

Mr. Ricardo Andrelo
7 Townhouses Project
7637 Carlyle Avenue
Miami Beach, FL

Subject: Trip Generation Memorandum – 7 Townhouses Project.

Dear Mr. Andrelo,

Per your request, Beacon Traffic Consulting, Inc. conducted a Trip Generation Analysis associated with the *7 Townhouses Project*, planned to be located at 7637 Carlyle Avenue in the City of Miami Beach, Miami- Dade County, Florida. **Figure 1**, on the following page, shows the location of the proposed project.

Proposed Land Use:

The proposed site is currently occupied by a single-family house and it is planned to be developed with a multifamily building that will include seven (7) townhouses in an area of 7,012.50 square feet.

Access to the proposed project will be served by using the existing driveway on Carlyle Avenue. A copy of the most recent site plan is included in **Attachment A**.

Trip Generation Analysis

A trip generation analysis was performed using the trip generation equations/rates published in the Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, 11th Edition. The trip generation analysis was conducted for daily, AM, and PM peak hour conditions. Based on the ITE manual, the most appropriate land use category for the existing land use is Single-Family Detached Housing (Land Use Code 210), and for the proposed land use is Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise) (Land Use Code 220). The trip generation equations/rates can be found in **Attachment B**.



Figure 1 – Location Map

The results of the trip generation analyses are documented in Table 1.

Table 1: Trip Generation Analysis

ITE Analysis ¹			Daily Trips ²	AM Peak Hour Trips ²			PM Peak Hour Trips ²		
ITE Code	Description	Size (DU)	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Existing LUC 210	Single-Family	1	23	1	1	2	1	2	3
Proposed LUC 220	Multifamily (Townhouses)	7	88	1	4	5	4	3	7
Difference (Proposed minus Existing)			65	0	3	3	3	1	4

Notes:

- 1) Source: ITE Trip Generation Manual - 11th Edition
- 2) The number of existing and proposed dwelling units is minimum (i.e., one and seven, respectively) and it appears that data plots may not consider these number of dwellings. Therefore, it was considered a reasonable and conservative approach to use the highest trip generation rates for the trip generation analysis.

As documented in Table 1, the proposed development is projected to generate approximately 65 new daily trips, three (3) new AM peak hour trips (0 inbound and 3 outbound), and four (4) new PM peak hour trips (3 inbound and 1 outbound).

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or comments regarding this Trip Generation memorandum.

Sincerely,



 Adriana Rodriguez, P.E. P.T.O.
 State of Florida Board of Professional Engineers,
 Professional Engineer License No. 67394
 State of Florida Board of Professional Engineers
 Certificate of Authorization No.31928

