



PARKING POLICY INNOVATIONS

Implications for Cities and Developers in 2021

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ULI BUILDING HEALTHY PLACES INITIATIVE



Leveraging the power of ULI's global networks to shape projects and places in ways that improve the health of people and communities.

SELECTED HEADLINES IN 2021

The New York Times

Why the Fight Over Parking in New York Is 'Like the Hunger Games'

Since the pandemic hit, car ownership has soared, stoking tensions over parking spots. Advocacy groups for mass transit don't have much sympathy.



WIRED

The Pandemic Prompts Cities to Rethink the Parking **Spot**

Some urban designers have long wanted to reduce the area set aside for cars. Covid is giving them a chance.

IndyStar.

Less parking, more walking: Indy adopts big changes to bolster Red Line, future transit

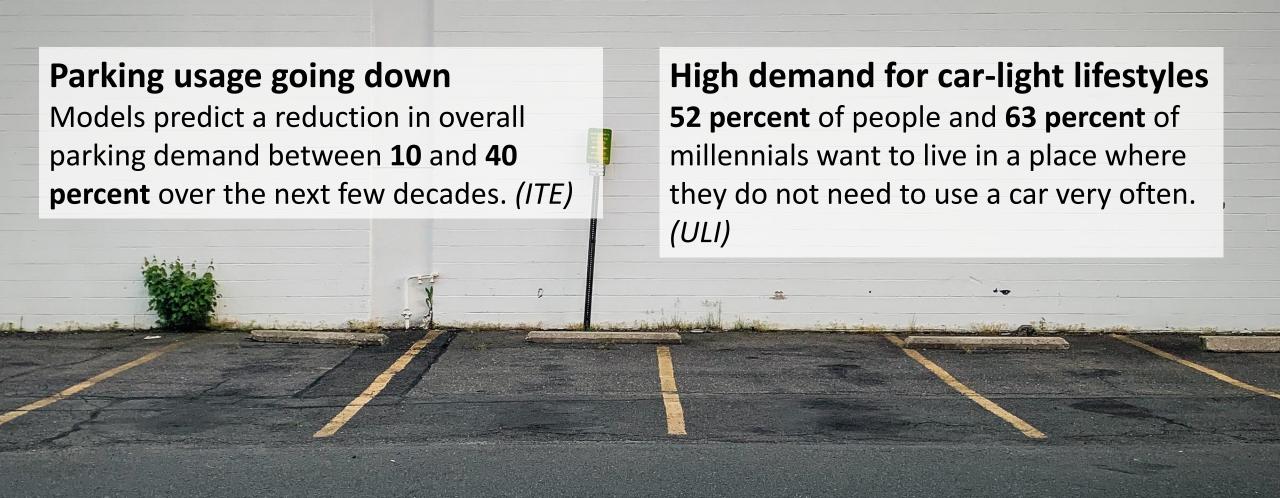


The U.S. has about 2 billion parking spaces, but only 250 million cars.

THAT'S 8 PARKING SPACES PER CAR.







BUFFALO, NY



DUNWOODY, GA



MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD



SANTA MONICA, CA



ULI RESOURCE

Parking Policy Innovations in the Untied States

knowledge.uli.org/en/reports/res earch-reports/innovations-inparking-policy









FOCUS ON SUSTAINABILITY, HEALTH, AND SOCIAL EQUITY

CHANGING SHOPPING PREFERENCES

HISTORICALLY HIGH CONSTRUCTION COSTS

ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY

POPULARITY OF HUMAN-POWERED TRANSPORTATION

MICROMOBILITY

Micromobility can play a role in reducing the need for parking

36 percent of trips using shared micromobility replace a car trip. (North American Bikeshare Association)

Developers may be allowed to build less car parking

By accommodating micromobility vehicles on site, developers may be able to reduce the number of automobile parking spaces they are required to provide.







REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Parking is a significant expense for developers

Parking can represent **10** to **18 percent** of typical building development costs. This can make parking the single most expensive budget item in a project pro forma. (VTPI)

Building less parking can lower development costs

For a Los Angeles shopping center, it was estimated that parking would increase construction costs **93 percent** if parking were placed underground. (Access)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING & SOCIAL EQUITY

Parking is not an equitable community benefit

Parking costs are often passed along to the end user and contribute negatively to housing affordability.

Charging separately for parking can reduce housing costs

The inclusion of a **garage parking space** adds an average of **17 percent** to a unit's **rent**. (Access)



WHAT'S NEXT?

New light vehicle registrations reached a 10-year high in March 2021, with 1.64 million cars registered nationally...

BUT

...micromobility and walking and biking are also expected to gain ground.

(McKinsey & Co)

