Parking Minimums & Development

New Partners for Smart Growth Mott Smith



Parking, through a developer's eyes:

1. Cost

2. Potential revenue

3. Major design constraint

4. "Plan Check Pinto"

Cost.

Construction costs:

- \$6,000/surface space
- \$15,000-25,000/structure space
- \$30,000-60,000/underground space

• But beware of Excel-driven mistakes.



http://www.workthething.com/?p=241



http://beerstreetjournal.com/new-in-bottledogfish-head-chicory-stout/

Urban parking generally comes by the case.

(So *reduced* parking minimums may or may not matter at all.)



More parking generally means higher prices.

"The analysis revealed that single family houses and condominiums were more than **10% more costly if they included off-street parking.**" – Jia and Wachs, UC Berkeley, 1998

"...one parking space per unit increases costs by about 12.5%, and two parking spaces increase costs by about 25%." — *Litman, VTPI, 2011*

"An apartment with bundled parking is associated with **\$200 more in asking rent**, and bundled parking with a condo is associated with a **\$43,000 increasing in asking price**." – *Manville, Cornell, 2013*

Parking minimums filter out walkable design and force lot assembly.

Class 7. Bar or Restaurant:

- a. Restaurant (including outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas)
- b. Bar, club or lounge (including outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas)

Class 8. Retail Services:

- a. Supermarket or convenience market
- b. Clothing store
- c. Furniture store
- d. Retail store (freestanding)
- e. Building materials or home improvement store

8.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA and outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas in excess of 15% of gross floor area

10.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA and outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas

5.0 space for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
4.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
2.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
4.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
4.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA

Class 7. Bar or Restaurant:

- a. Restaurant (including outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas)
- b. Bar, club or lounge (including outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas)

Class 8. Retail Services:

- a. Supermarket or convenience market
- b. Clothing store
- c. Furniture store
- d. Retail store (freestanding)
- e. Building materials or home improvement store

8.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA and outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas in excess of 15% of gross floor area

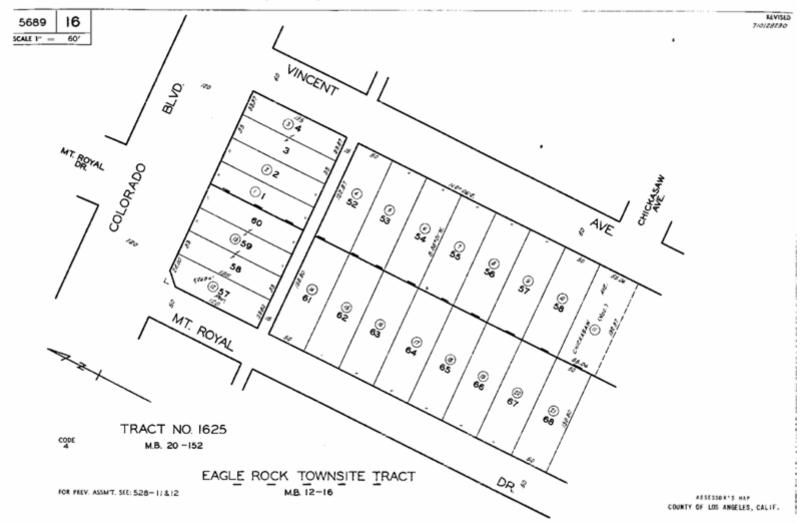
10.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA and outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas

5.0 space for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
4.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
2.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
4.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
4.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA

retair saites area

Typical Commercial Blvd. Parcels

County of Los Angeles: Rick Auerbach, Assessor

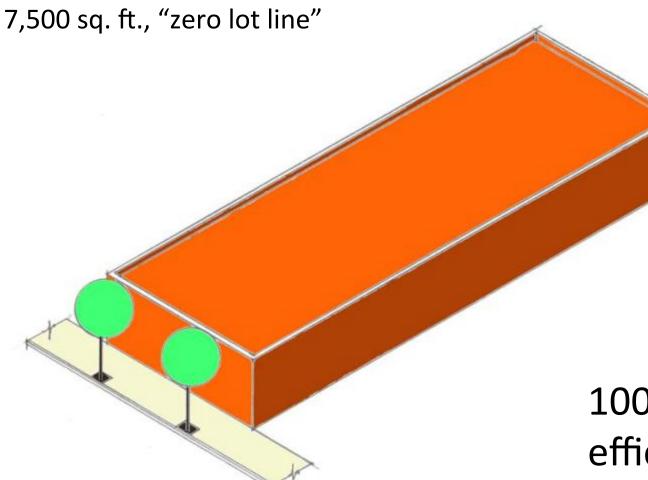


. .