8/8/22

Attachment A

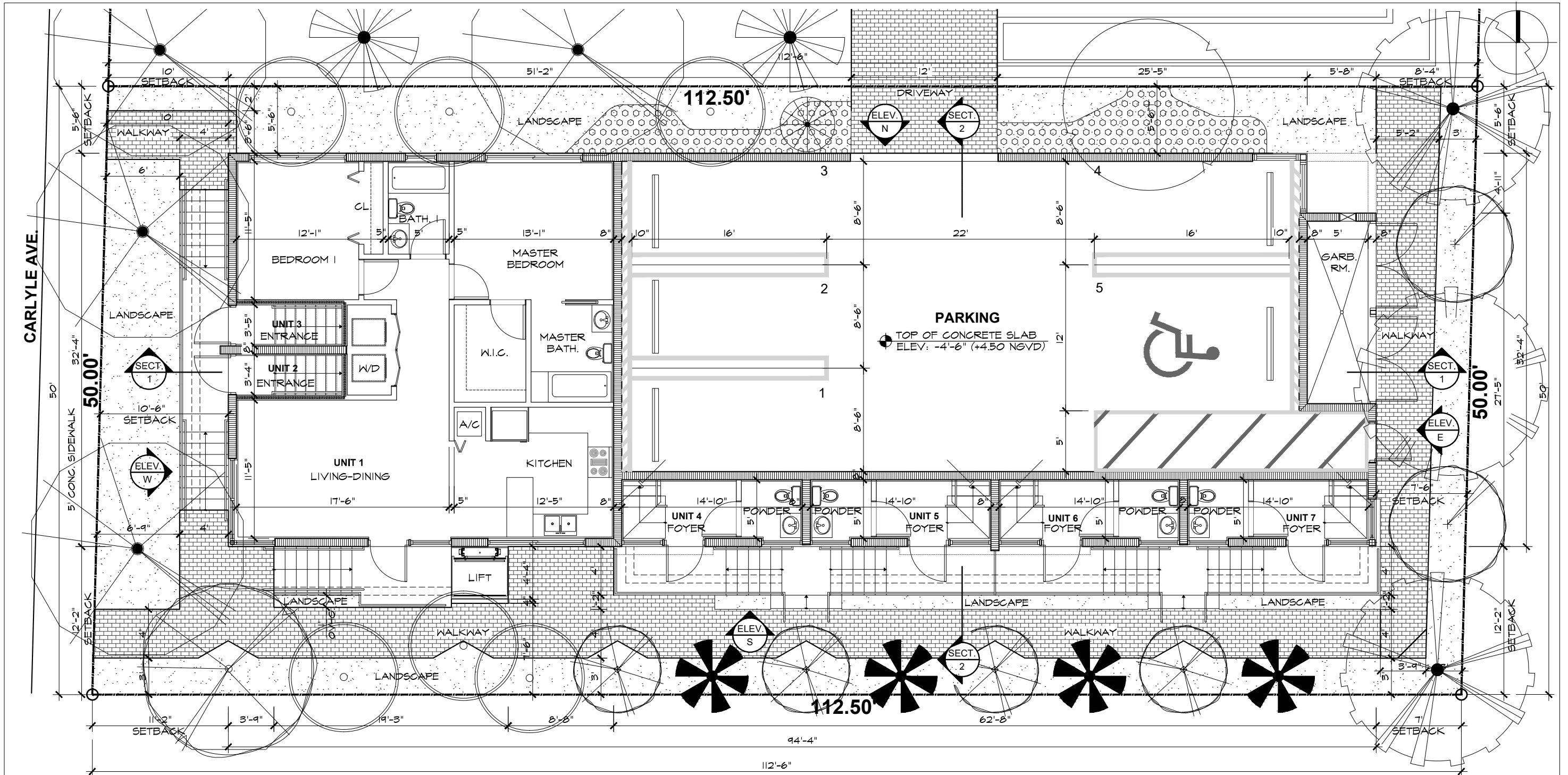
Site Plan



7637 Carlyle Ave., Miami Beach, FL

7 TOWNHOUSES PROJECT | NEW 4 STORIES TOWNHOUSES PROJECT, 7 UNITS: 5 UNITS(2 BEDROOMS, 2.5 BATHS.),
1 UNIT (1 BEDROOM, 1 BATH.), 1 UNIT (2 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHS.) AND ROOF TOP TERRACES, 5 PARKING SPACES. C.B.S. CONSTRUCTION.

Gustavo J. Ramos Architecture | Planning | Interiors
8535 N.W. 35 Lane. Suite 204, Miami, Florida, 33172 tel.: (305).599.4947



GUSTAVO J. RAMOS ARCHITECTURE | PLANNING | INTERIORS
8935 NW 35th LN. STE. # 204, DORAL, FL 33172 | PHONE 305 599 4947



SITE PLAN

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$

Attachment B

ITE Trip Generation Equations/Rates

Land Use: 210

Single-Family Detached Housing

Description

A single-family detached housing site includes any single-family detached home on an individual lot. A typical site surveyed is a suburban subdivision.

Specialized Land Use

Data have been submitted for several single-family detached housing developments with homes that are commonly referred to as patio homes. A patio home is a detached housing unit that is located on a small lot with little (or no) front or back yard. In some subdivisions, communal maintenance of outside grounds is provided for the patio homes. The three patio home sites total 299 dwelling units with overall weighted average trip generation rates of 5.35 vehicle trips per dwelling unit for weekday, 0.26 for the AM adjacent street peak hour, and 0.47 for the PM adjacent street peak hour. These patio home rates based on a small sample of sites are lower than those for single-family detached housing (Land Use 210), lower than those for single-family attached housing (Land Use 251), and higher than those for senior adult housing -- single-family (Land Use 251). Further analysis of this housing type will be conducted in a future edition of *Trip Generation Manual*.

