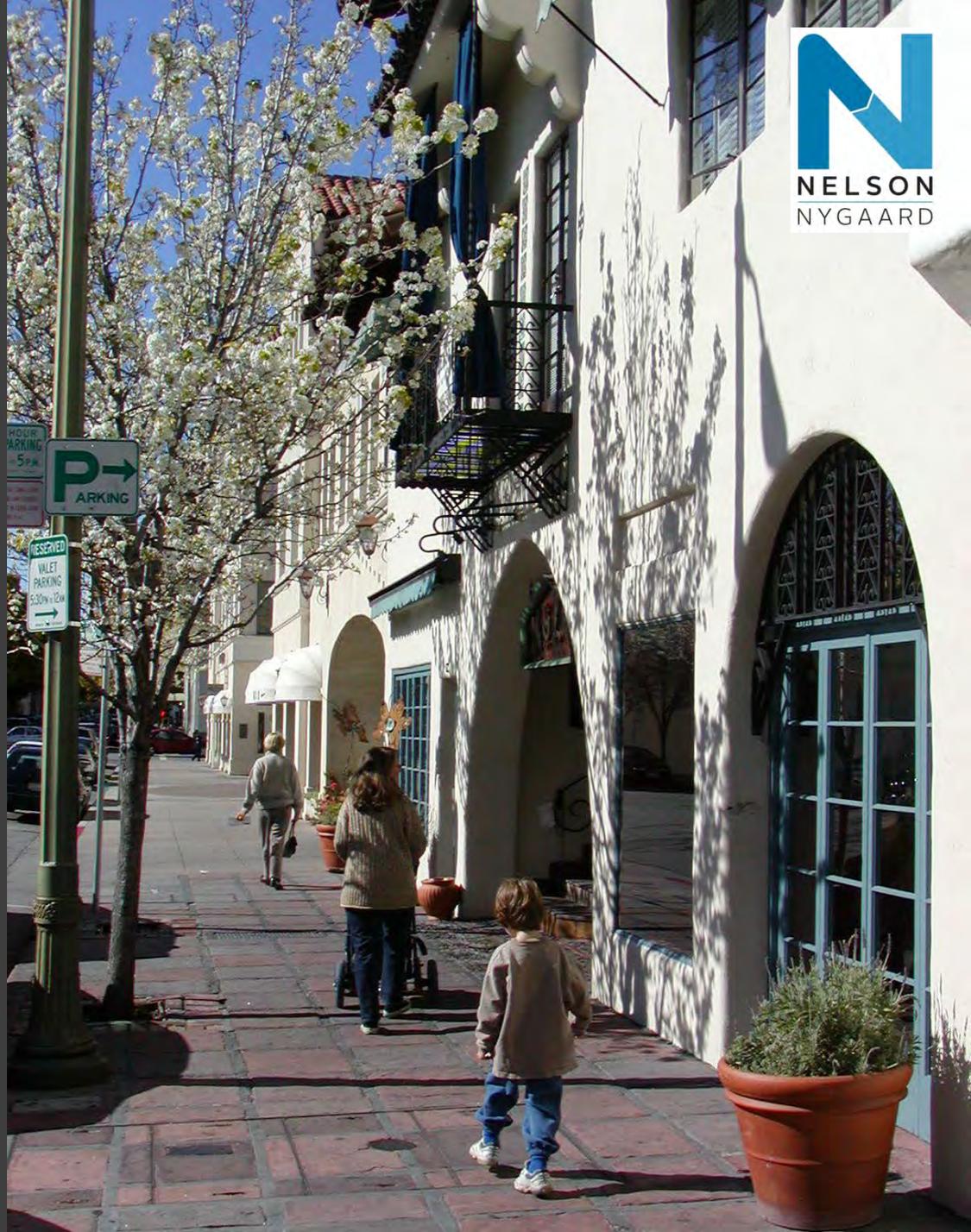


Managing Curb Parking

A key to increasing
housing affordability,
ending homelessness,
and reducing congestion
and pollution

Presented by Patrick Siegman
October 2016



Definition: *Minimum parking requirements* are government regulations that specify the *minimum* number of parking spaces that must be provided for every land use.



