grocery Store, Pharmacy & Drug Store, Retail)	per Lane	\$7,241
Automobile Cleaning (Automated, Cleaning, Dry, Detailing, Polishing, Self-Serve, Vacuum, Wash, Wax)	per Lane or Stall plus per five (5) Stations	\$12,374

MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE - NON- RESIDENTIAL

NON-RESIDENTIAL	UNIT OF MEASURE	EAST MOBILITY FEE
Automobile Charging (Commercial Facility which requires Membership or Payment)	per Position	\$6,225
Automobile Fueling	per Position	\$10,767
Automobile Repair Service (Brakes, Install, Maintenance, Major, Minor, Quick Lube, Repair, Tint, Tires)	per Bay or Stall	\$4,498

MOBILITY FEE ASSESSMENT EXAMPLES

Example 1: 2,000 sq. ft. Single Family Residential

2 (per 1,000 sq. ft.) x \$1,839 = \$3,678

Example 2: 4,000 sq. ft. Fast Food Restaurant with one (1) drive-thru

4 (per 1,000 sq. ft.) x \$17,073 = \$68,292

1 (lane) x \$20,868 = **\$20,868**

Total Mobility Fee = \$89,160

NEXT STEPS

- Feedback and direction from Commission
- Update Mobility Plan & Mobility Fee based on direction
- Comprehensive Plan Amendment
- 1st Reading TBD
- 2nd Reading TBD

COMMENTS & QUESTIONS



Lauren Rushing, AICP | Project Manager

lauren@ nueurbanconcepts.com www.nueurbanconcepts.com



NUE URBAN CONCEPTS LAND USE - MOBILITY - PARKING - FEES