SPUR
San Francisco/
San Jose



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PARKING REFORM Made Easy

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The circle of vice

Code requirements > use

Expectations

- Undersupply anxiety
- "Level" playing field
- Spillover fears

Shared parking

- Not worth the trouble
- Lack of innovation

Site impacts - auto

 Lower density + automobile-oriented site design = more auto use

Site Impacts - non auto

 Poor walk, bicycle, transit access = less non-auto use

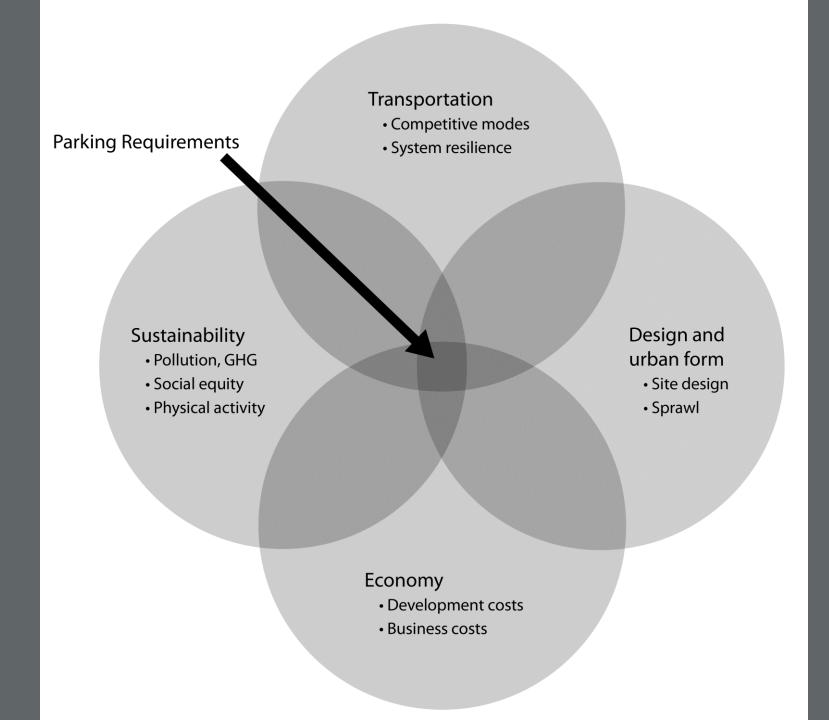
Market norms

 Developers, lenders, tenants raise parking expectations

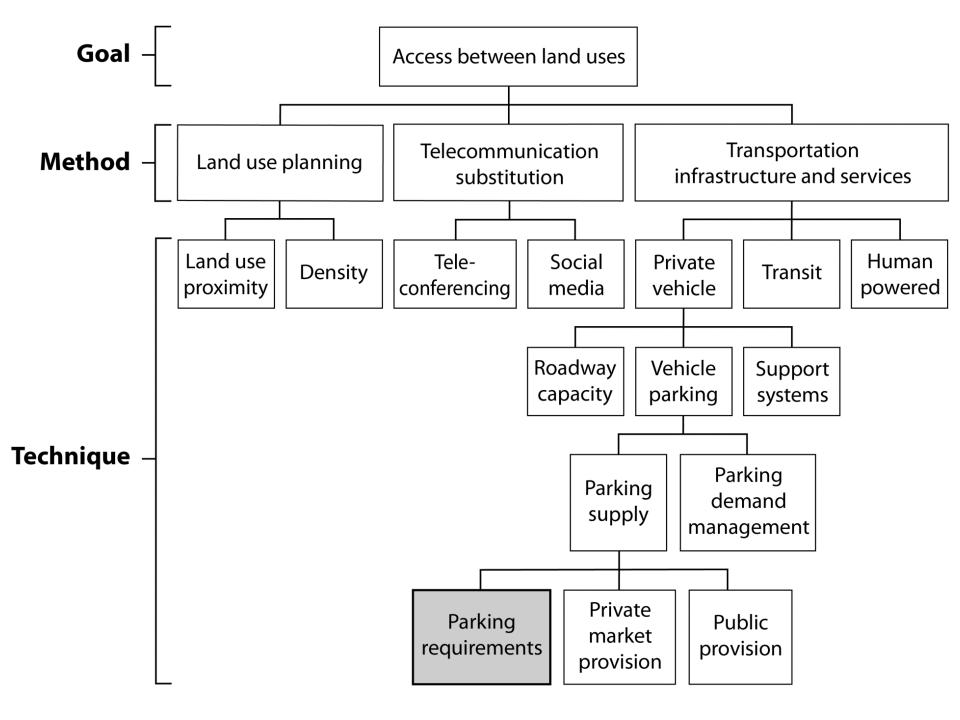
Pricing impacts

Parking supply > demand,
 so price = \$0 = more
 auto use

Parking is policy