They are intended to ensure that cities have *more parking spaces* than they would if the matter was left up to individuals choosing freely.

Palo Alto, CA – parking requirements adopted in 1951



What is the *purpose* of minimum parking requirements?



According to the zoning codes:

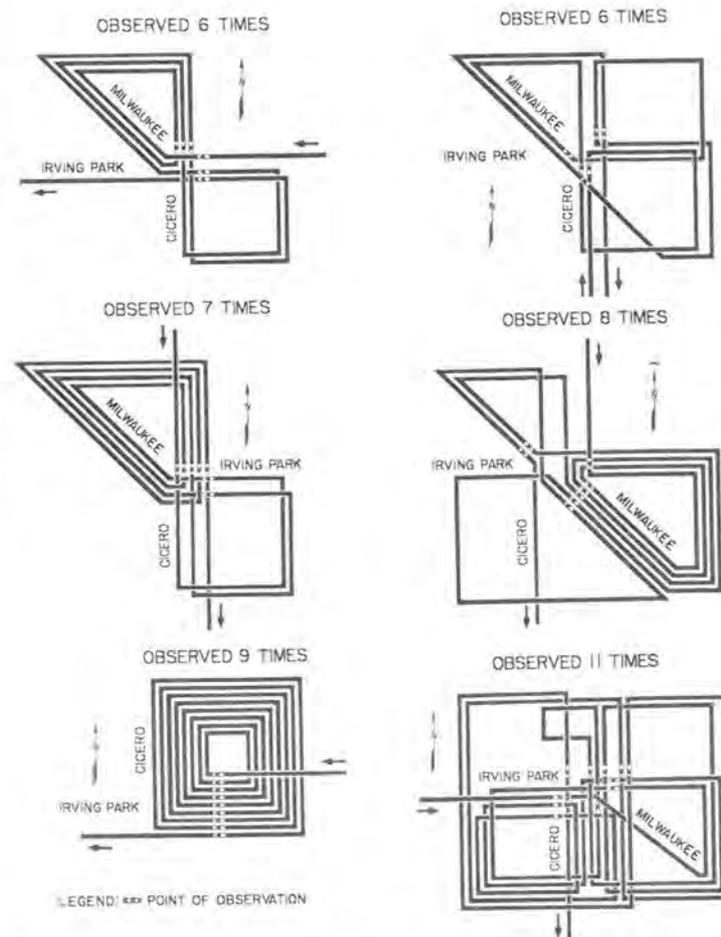
- *Palo Alto: “to alleviate traffic congestion”*
- *San Diego: “to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality”*
- *Generally, to prevent spill-over parking problems*

Cruising for parking, 1939

The pattern of “cruising for parking” was observed in Chicago by recording the license plate numbers of vehicles that repeatedly passed through a busy intersection during the morning rush hour.

ROUTES OF CERTAIN CRUISING VEHICLES IN THE VICINITY OF CICERO, MILWAUKEE, AND IRVING PARK CONSTRUCTED FROM OBSERVATIONS MADE ON THE SIX APPROACHES TO THE INTERSECTION OF THESE STREETS

7:00 PM. TO 9:30 PM.-THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939



From the Report: "A Plan to Relieve Traffic Congestion in the Portage Park Retail Shopping Center." A Survey by City of Chicago, Chicago Motor Club, Chicago Surfata Lines, April 1939

FIGURE 4—Observed Routes of Cruising Vehicles

An economically illiterate theory for addressing traffic congestion

- 
1. Set minimum parking regulations to ensure that virtually all destinations have excess spaces, even when parking is given away free, even at isolated locations with no transit.
 2. Prohibit or discourage charging for parking.
 3. Prohibit curb parking.
 4. Convert curb parking into more traffic lanes.

