

Session Overview

Parking Trends

Parking Supply

Parking Demand and Management: A Seasonal Approach

Transportation Demand Management Case Study: Traverse City

Why do businesses fail?

- E-commerce
- Prices, competition
- Poor service
- Poor selection
- Poor management
- Not enough free (parking)





Typical Parking Issues

- Perception that more parking is needed now and in the future. More parking for employees and patrons
 - Determine parking needed for new development
 - Parking is too expensive and too far for employees
 - Parking charges are too expensive
 - Not efficient turnover, employees are using prime spaces









Parking Study Process How do you determine if more parking is needed now and in the future?

- Inventory and classify data
- User input, surveys
- Set goals
- Evaluate Alternatives
- Recommendations
 - Supply
 - Management
 - Designs
 - Pricing

Specific Parking Features (Weighted Average)





Parking Supply and Utilization

- Parking is not designed for football nights or special events
- Target for the "right" amount of parking is 80-90% used at typical peak times
- Parking management or pricing should promote turnover of prime spaces





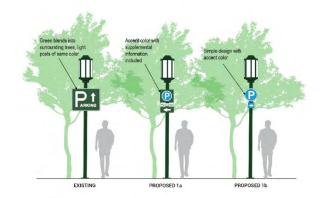
Downtown Birmingham ParkingSurvey

Please take a few minutes to answer a these questions about how you usually park in Downtown Birmingham, Your feedback is an important component to understanding how the parking system is currently useed and what future needs may be!

Circle your answer to each question	n.
Did you complete the online parking survey is	n March 2018?
Yes No	
2. Do you live in the City of Birmingham?	3. Do you work in the City of Birmingham?
Yes No	Yes No
4. In a typical month, how many times do you tr	avel to Downtown Birmingham?
1-3 times/month 4-8/month 9-12/mont	h Every Weekday Everyday
5. What typically brings you to Downtown Birm	ingham?
Work Shopping Errands Dining Movies/En	tertainment Professional Appts. (Legal/Medical etc.) Other
6. How long is your typical stay in Downtown B	irmingham?
1-2 hrs 3-5hrs 5-8hrs 9-10hrs	
7. Where do you usually park? Why?	
On-street parking Parking Deck On-si	te Why:
8. Are you able to park within 2-3 blocks of your	destination?
Usuallly Sometimes Rarely	
9. How long does it usually take you to find park	sing?
Under 5 minutes 5-10 minutes 10-15 m	ninutes More than 15 minutes
10. How close to your destination are you usuall	y able to park?
On-site 1-2 blocks away 3-5 blocks away	y 6-10 blocks away More than 10 blocks away
14. What single improvement would be most lik	ely to increase how frequently you travel to the area?

Wayfinding

- Can guide people to both on-street and parking structures
- Identifiable, clear theme can also help with City Branding and locating specific destinations





New Development – General Parking Requirements

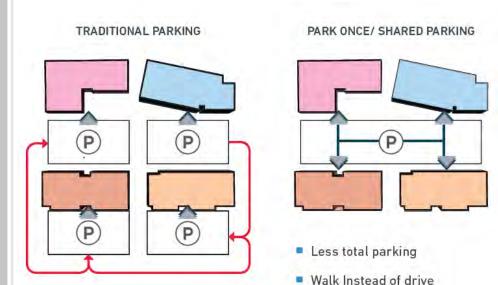
• Parking requirements are based on context (multi-modal, urban and suburban areas)

*All per 1000ft Gross Floor Area

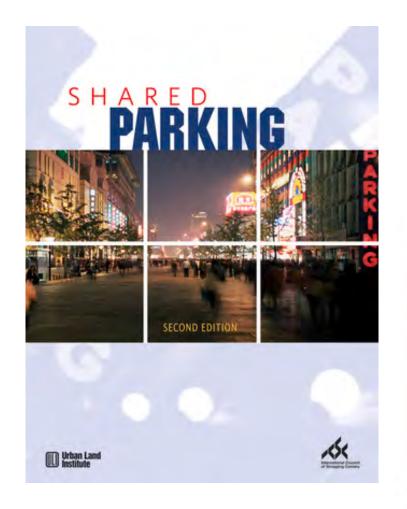
	Multi-Modal District	Downtown District	Suburban/Single Use District
Retail	2-3	3-4	4-5
Restaurant	0-5	5-8	10+
Office	0-2	3-4	4-5
Medical Office	3	5	7
Multi-Family	0-1	1	1-2