Typical Commercial Lot:

7,500 sq. ft.

Typical Pre-WWII Building: Great Infill!



100% efficiency

"By-Right" Retail Building:

3,125 sq. ft. (improvements)

12 stalls (4 per 1,000 sq. ft.)

42% efficiency

<u>"By-Right" Restaurant Building:</u>1,665 sq. ft. (improvements)16 stalls (10 per 1,000 sq. ft.)

22% efficiency



Convenience Store



Strip Mall



Auto Service



Drug Store



Convenience Store





Strip Mall



Auto Service



Drug Store



Old Town Pasadena Street Scene, <u>www.railroadarchive.net/IA00_goldline.html</u>



Old Town Pasadena Street Scene, www.railroadarchive.net/IA00 goldline.html

"Process Pinto"



http://cdn1.blog.powerblocktv.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/23.jpg



Class 7. Bar or Restaurant:

- a. Restaurant (including outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas)
- b. Bar, club or lounge (including outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas)

Class 8. Retail Services:

- a. Supermarket or convenience market
- b. Clothing store
- c. Furniture store
- d. Retail store (freestanding)
- e. Building materials or home improvement store

8.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA and outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas in excess of 15% of gross floor area

10.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA and outdoor decks, patio and/or seating areas

5.0 space for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
4.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
2.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
4.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA
4.0 spaces for every 1,000 square feet of GFA

retair saites area

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER

9. Satisfactory arrangements shall be made with the Los Angeles Department of water and Fower (LADWF) for compliance with LADWP's Water System Rules and requirements. Upon compliance with these conditions and requirements, LADWP's Water Services Organization will forward the necessary clearances to the Bureau of Engineering. (This condition shall be deemed cleared at the time the City Engineer clears Condition No. S-1.(c).)





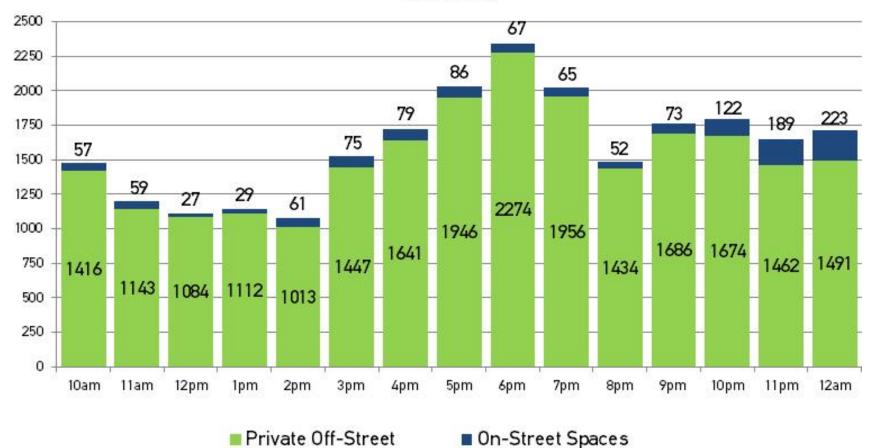
http://images2.villagevoice.com/imager/u/original/6665382/sanbrunoexplosion.jpg

Worse, parking minimums don't work.

They don't help "spillover."