Result: no more cruising for parking, more auto capacity...but there were unintended consequences

Minimum Parking Requirements - Source



Example: Office Parks

ITE Parking Generation Report

Peak Occupancy Rates, in
spaces per 1000 sf of building
area:

Lowest: 0.94 spaces

Average: 2.52 spaces

Highest: 4.25 spaces

Typical requirement:

4.0 spaces/1000 sf

Typical office: 4 parking spaces per 1000 sq.ft.
1.3 sq. ft. of asphalt per sq. ft. of building area



An aerial photograph of a city, likely Milpitas or San Jose, California, showing a mix of office buildings, retail centers, and hotels. The image is overlaid with semi-transparent blue boxes containing text. A major highway is visible on the right side, and a large parking lot is in the center. The title 'Typical Minimum Parking Requirements (Milpitas & San Jose, CA)' is at the top.

Typical Minimum Parking Requirements (Milpitas & San Jose, CA)

Office: 4 spaces / 1000
square feet of built space

High-speed arterial

Hotel: 1 space / room

Retail: 4 spaces / 1000 square
feet of built space



There's a light rail station just beyond the left edge of this photo.

...It's one of the worst-performing light rail systems in North America.

...And the nearby freeway is one of the most congested.

Office: 4 spaces / 1000 square feet of built space

Hotel: 1 space / room

Retail: 4 spaces / 1000 square feet of built space

Unintended Consequences of Minimum Parking Regulations

Minimum parking regulations require excess spaces even when parking is free, even at isolated locations with no transit

Cost of parking is hidden in the price of other goods & services

Higher rents

Pricier goods

Higher Taxes

Parking appears free, resulting in higher parking demand, more driving, more congestion, more pollution

We all pay for more parking and bigger roads

Unintended consequences: less housing, more expensive housing & lower land values

1961: Oakland's first parking requirement

- One space per unit for apartments
- Construction cost increases 18% per unit
- Units per acre decreases by 30%
- Land value falls 33%



MANAGING CURB PARKING & REMOVING MINIMUM PARKING REQUIREMENTS



Three Parking Management Reforms

- 1. Charge the right prices for curb parking**
- 2. Return the parking revenue to the blocks where it is generated, to pay for public services**
- 3. Remove minimum parking requirements**

Downtown Ventura Mobility & Parking Plan



Ventura's Parking Benefit District

Devotes parking revenue to district where funds raised

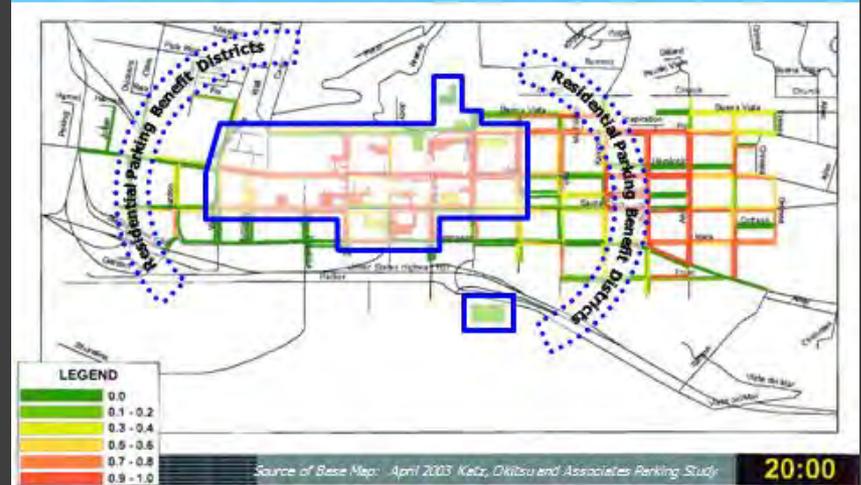
- Meters installed on premium spaces only (318 of 2500 total)
- Policy: set rates at *lowest* rate needed to achieve 1-2 available spaces on every block
- *No time limits*

Results

- Current rates: \$.50 to \$1 /hour
- Current hours: 10am - 9pm, daily
- Revenue: \$530,000 annually
- Funds new police officer & 9 police cadets, better lighting, free public Wi-Fi
- Crime down 40%



Ventura Parking Benefit District Boundaries



“Parking Management That Actually Manages Parking”

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2010

“At about 10:30 this morning, I step out of my office...Almost immediately, I notice something different...