AND

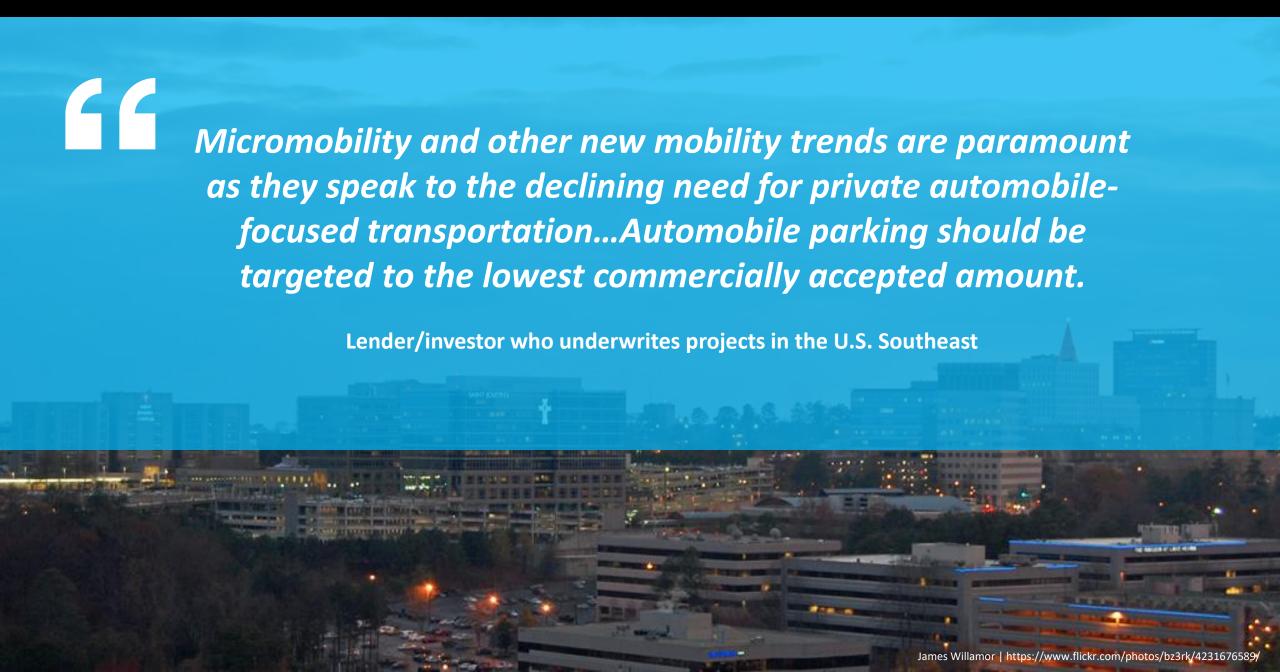
Some cities are working to create or formalize safe and equitable public spaces in areas formerly used for parking—for the long-term.



2020 ULI MEMBER SURVEY



2020 ULI MEMBER SURVEY



In general, car ownership is gonna go down, parking is gonna go down. Nationwide...the two biggest issues...are housing affordability and climate change, eliminating parking helps with both of those. David Schwartz is a co-founder and principal of Slate Property Group, quoted in Bisnow in September 2021

2020 ULI MEMBER SURVEY

Lenders and investors do not *control* parking decisions, but their investment decisions may be influenced by the amount of parking included in a project.

"As bankers, we require that developers build to meet approvals. We would never require parking in addition to approvals."

Large institutional lender, operating across North America

"We may determine that a project is, in our opinion, under parked...which would impact the amount of the loan we would offer."

Large institutional lender, operating across North America

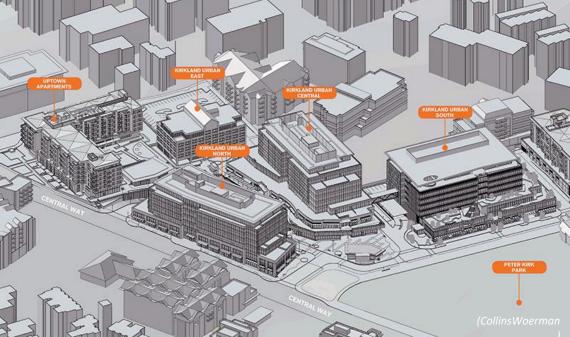
Redevelopment of a 1980 strip center in suburban Kirkland, WA

Mixed uses-

- 925,000 sf office space
- 165,000 sf retail
- Nine-screen cineplex
- 185 apartments (unbundled parking)

Urban-style mixed uses with 1,500 fewer parking spaces than would have been required without sharing





Maximum cumulative peak parking demand of 2,287 cars at noon on a weekday at full buildout

Difference of 1,460 parking spaces between the code-required spaces and the projected maximum demand

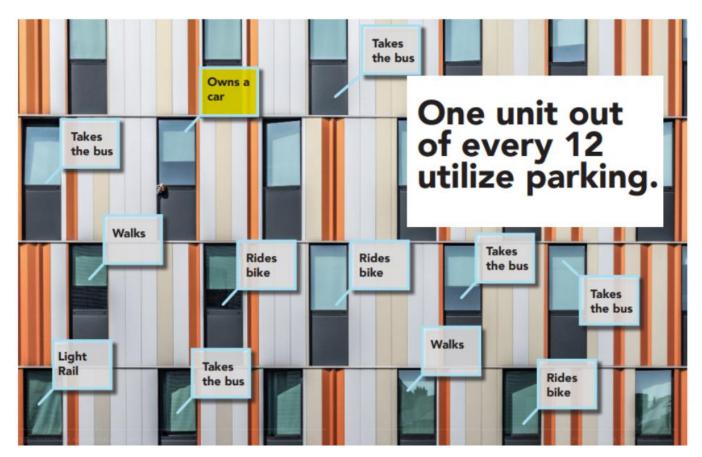
Potential cost savings of \$65.7 million in development costs

Average shared parking ratio of 1.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet—far below conventional suburban ratios but higher than typical downtown ratios





AFFORDABLE HOUSING PARKING DEMAND



2020 study by Fox Tuttle and Shopworks Architecture audited of parking usage in affordable housing in cities along the Colorado Front Range

Oversupply of parking

Income-restricted properties provided 50 percent more parking than residents used.

Parking limits other investments

Estimated **\$9,460,000** spent to provide unused parking instead of investing in more housing units, parks, or other amenities.



Surveys showed that **74 percent**of people strongly supported
repealing minimum parking
requirements
(Journal of Urbanism)

14 mixed-use projects developed since 2017 provided 52 percent less parking than previously required

4 projects built **zero parking**, others **shared parking**, & **TOD** increased

(APA)

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA



BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



DALLAS, TEXAS





THANK YOU

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