Additional Data

The technical appendices provide supporting information on time-of-day distributions for this land use. The appendices can be accessed through either the ITETripGen web app or the trip generation resource page on the ITE website (<https://www.ite.org/technical-resources/topics/trip-and-parking-generation/>).

For 30 of the study sites, data on the number of residents and number of household vehicles are available. The overall averages for the 30 sites are 3.6 residents per dwelling unit and 1.5 vehicles per dwelling unit.

The sites were surveyed in the 1980s, the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Ontario (CAN), Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Source Numbers

100, 105, 114, 126, 157, 167, 177, 197, 207, 211, 217, 267, 275, 293, 300, 319, 320, 356, 357, 367, 384, 387, 407, 435, 522, 550, 552, 579, 598, 601, 603, 614, 637, 711, 716, 720, 728, 735, 868, 869, 903, 925, 936, 1005, 1007, 1008, 1010, 1033, 1066, 1077, 1078, 1079

Single-Family Detached Housing (210)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units
On a: Weekday

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 174

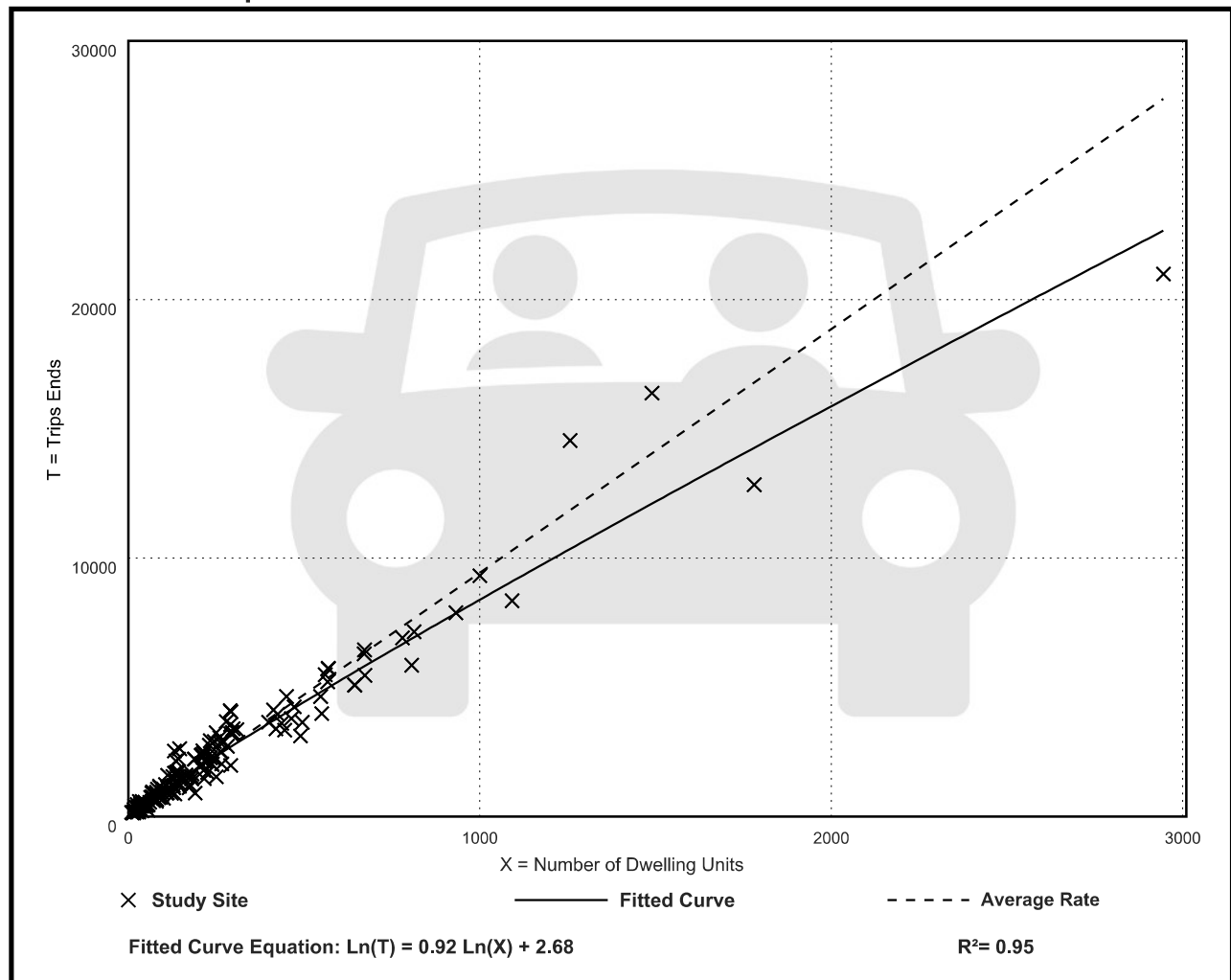
Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 246

Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
9.43	4.45 - 22.61	2.13

Data Plot and Equation



Single-Family Detached Housing (210)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,

One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 192

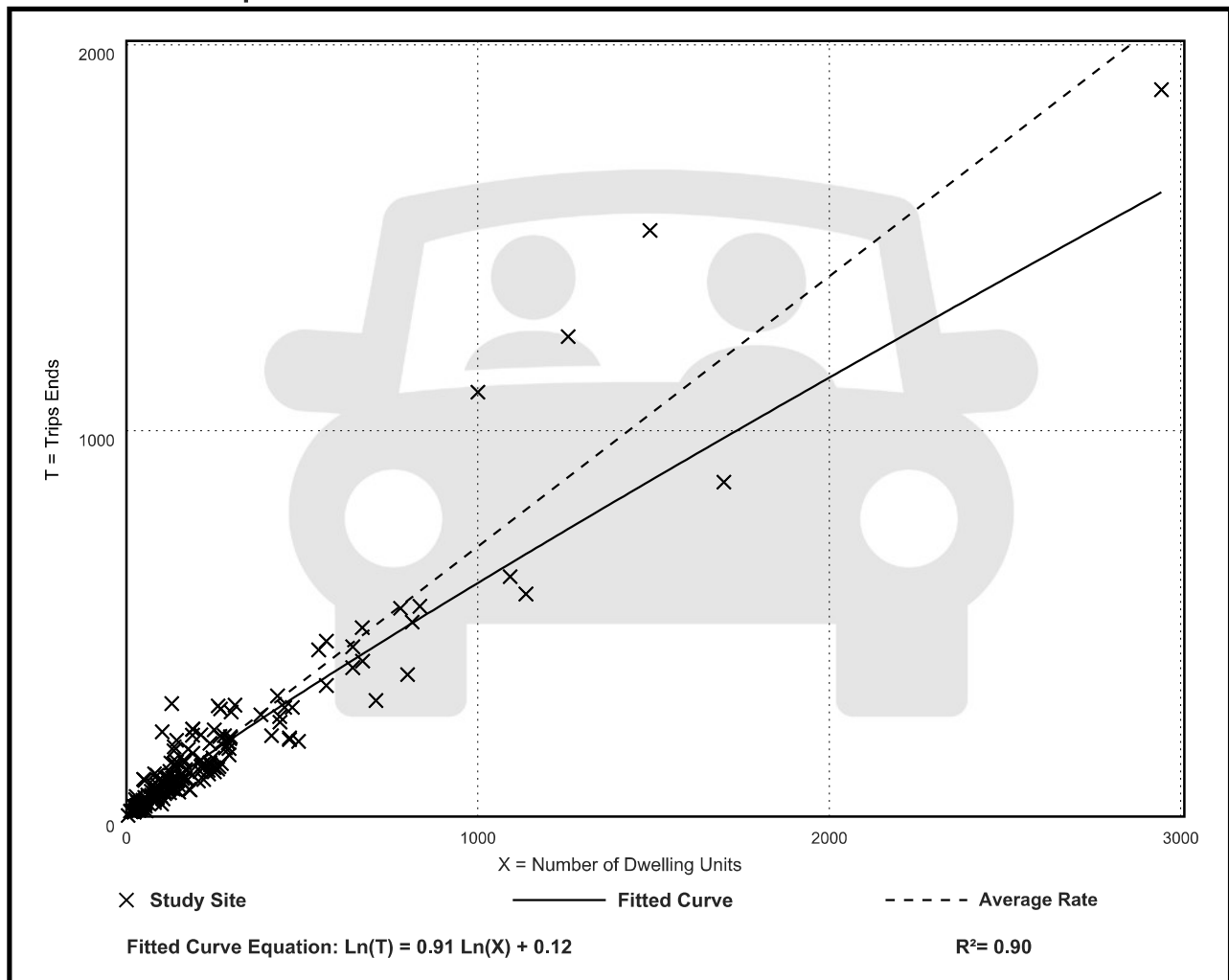
Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 226