The paid parking portion of our downtown parking management program had gone into effect at 10 a.m., and it was already showing results. People who park all day downtown have moved into the lots and the upper levels of the parking garage. Spaces on the street are now available for shoppers, diners, and others who were running short-term errands. In other words, only 30 minutes after we instituted the parking management program, it is working.”

-- Bill Fulton, Mayor of Ventura

Source: <http://fulton4ventura.blogspot.com/search?updated-max=2010-09-22T13%3A47%3A00-07%3A00&max-results=7>



Berkeley Downtown Parking & TDM Study

First impressions:

Saturday night in downtown
Berkeley (January 30, 2010)



5

ARPEGGIO

5

STAIRS
5

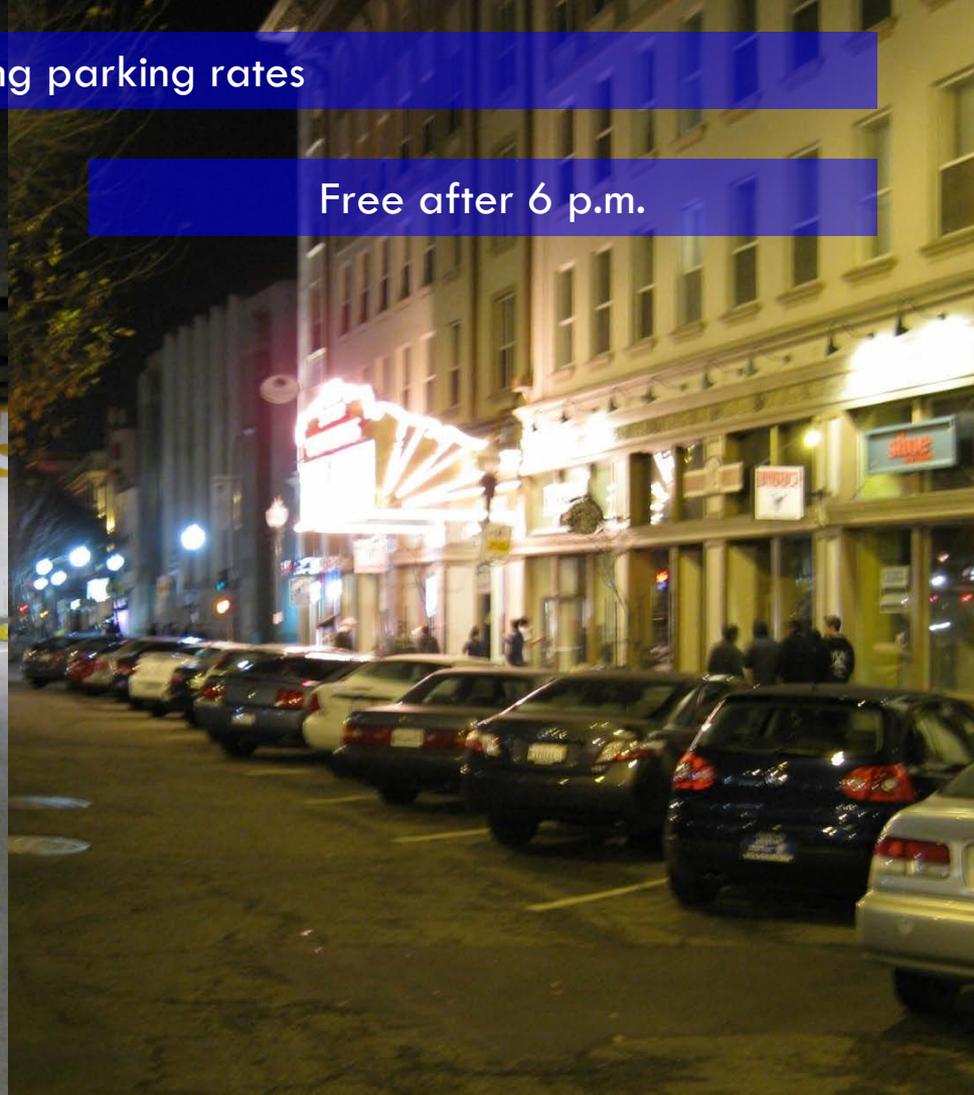
ELEVATOR

5

Saturday evening parking rates

\$5 flat rate

Free after 6 p.m.



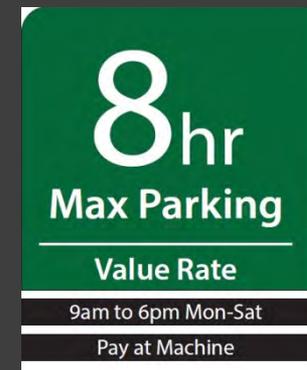
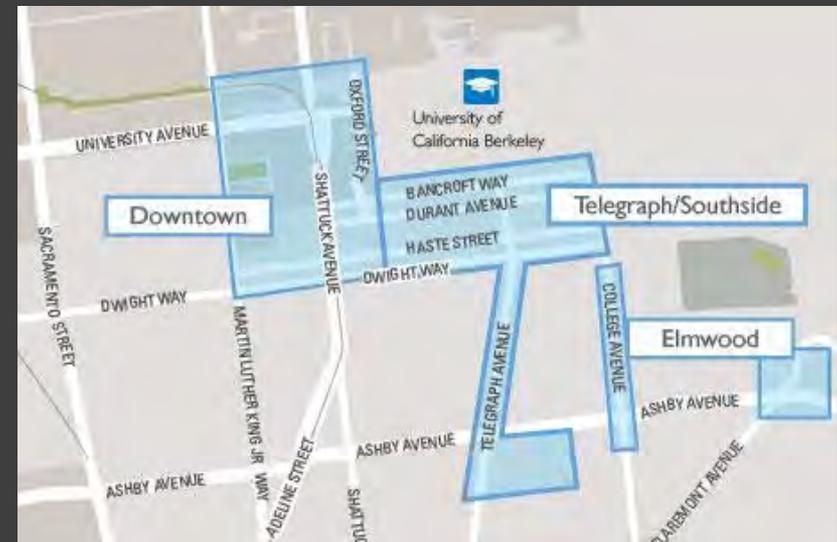
Conclusion: Building more spaces cannot solve the perceived parking shortage