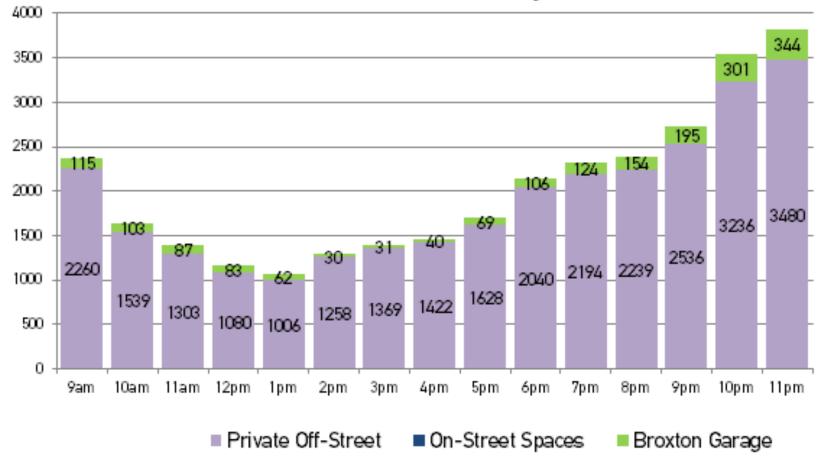
San Vicente/Brentwood

Number of Vacant Parking Spaces Weekday



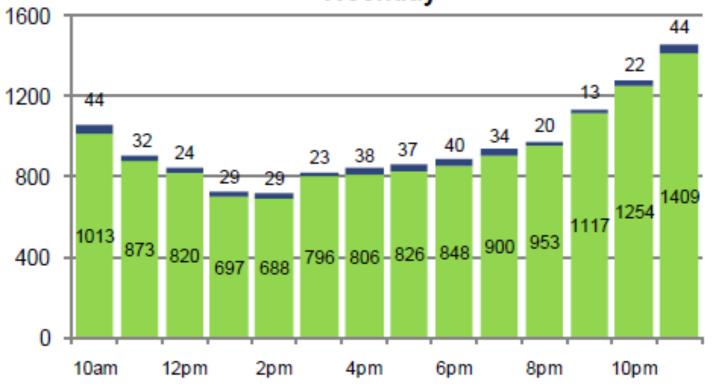
Westwood Village

Number of Vacant Parking Spaces Weekday



Sunset Strip (west)

Number of Vacant Spaces Weekday



They filter out lower-priced housing.

"The analysis revealed that single family houses and condominiums were more than **10% more costly if they included off-street parking.**" – Jia and Wachs, UC Berkeley, 1998

"...one parking space per unit increases costs by about 12.5%, and two parking spaces increase costs by about 25%." – Litman, VTPI, 2011

"An apartment with bundled parking is associated with **\$200 more in asking rent**, and bundled parking with a condo is associated with a **\$43,000 increasing in asking price**. " – *Manville, Cornell, 2013*

1. In some cases, nothing.

1. In some cases, nothing.

2. Money. \$250,000 - 500,000 (est.) per district.

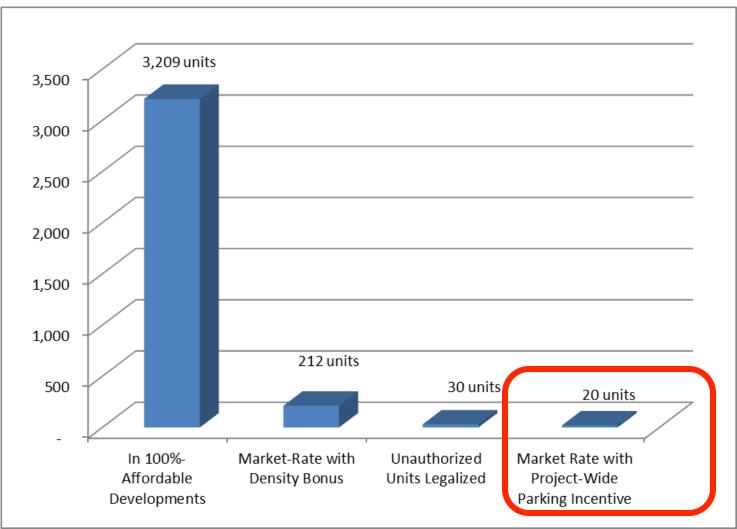
1. In some cases, nothing.