Directional Distribution: 26% entering, 74% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.70	0.27 - 2.27	0.24

Data Plot and Equation



Single-Family Detached Housing (210)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,

One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 208

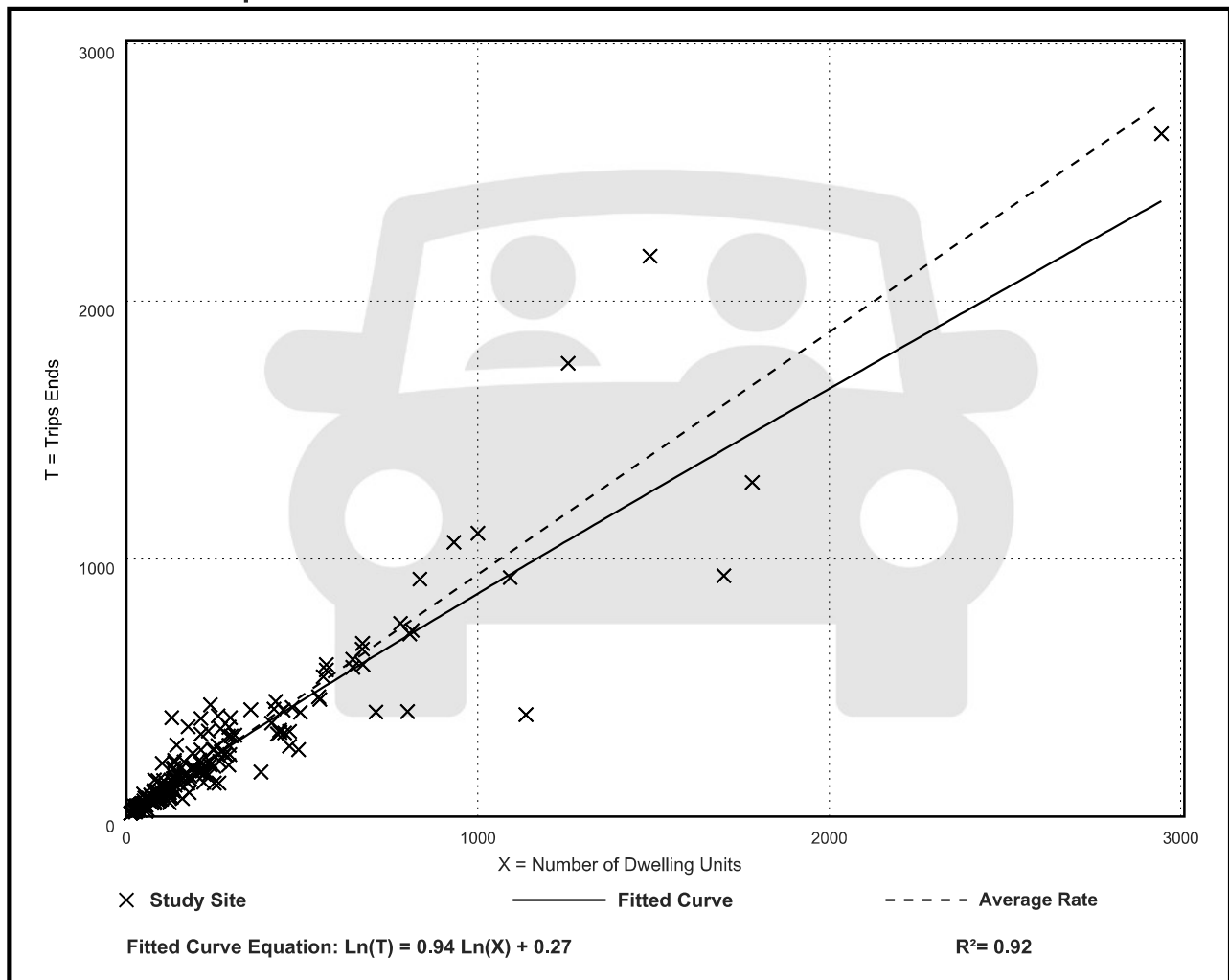
Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 248