Berkeley - goBerkeley

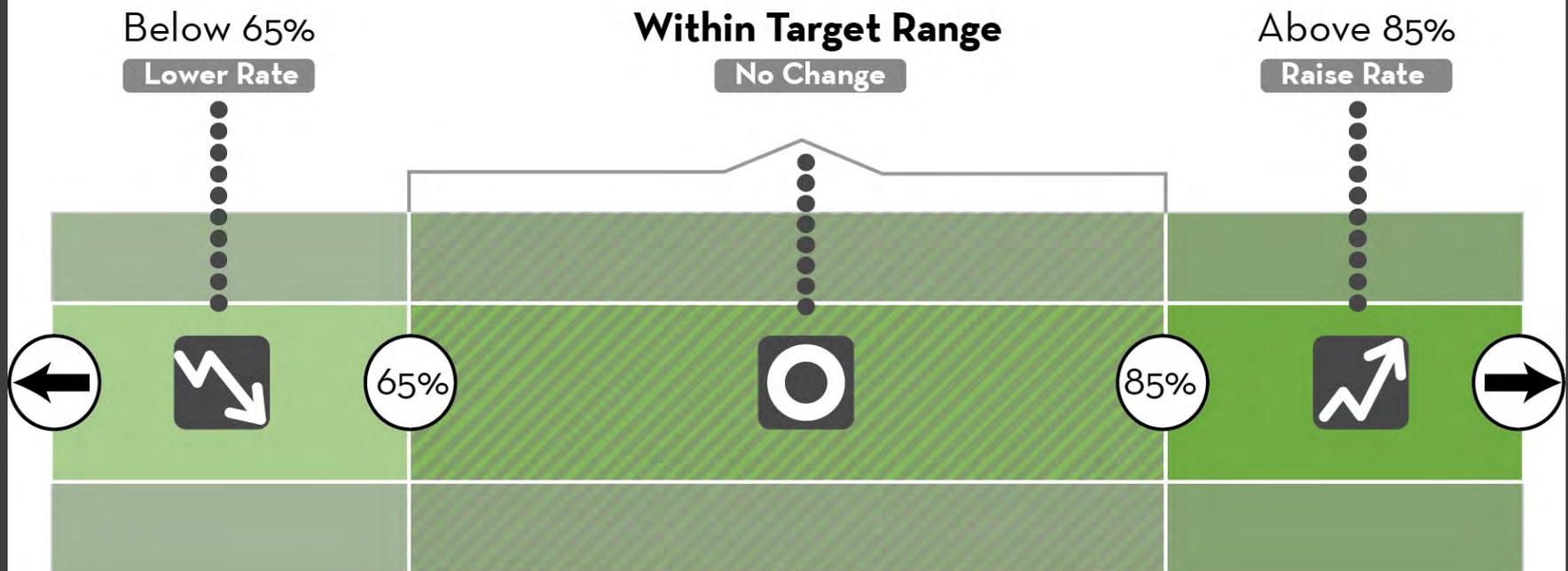


Parking prices set at lowest rate to achieve 65-85% occupancy on each block

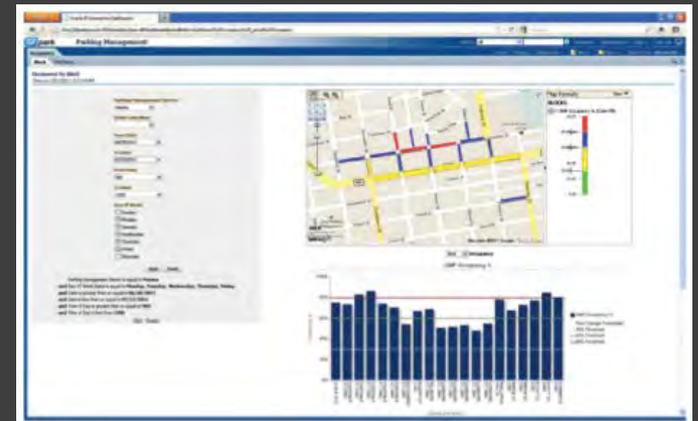
- Premium: up to \$2.75/hr
- Value: up to \$1.50/hr
- Revenues help fund public services for the blocks where the revenue is collected



Performance-Based Pricing at Work



- Automated License Plate Recognition (LPR) system to gather occupancy data & conduct parking enforcement
- LPR installed on 5 enforcement vehicles
- Automatically generates parking occupancy maps
- Open-source software!
- Xerox: \$500K contract to act as "system integrator"
- PCS Mobile: \$450K contract to provide 5 Genetec LPR systems