2. Money. \$250,00 - 500,000 (est.) per district.

3. Politics. Local electeds are wary of offending NIMBY constituents.

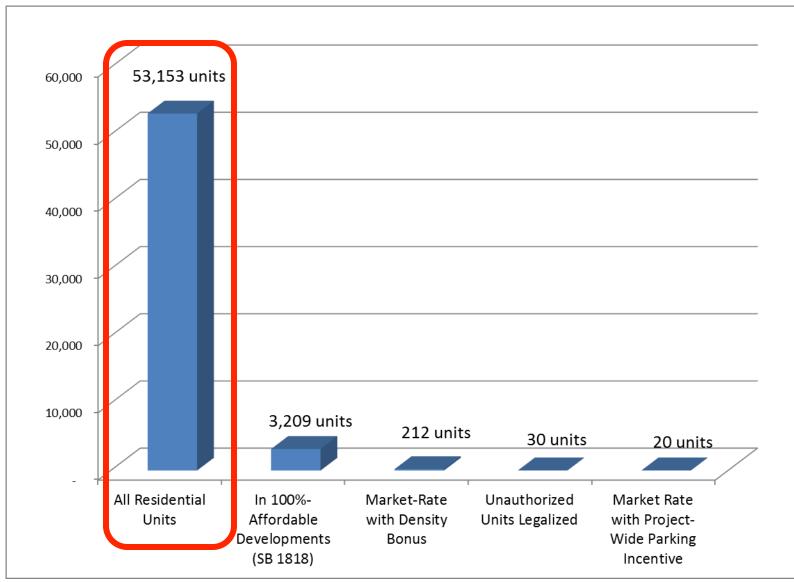
- 1. In some cases, nothing.
- 2. Money. \$250,00 500,000 (est.) per district.
- 3. Politics. Local electeds are wary of offending NIMBY constituents.
- **4. Fear of losing control of land-use.** Some people hope negotiating with developers over parking requirements leads to good outcomes

Affordable Units in Density Bonus Projects, City of L.A., 2005-2010

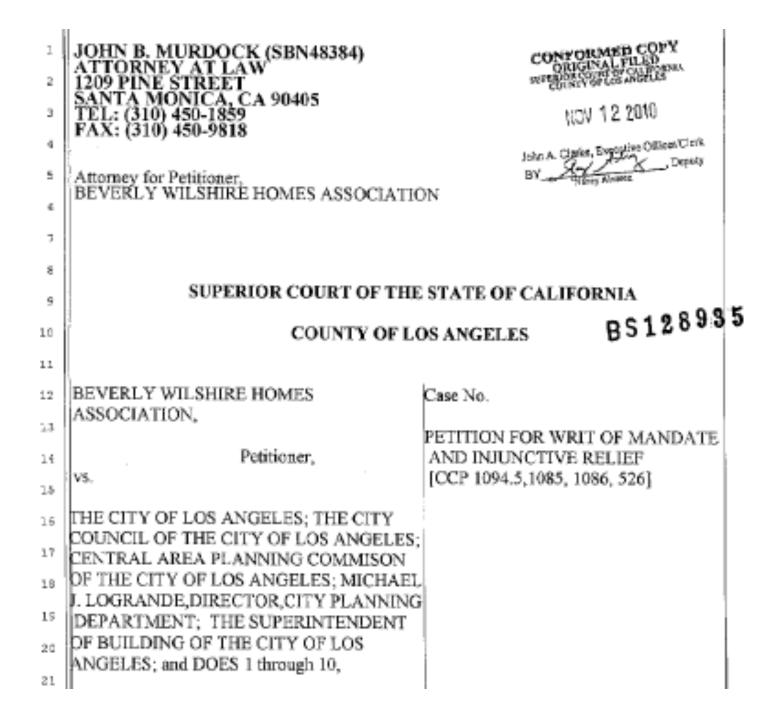


Sources: L.A. Housing Dept., L.A. Dept. of Building & Safety, SCAG

All Housing Production, City of L.A., 2005-2010



Sources: L.A. Housing Dept., L.A. Dept. of Building & Safety, SCAG



Putting it all together: Development Scenario



Site: 24,000 SF

Units allowed by zoning: 45

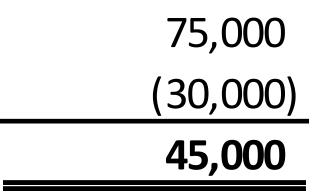
Parking req./unit: 2 spaces

Net revenues per unit: \$75,000 (Sales price – non-parking construction costs)

How many units will a developer build?

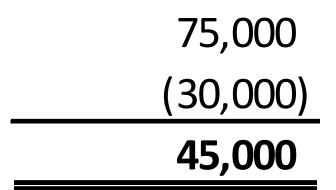
Simple Math

Net Revenues/Unit Parking Cost/Unit **Profit/Unit**



Simple Math

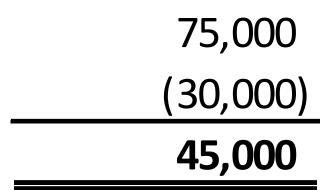
Net Revenues/Unit Parking Cost/Unit **Profit/Unit**



Implication: Developers will build as much as they can: 45 units.