Directional Distribution: 63% entering, 37% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.94	0.35 - 2.98	0.31

Data Plot and Equation



Land Use: 220

Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise)

Description

Low-rise multifamily housing includes apartments, townhouses, and condominiums located within the same building with at least three other dwelling units and that have two or three floors (levels). Various configurations fit this description, including walkup apartment, mansion apartment, and stacked townhouse.

- A walkup apartment typically is two or three floors in height with dwelling units that are accessed by a single or multiple entrances with stairways and hallways.
- A mansion apartment is a single structure that contains several apartments within what appears to be a single-family dwelling unit.
- A fourplex is a single two-story structure with two matching dwelling units on the ground and second floors. Access to the individual units is typically internal to the structure and provided through a central entry and stairway.
- A stacked townhouse is designed to match the external appearance of a townhouse. But, unlike a townhouse dwelling unit that only shares walls with an adjoining unit, the stacked townhouse units share both floors and walls. Access to the individual units is typically internal to the structure and provided through a central entry and stairway.

Multifamily housing (mid-rise) (Land Use 221), multifamily housing (high-rise) (Land Use 222), affordable housing (Land Use 223), and off-campus student apartment (low-rise) (Land Use 225) are related land uses.

Land Use Subcategory

Data are presented for two subcategories for this land use: (1) not close to rail transit and (2) close to rail transit. A site is considered close to rail transit if the walking distance between the residential site entrance and the closest rail transit station entrance is ½ mile or less.

Additional Data

For the three sites for which both the number of residents and the number of occupied dwelling units were available, there were an average of 2.72 residents per occupied dwelling unit.

For the two sites for which the numbers of both total dwelling units and occupied dwelling units were available, an average of 96.2 percent of the total dwelling units were occupied.

The technical appendices provide supporting information on time-of-day distributions for this land use. The appendices can be accessed through either the ITETripGen web app or the trip

generation resource page on the ITE website (<https://www.ite.org/technical-resources/topics/trip-and-parking-generation/>).

For the three sites for which data were provided for both occupied dwelling units and residents, there was an average of 2.72 residents per occupied dwelling unit.

It is expected that the number of bedrooms and number of residents are likely correlated to the trips generated by a residential site. To assist in future analysis, trip generation studies of all 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).

The sites were surveyed in the 1980s, the 1990s, the 2000s, the 2010s, and the 2020s in British Columbia (CAN), California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ontario (CAN), Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Washington.