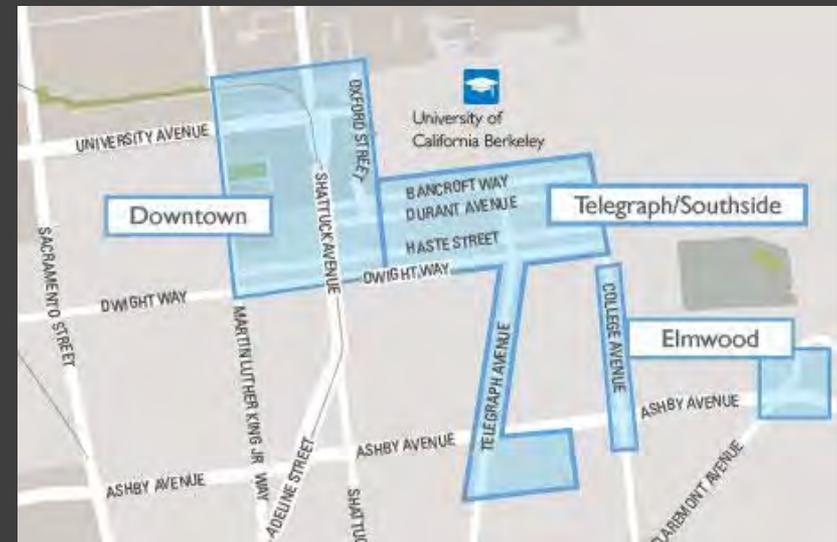


Berkeley - goBerkeley



Results

- Majority of drivers surveyed say “finding parking is easy.”
- More drivers use previously underutilized off-street facilities
- Eliminated 693,000 vehicle miles of travel per year, largely due to a reduction in circling for underpriced curb parking



goBerkeley performance-based parking pricing program



“I think goBerkeley is one of the greatest ideas that we’ve had for many, many years...The anecdotal evidence that I hear ... is that there have been a few minor glitches, but the overwhelming sentiment is that this has been really successful.”

-- Councilmember Kriss Worthington

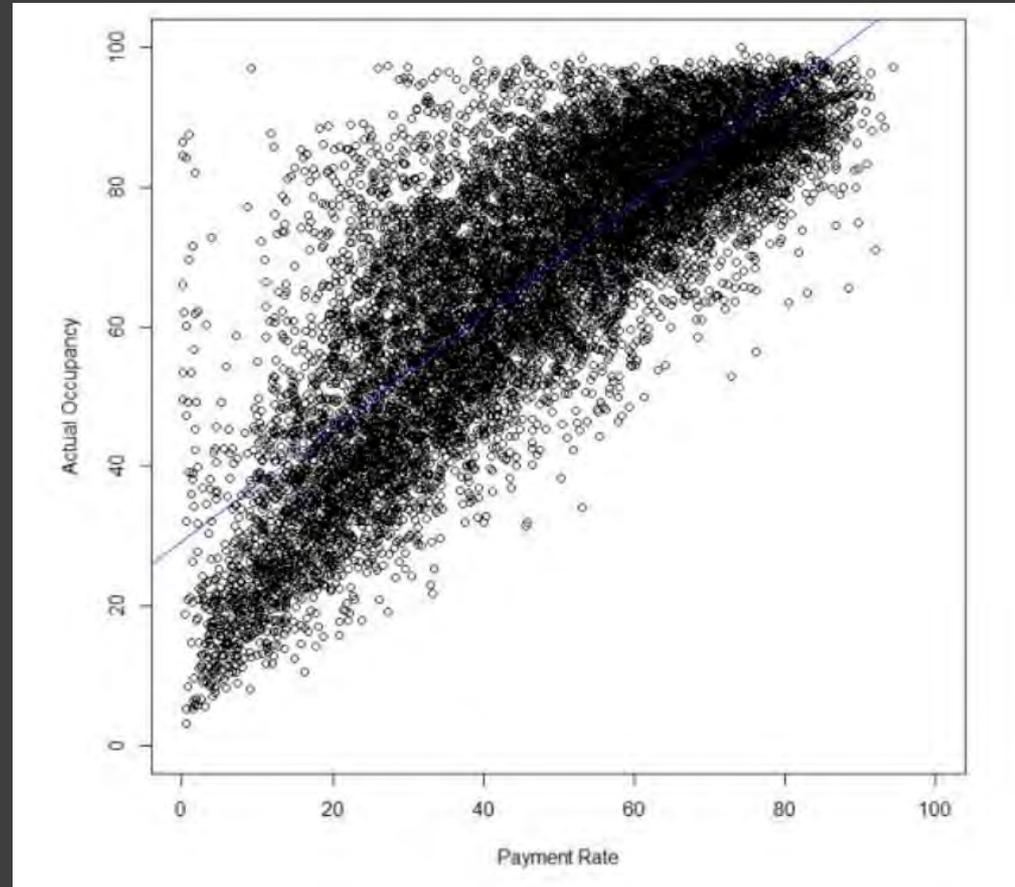
Source: <http://www.dailycal.org/2016/06/01/city-council-discusses-potential-changes-to-parking-policies-at-special-meeting/>