New Development – Shared Parking Advantages

- Shared costs
- Less total parking
- Efficient use of space in urban areas

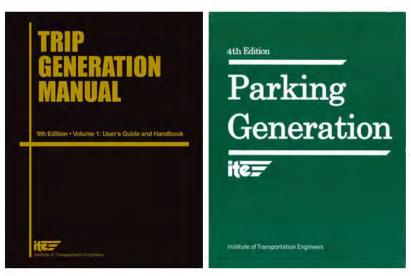


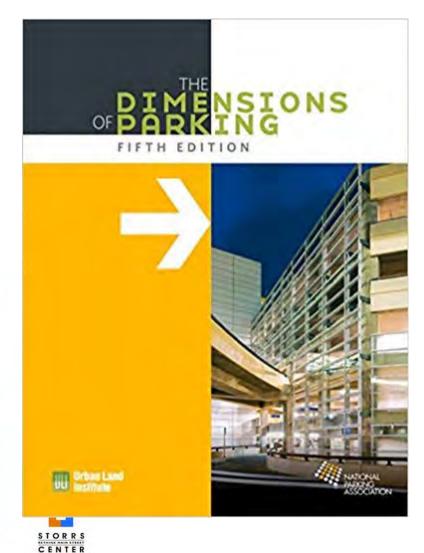
Parking Resources





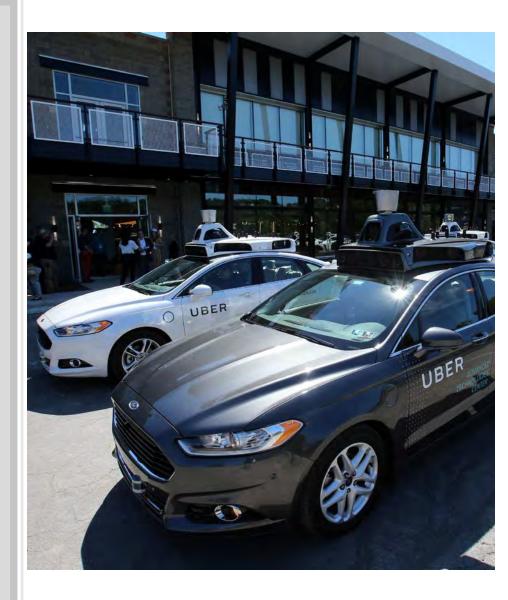
The Institute of Transportation Engineers





What's New in Parking - Trends

- New mobility (rideshare)
- Curbside management
- Thinking about a future with autonomous vehicles
- Variable pricing
- New technologies to find and share available parking



Competing Demands for Curbside use

- Loading/unloading
- Parking
- Outdoor seating
- Bike lanes
- Rideshare services
- Bus/transit lanes
- Valet







Competing Demands for Curbside Use

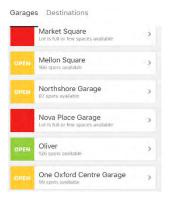
Primary Street Function	Pri	oritized Curbside Functions		
Optimize Mobility in support of any formal Modal Priorities	1. 2. 3.	Travel Lanes: Transit, Bike, General Purpose Turn Lanes Short-term Parking	4. 5.	Commercial Vehicle Loading Zones Passenger Loading Zones/ Valet
Optimize Access, particularly for	1.	Transit Stops	4.	Commercial Vehicle Loading Zones
commuters & visitors	2.3.	Curb Extensions Short-term Parking	5. 6.	Bike Parking/Bikeshare Passenger Loading Zones/ Valet
Optimize Access, particularly for	1.	Carshare Parking	4.	Commercial Vehicle Loading Zones
residents	2.	Passenger Loading Zones	5.	Food Trucks, Parklets
	3.	Short-term Parking	6.	Street Festivals
Accommodate remaining functions	1.	Commercial Vehicle Loading Zones	4.	Public Art
and opportunities	2.	Carshare Parking		
	3.	Bike Parking		