Source Numbers

188, 204, 237, 300, 305, 306, 320, 321, 357, 390, 412, 525, 530, 579, 583, 638, 864, 866, 896, 901, 903, 904, 936, 939, 944, 946, 947, 948, 963, 964, 966, 967, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1036, 1047, 1056, 1071, 1076

Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise) Not Close to Rail Transit (220)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units
On a: Weekday

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 22

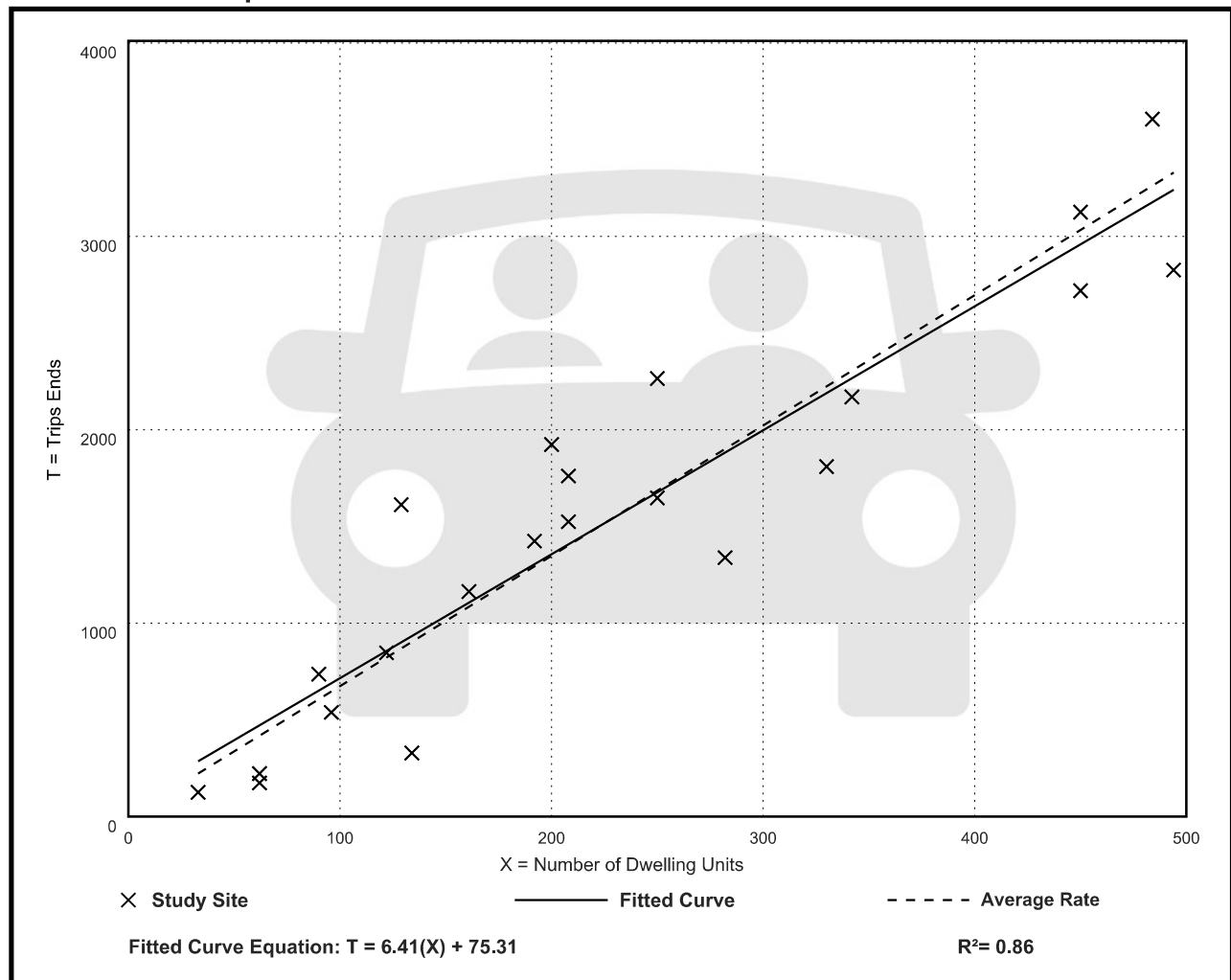
Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 229

Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
6.74	2.46 - 12.50	1.79

Data Plot and Equation



Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise) Not Close to Rail Transit (220)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,