San Francisco's *SFpark* program



Sfpark: occupancy estimated from meter payments

- Use smart meter payment data to estimate occupancy
- Sensor Independent Rate Adjustment (SIRA) algorithm
- Verified by manual occupancy surveys (and previous sensor data)



Sfpark meter rate adjustment data, Source: SFMTA 2014

$$\text{Occupancy Rate} = 29.283 + 0.808 * (\text{Payment Rate})$$

MANAGING CURB PARKING IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Managing curb parking - Errors to avoid

Boston's Beacon Hill neighborhood

- 3,933 resident permits issued - free
- 983 curb spaces available
- Lesson: *limit # of permits issued to less than the spaces available*



Parking on local streets is limited to 2 hours on weekdays, unless an "H" permit (for residents) is obtained.

Residential Parking Benefit Districts

- Implement where warranted by demand
- Existing residents park free or cheaply
 - Limit permits issued to available curb space
- Non-Residents pay regular parking fees
 - Revenues fund neighborhood improvements
 - Payment options: pay by phone, pay stations, meters, or “scratcher” paper permits



Residential Parking Benefit District Examples

- Laguna Beach, CA
 - Regular parking fees: \$1.25-\$2.25 per hour
 - Annual permit for residents: \$40 per year
- Oceanside, CA
 - Regular parking fees: \$1 per hour
 - Annual permit for residents: \$100 per year
- Other Examples
 - Ventura, CA
 - Washington DC
 - Santa Cruz, CA
 - West Hollywood, CA
 - Austin, TX
 - Boulder, CO



Managing curb parking allows removal of minimum parking requirements

Example: The Gaia Building, Berkeley, CA





Parking costs are “unbundled”

Parking fee: \$150/month



share

The Freedom of
Driving WITHOUT
The Hassles of Ownership



2A



1A

The Gaia Building – Parking Demand



- 91 apartments, theater, café & office space
 - 42 parking spaces supplied
- Result: 237 adult residents with just 20 cars

Managing curb parking → Unbundling parking costs

Cost of parking “unbundled” from other goods & services

Hourly & daily fees

Monthly parking fees

Parking condominiums

Cost of parking is revealed to the user

People save money by using less parking, resulting in less parking demand, less driving, less congestion, less pollution

Less parking needs to be funded and built

More housing, less expensive housing

Less homelessness



Legalizing naturally occurring affordable housing

The problem:

“Nearly 40 East Palo Alto families in recent months have been turned out of their rental homes with as little as 10 days notice due to a recent citywide crackdown on illegal housing.... which have included converted garages”

– *Palo Alto Weekly, September 9, 2016*

Legalizing naturally occurring affordable housing

- Senate Bill 1069, adopted Sept 2016
- Prohibits cities from imposing minimum parking requirements on:
 - accessory dwelling units located within ½ mile of public transit
 - Units built within an existing primary residence



Photo: Tom Radulovich

Removing minimum parking requirements lets homeowners add low-cost housing...or cafés, in the case of this San Francisco street

Parking: High & Low Traffic Strategies

	<u>Conventional Minimum Requirements</u>	<u>'Tailored' Minimum Requirements</u>	<u>Abolish Minimum Requirements</u>	<u>Set Maximum Requirements</u>
Typical Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Requirement > Average Demand ❖ Hide all parking costs 	Adjust for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Density ❖ Transit ❖ Mixed Use ❖ 'Park Once' District ❖ On-street spaces ❖ ...etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Market decides ❖ Parking funded by parking revenues ❖ Manage curb parking with parking benefit districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Limit parking to road capacity ❖ Manage on-street parking ❖ Market rate fees required





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