Example: City of Detroit

New Ways to Manage Parking Demand and Share Information

- Information Clearinghouse
- Applications
- Centralize management of parking data
- Clearly communicate supply and availability







Manage Future Parking Demand

- Shared Parking Brokerage
- Offer public and "partner" facilities as a single public-facing parking network
- Ease customer and owner parking use with payment and management apps



Interested in becoming a Park Omaha Partner?

If your residential or business building has unused parking spaces (for example after 5 p.m. or on weekends) and you would like to be part of the shared Park Omaha Partner program, fill out the form below or call City of Omaha Parking Division at 402-444-PARK to learn more.

NAME OF FACILITY	
LOCATION OF FACILITY *	
TYPE OF FACILITY *	
AVAILABILITY *	
How many spaces will you have available for pub	olic parking?
HOURS/RATES *	

AV Parking Impacts

- When will this happen?
- It's already started!
- It will likely transition over the next 30-40 years





AV Parking Impacts

- Should we still build parking?
- Uncertainty could cause developers & public agencies to be less willing to fund new parking structures
- Options:
 - Promote shared parking
 - Mange the overall system
 - Joint development/partnerships







Downtown Supply is Built Around Commuter Demand

- Most downtowns have plenty of parking to meet evening and weekend needs (events aside).
- Focus of TDM tends to be on commuters
- Reducing supply needs require change in commuter behavior
- This tends to create a January problem



Commuter Demand is Least Movable When its Coldest

- The January Problem
- December February weather affects the appeal of cycling, transit, and anything that entails more walking/exposure.
- As such, this is often when commuter parking demand is highest.
- Reducing parking needs directly confronts this weather barrier.

Coldest Day of the Year Ride 2018





Having a Summer Peak Changes this. (and that is important)

- The Summer Economy Opportunity
- June August peak
 - Summer-Economy culture + seasonal mobility opportunities
 + good weather
 - (understanding + minimized barriers)
 - Easiest time to affect significant travel volumes
- April, May, September & October
 - First/lingering good weather
 - Prime time to lure traditional TDM populations
- November March
 - Relax a bit, plenty of parking to go around





Seasonal Parking Rates and TDM Offerings

- A version of demand-based pricing
 - Essential to effective Seasonally-Adjusted TDM
- June to August
 - Highest rates
 - Expanded transit
 - Focused promotions, programs, and incentives
- Spring & Fall shoulder seasons
 - Elevated rates
 - More-traditional TDM elements
 - Bus benefit
 - Ongoing bike/carpool incentives



- The Chill Months
- Rates and TDM focus on
 - Equitable access
 - This includes maintaining benefits for nondriers to reduce transit-cost barriers
 - Availability
 - Maintaining availability by pricing all options, based on locational demand patterns.
 - (This is, of course, also critical in other months)





Monthly Rates

	June - Aug	May & Sept	Oct, Nov, Mar, April	Jan. & Feb.
Decks	\$100	\$75	\$50	\$25
Premium Lots	\$75	\$50	\$35	\$20
Other Lots	\$50	\$35	\$25	\$15

Hourly Rates

	Summer		Spring	Spring/Fall		Winter	
	Premium	Base	Premium	Base	Premium	Base	
On-Street	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.00	
Off-Street	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.50	



- Summer
- Promotions and Challenges
- Added Transit
- Free Bikeshare
- Added preferential carpool parking
- Transit Benefit
- Spring & Fall
- Free Bikeshare

- Added preferential carpool parking
- Transit Benefit
- Winter
- Transit Benefit





Why this is important

TDM counts most when it is the most viable

- Seasonal Peaks also create disruption
- Habits change, if even for a few months, to support tourist access
- TDM + Mobility can extend these periods, into shoulder seasons

But, you don't have to shift a single trip in January to reduce your parking needs.