Simple Math

Net Revenues/Unit Parking Cost/Unit **Profit/Unit**



Implication: Developers will build as much as they can: 45 units.

This is wrong.



Site: 24,000 SF

Units allowed by zoning: 45

Parking req./unit: 2 spaces

<u>Net revenues per unit:</u> \$75,000 (Sales price – non-parking construction costs)

How many units will a developer build?

60 spaces per level

Cost per level = \$1,800,000

Scenario 1

Units Net revenues/unit	30 75,000
Total Net Revenues	\$ 2,250,000
Space required/unit Total spaces required	2.0 60
Spaces/Level Parking levels Cost/level Total Parking Costs	60 1 (1,800,000) (1,800,000)
PROFIT	\$ 450,000

Scenario 1

Units	30
Net revenues/unit	75,000
Total Net Revenues	\$ 2,250,000
Space required/unit	2.0
Total spaces required	60
Spaces/Level	60
Parking levels	1
Parking levels Cost/level	1 (1,800,000)

<u>Scenario 1</u>

Scenario 2

Units	30	Units	45
Net revenues/unit	75,000	Net revenues/unit	75,000
Total Net Revenues	\$ 2,250,000	Total Net Revenues	\$ 3,375,000
Space required/unit	2.0	Space required/unit	2.0
Total spaces required	60	Total spaces required	90
Spaces/Level	60	Spaces/Level	60
Parking levels	1	Parking levels	2
Cost/level	(1,800,000)	Cost/level	(1,800,000)
Total Parking Costs	(1,800,000)	Total Parking Costs	(3,600,000)
PROFIT	\$ 450,000	PROFIT	\$ (225,000)

<u>Scenario</u>	1	Scenario	<u>) 2</u>
Units	30	Units	45
Net revenues/unit	75,000	Net revenues/unit	/5,000
Total Net Revenues	\$ 2,250,000	Total Net Revenues	\$ 3,375,000
Space required/unit	2.0	Space required/unit	2.0
Total spaces required	60	Total spaces required	90
Spaces/Level	60	Spaces/Level	60
Parking levels	1	Parking levels	2
Cost/level	(1,800,000)	Cost/level	(1,800,000)
Total Parking Costs	(1,800,000)	Total Parking Costs	(3,600,000)
PROFIT	\$ 450,000	PROFIT	<u>\$ (225,000)</u>

Now what do you think the developer will do?

Scenario 3: Variance!

Units Net revenues/unit Total Net Revenues	\$ 60 75,000 4,500,000
Space required/unit Total spaces required	2.0 120
Spaces/Level Parking levels Cost/level Total Parking Costs	60 2 (1,800,000) (3,600,000)
PROFIT	\$ 900,000

Scenario 3: Variance!

Units	60
Net revenues/unit	75,000
, Total Net Revenues	\$ 4,500,000
Space required/unit	2.0
Total spaces required	120
Spaces/Level	60
Parking levels	2
Cost/level	 (1,800,000)
Total Parking Costs	(3,600,000)

TRANSPORTATION

MOTION

The Eagle Rock area of Los Angeles is an older community with pedestrian-scaled commercial businesses located along Colorado Boulevard and Eagle Rock Boulevard. These businesses are often located in buildings that were built before the establishment of current City parking requirements. Efforts to retain and enhance the pedestrianoriented character of the commercial area has been difficult when current parking requirements do not fit with the community's goals.

Without these efforts it is difficult to retain and enhance the pedestrian-oriented character of the commercial area. Therefore, the City should explore the possibility of implementing a Community Parking Pilot Project to examine parking options that attract the types of businesses that are desired by the Eagle Rock business and residential communities. The pilot project should be designed to protect and enhance the pedestrian character of the commercial streets in the Colorado Specific Plan Area, as well as the character of the adjacent residential neighborhoods.

I THEREFORE MOVE that the City Council direct the Department of Transportation, in coordination with the Department of City Planning, to develop a Community Parking Pilot Project consistent with the Colorado Boulevard Specific Plan that will provide parking options to enhance the pedestrian-oriented businesses seeking to locate in that area.