Putting parking requirements "in their place"



Habit, leverage, addiction, or what?

Stakeholder

Reason for the Status Quo

Individuals

Maintain free parking privileges, cross-subsidy from those who do not drive

Local planners

Public works/police

Leverage to negotiate other public benefits, e.g., affordable housing.

Concern about nexus for access based fees instead of parking

Relationship to fees (in lieu, parking credits, etc.)

Reduce the need to implement and enforce on-street parking management

Developers

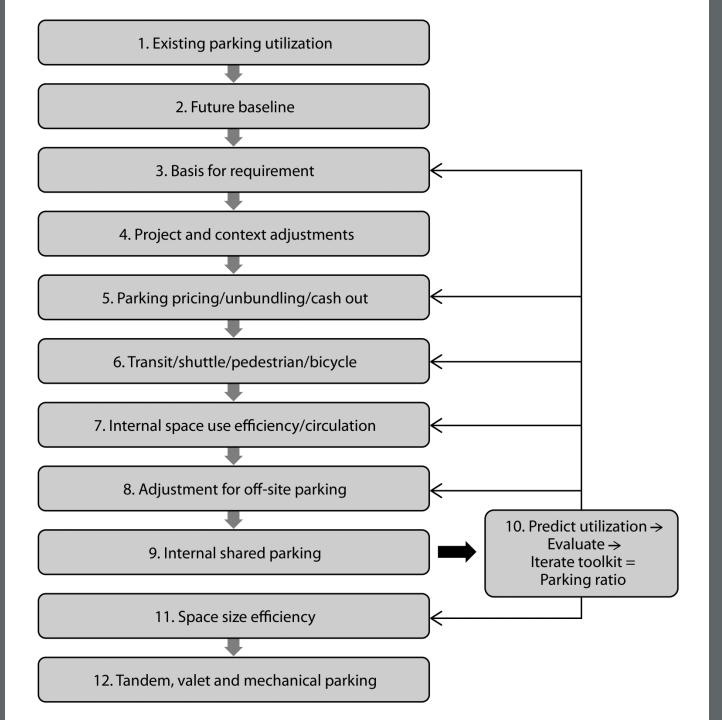
Reduce perceived risk that competitor will build less parking

Avoid figuring out market demand for parking

NIMBY groups

Undermine development economics, limit density, EIR challenges

A twelve-step reform method...