One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 49

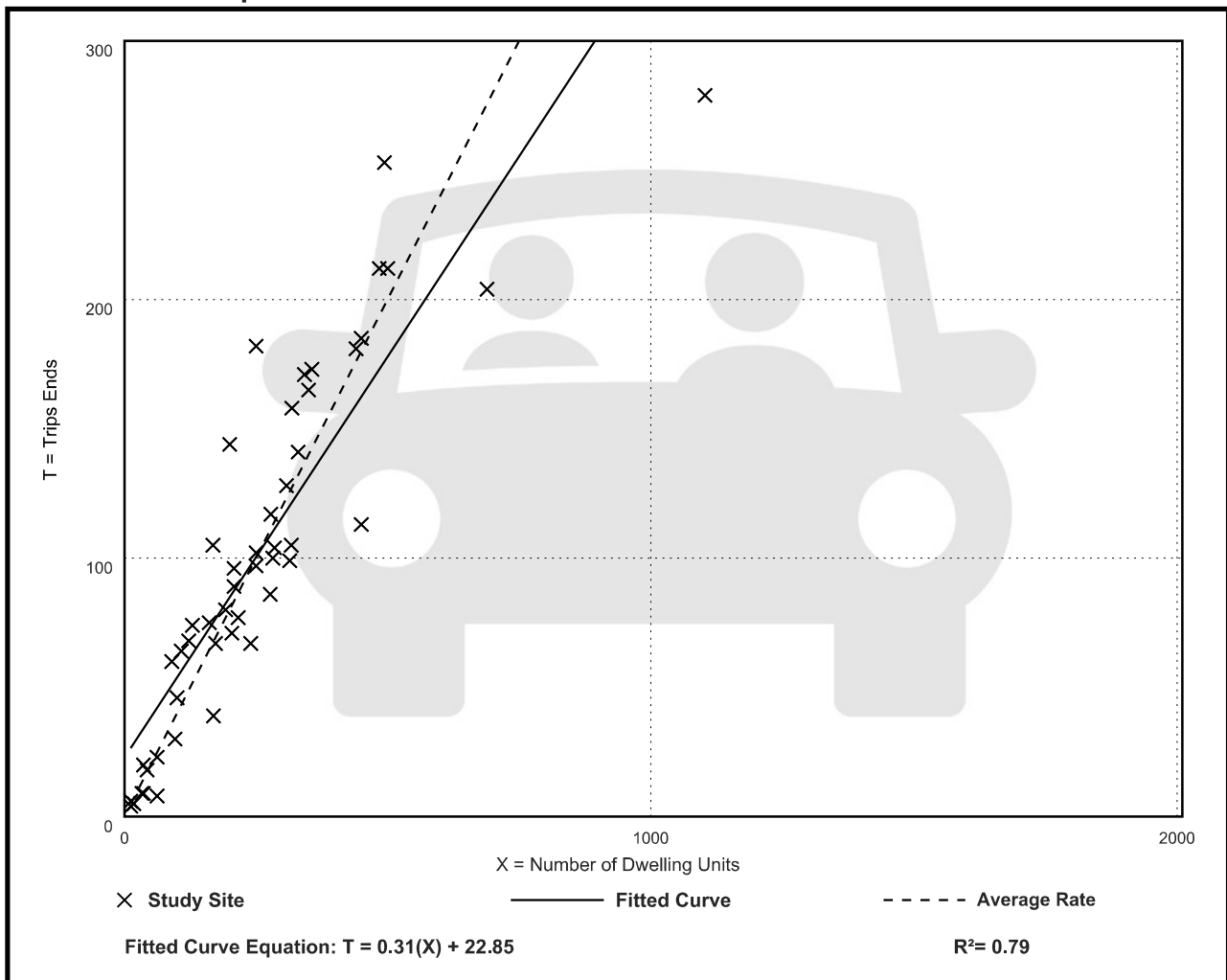
Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 249

Directional Distribution: 24% entering, 76% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.40	0.13 - 0.73	0.12

Data Plot and Equation



Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise) Not Close to Rail Transit (220)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,

One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 59

Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 241

Directional Distribution: 63% entering, 37% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.51	0.08 - 1.04	0.15

Data Plot and Equation