PRESENTED BY

Antonio Villaraigosa Councilmember, 14th District

SECONDED BY:

Successful Change

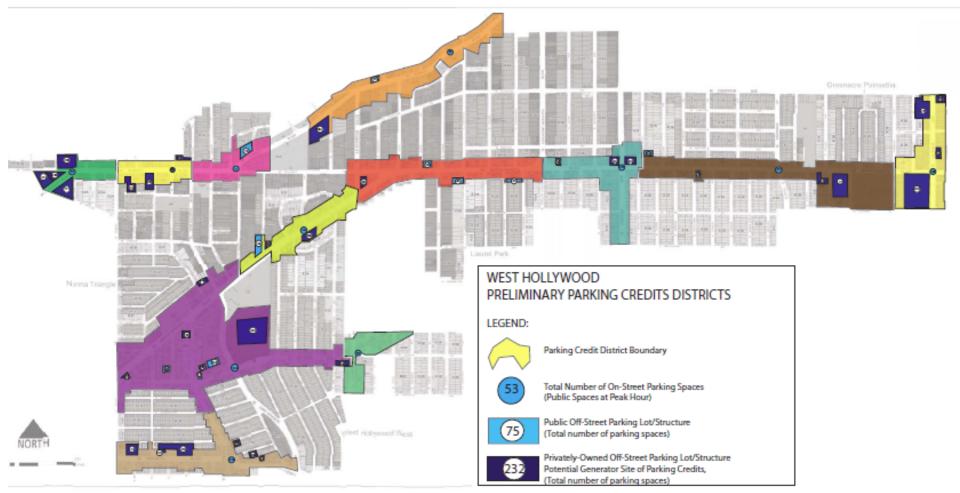




A few examples of overthe-counter approvals in Eagle Rock



City of West Hollywood Implements Parking Credits Citywide 5/2012





http://www.sacgp.org/ ZoningCodeParkingUpdate.html

City of Sacramento

ZONING CODE PARKING UPDATE

Draft Report



May 2012



CASP Cornfield Arroyo Seco Specific Plan

Los Angeles Department of City Planning





L.A. Prep

• 50+ Companies

• 200+ jobs

<25 parking spaces

AB 710 AB 904 AB 744 As of January 1, 2016, developments containing affordable housing and located near transit will be entitled to greatly reduced parking requirements in most California communities.

AB 744, an amendment to California's density bonus law (Government Code Section 65915) provides that, if requested by the developer, no city, county, or city and county may *require* more parking than allowed by the statute unless the local agency has completed its own parking study meeting specific standards. In adopting the bill, the Legislature found:

- Car ownership increases vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions;
- The cost of parking makes housing less affordable and more difficult to build;
- The high cost of land required to provide parking significantly increases the cost of transit-oriented development.

Consequently, the bill limits parking requirements for developments containing affordable housing and located near transit.

Housing Located Near Major Transit Stops. A housing development cannot be *required* to provide more than0.5 parking spaces per *bedroom* if it:

- Includes either 11% very low income units or 20 % low income units; and
- Is within ½ mile of a "major transit stop;" and
- $\,\circ\,$ Has "unobstructed access" to the transit stop.

Affordable Housing. Any *rental* housing development that is 100% affordable to lower income households, excluding a manager's unit, cannot be required to provide more than **0.5 parking spaces per** *unit* if it:

- Is a **TOD** within one-half mile of a major transit stop and has unobstructed access to the transit stop; *or*
- Is a senior housing development and has either paratransit service or unobstructed access to, and is within ½ mile of, a fixed bus route that operates at least 8 times per day.

Special Needs Housing. Any *rental special needs* housing development that is 100% affordable to lower income households, excluding a manager's unit, cannot be required to provide more than **0.3 parking spaces per** *unit* if it:

 It has access to paratransit service or unobstructed access to, and is within ½ mile of, a fixed bus route that operates at least 8 times per day.

"Special needs housing" is any housing designed to serve persons with needs related to mental health, physical or development disabilities, or risk of homelessness. (Health & Safety Code Section 51312.) **Local Parking Studies.** Communities may require more parking *only if* they have a study in the last 7 years that includes:

- An analysis of available parking;
- Differing levels of transit access;
- Walkability to transit;
- Potential for shared parking;
- Effect of parking requirements on housing costs; and car ownership rates for lower income households, seniors, and residents with special needs.

However, the most parking that may be required is that allowed by Section 65915(p)(1) of the density bonus law:

- 1 space for studio and one-bedroom units;
- 2 spaces for two- to three-bedroom units; and
- \circ 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ spaces for units with four or more bedrooms.

Thank You