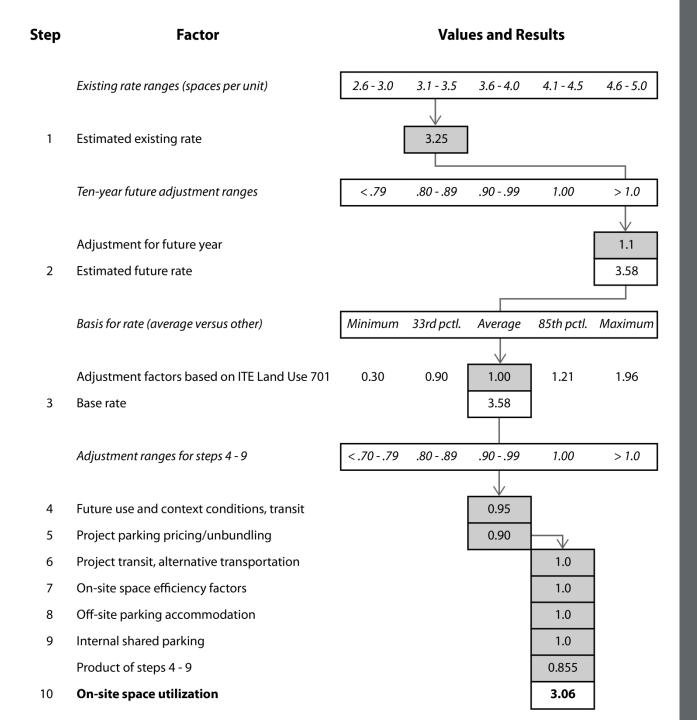


Step	Method	Comments
1 – Existing utilization	Measure local utilization using counts, air photo interpretation, census data	Existing rates may reflect past practice of free parking, separated land uses
2 – Future baseline	Identify 20 year trends in demographics, economics, culture	Most trends suggest declining parking utilization rates
3- Basis for the rate	Should requirements be based on average or percentile rates?	Shared parking reduces the risk of using the average rate; using higher percentile such as 85 th percentile is wasteful

Step	Method	Comments
4 – Project and context	Adjust for special characteristics of the land use and the subarea	May lead to differentiated rates in land use categories; affordable housing a prime example
5 – Pricing/un- bundling/ cashout	Adjust for impact of pricing policies	Studies of price elasticity show that parking demand is responsive to price
6- Transit/ pedestrian/ bicycle/ carshare	Adjust for alternative access	Affects travel mode choice for all land uses; affects household vehicle ownership for housing

Step	Method	Comments
7 – Space use efficiency	Adjust for assigned versus pooled spaces, circulation factor	Real-time parking information and guidance systems reduce need for circulation factor
8- Off-site parking	Reduce on-site requirement to account for portion of off-site parking	Districts may be oversupplied with parking
9 – Internal shared parking	For multi-use sites, reduce overall rate to account for different peak use periods	Land uses can be strategically selected to maximize shared parking potential

Step	Method	Comments
10 – Evaluate and iterate	Does the prospective rate support community goals?	Consider transportation, urban form, economic development, sustainability, and regulatory practicality
11 – Space size	Decide on minimum size, compact spaces	Average vehicle size is declining
12- Tandem, valet, mechanical	Increase the yield of cars parked per square foot of land or building area	Potential varies by land use, district context, and market



Requirement options...and developer responses

Requirement

maximum

Developer response

Minimum > utilization

No

Rarely build more than requirement

Traditional

Moderate

reform

Minimum = utilization No maximum Assess market for project, may exceed minimum

Big city

Minimum = % of utilization

Maximum = ratio or % of minimum

Market decision whether to supply minimum or build to maximum

approach

No minimum

Market decision whether to supply parking or build to maximum

Partial deregulation

Deregulation

No minimum or maximum;
Performance measures, e.g., traffic

impacts

Market decision on whether/how much

Bells and whistles...

"Taming" Parking

- Driveway regulations
- Prohibit surface
- Ground floor retail
- Height restrictions
- % of block facades for garage doors
- Discretionary design review
- Shading
- Permeable pavement
- Solar
- Real-time information
- Guidance systems



Supply Regulations

- Eliminate minimums
- Maximums
- Discretionary determination
- Tandem
- Re-use projects
- Overlays zones
- On-street credit
- Performancebased
- In lieu/access fees
- Carsharing
- Off-site parking
- Pricing, unbundling, cashout
- TDM
- Bike parking
- Electric vehicle parking

Politics and participation



Approach

Strategy

Link reform to community goals and plans

Parking reform as a way of achieving urban design, economic development, transportation, or environmental goals

Educate

Costs of status quo – wasted land Practice in successful, admired places

Appeal to self interest

Owners of existing parking
Parking operators
Revenue return to district or neighborhood
Developers/property owners

Attract allies

Transit operators, infill developers, small business, historic preservationists,

If Joni Mitchell and Bob Dylan wrote a song together...

...it would be entitled...

Paved Paradise Revisited

It's time to reform parking requirements!

Questions and and comments?