Our lots are FULL. We need more parking!
(Implementing a phased approach rather than an reactionary approach)

Case Study: Traverse City



What is the current utilization of the spaces?





Transportation Demand Management Study



Implementing more than a Parking Plan

Year 1

- · Establish Destination Downtown Program
- Add 3 New Private Lots for Permit and Evening Parking Shared-use
- · Gather Occupancy Counts Data
- · Evaluate Public Valet Pilot

- Review Destination Downtown Statistics for Increases in: ridership, employer participation, and employee satisfaction
- Revise Shared-use to offer Pay-by-phone
- Implement Performance Based Pricing Based on OC Data
- Evaluate OC Data for Residential Permits

Year 3

- Evaluate and Adjust Performance Based Pricing based on OC Data
- Evaluate OC Data to Adjust Meter Activation Times (evening, seasonal, late morning)

- Increase Bike Parking Maintenance (Inverted Us, in-street racks, permanent shelters, fix-it stations)
- Support BATA's Bayliner route
- Revise Loading Zone Restrictions
- Increase Communications and Provide Counseling Services
- Support eliminating redundant curb-cuts

Ongoing ·Partnerships

Destination Downtown

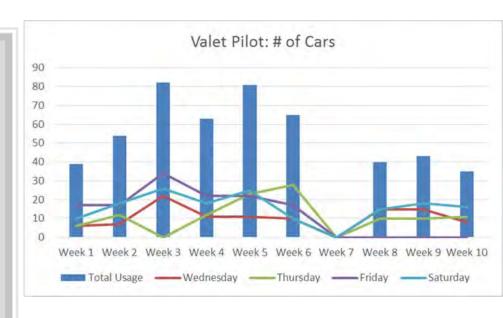






Services for Downtown Patrons

- Reduce perception that there is no parking
- Alternative for those unfamiliar with the area
- Reduce traffic by eliminating visitors circling blocks for available parking





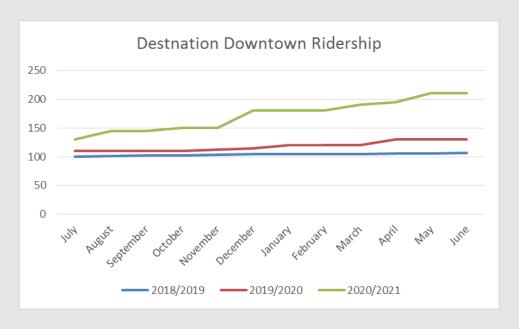
Bike Parking Amenities

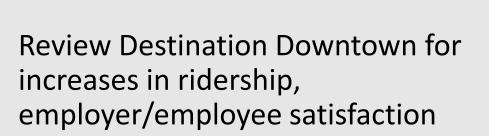
- Goal to add 1 shelter a year
- Increase bike parking each year with each new development
- More Bikes = More Patrons = Less Parking

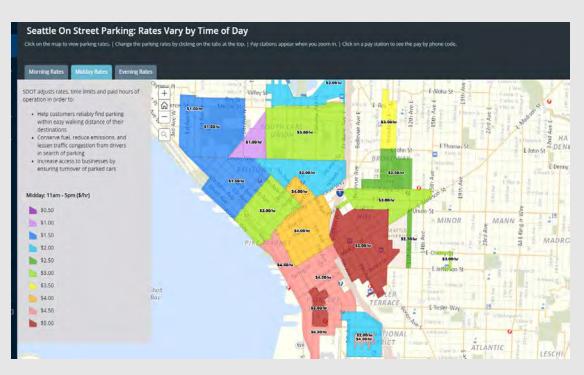




Room for Improvement







Implement Performance-based pricing using Occupancy Data

Future Considerations

- Parking Advisory Board
- Explore Joint Development Opportunities
- Parking Benefit Districts
- Develop TDM Standards for Downtown Development
- Add Ride Home Benefit for Destination Downtown Users





Discussion

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