

# New Parking Standards for Affordable Housing

### New Partners for Smart Growth

11th Annual Conference
San Diego

February 2, 2012





- Provision of adequate Affordable Housing is a priority
- Inflexible/outmoded parking requirements contribute to land use inefficiencies, increased costs and bar augmenting the City stock of Affordable Housing
- Direction Develop parking requirements based a scientific study using local data

## **Key Project Objectives**



- Evaluate parking demand at local Affordable Housing developments
- Identify how parking demand is affected by different project and neighborhood characteristics
- Develop parking requirements for future Affordable Housing projects sensitive to their context





- Units with restrictions recorded against the property which determine:
  - Monthly rent
  - Sales price
  - Targeted ownership or rental households
  - Occupancy
  - Length of affordability

### Site Selection



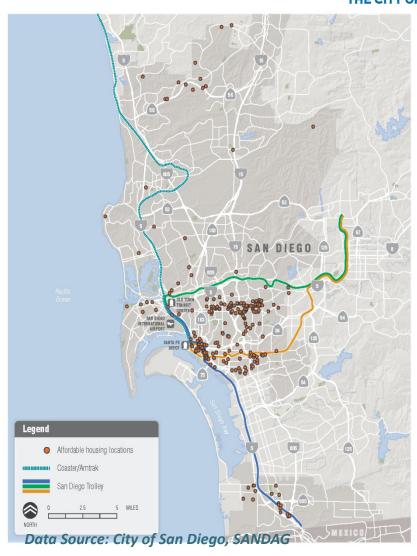
### Representative Sample

- Several databases of sites from city combined cleaned up & geocoded - 138 sites
- Site selection tool applied to keep existing 138 sites characteristic distribution – 50 sites
  - Project type & size
  - Land use & transit characteristics
  - Geographic distribution
- Site managers contacted for participation in survey 34 sites
- On/off-site parking data collection conducted 21 sites
  - Meets original site characteristic distribution
  - Survey response rates >20%



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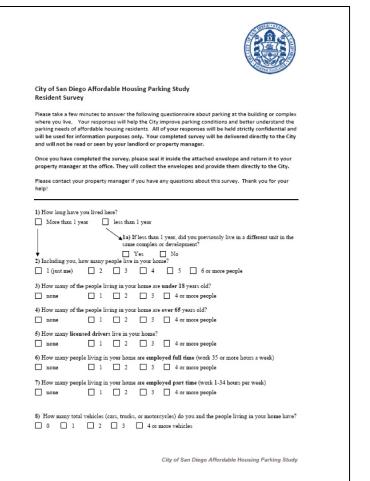
- Project characteristics
  - Unit mix, housing type, project type, parking demand
- Neighborhood context
  - Transit availability,
     frequency, sidewalks,
     bike facilities, LU mix
- Resident characteristics
  - Household size, auto ownership, parking habits



### **Data Collection Methods**

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- Household Survey (34 sites)
  - 2,780 households
  - 40% return
- Annual Eligibility Survey (income data)
- Field observations of parking patterns (21 sites)
- GIS mapping of transit and land use context



## Public Participation Process



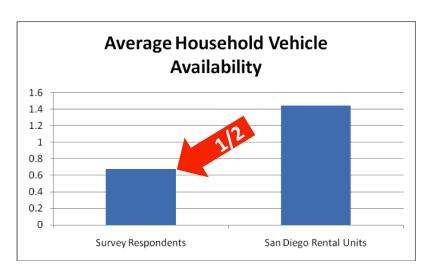
- Website Updates: www.sandiego.gov/affordpark/
- Fact Sheets
- Public Workshop
- Focus Groups
- Stakeholder Meetings (PWG)
- Updates to Public Officials

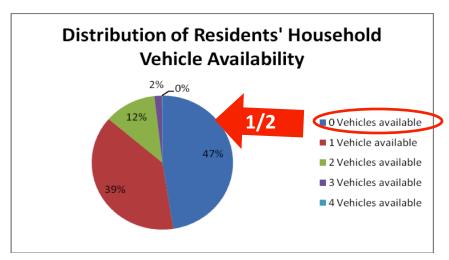


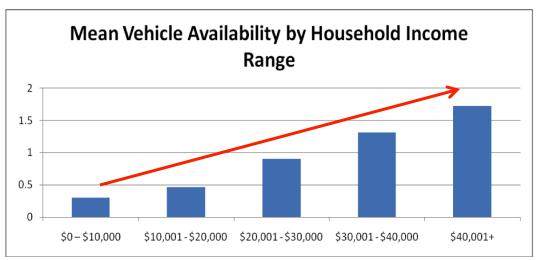
## Data Analysis & Findings

## Vehicle Availability for AFH Residents









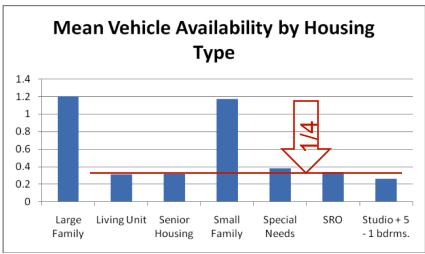
## Vehicle Availability by Housing Type & Unit Size

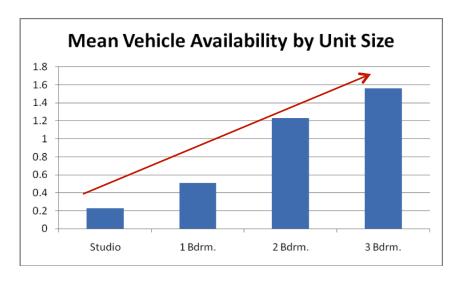
Large and small family housing have significantly higher average vehicle availability than all other housing types.

Larger units, measured by number of bedrooms, are likely to have

More residents
More drivers
Move vehicle availability







## Vehicle Availability by Transit & Land Use

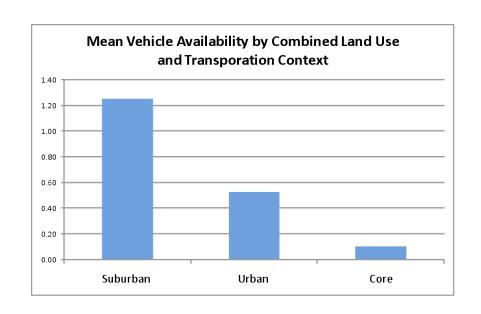


Household vehicle availability is higher in areas that are:

Less conducive to walking

More limited access to transit.

- Transit use is measured in terms of peak hour rail transit trips within ½ mile and bus transit trips within ¼ mile
- Land use index is based on the number of destinations within ½ mile.



#### **Three Categories**

Suburban: High parking demand propensity

Urban: Medium parking demand propensity

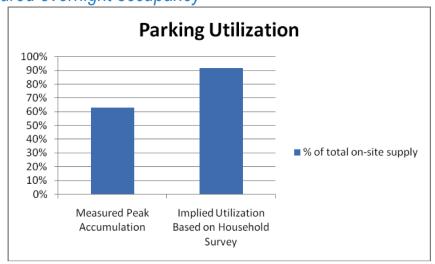
Core: Low parking demand propensity

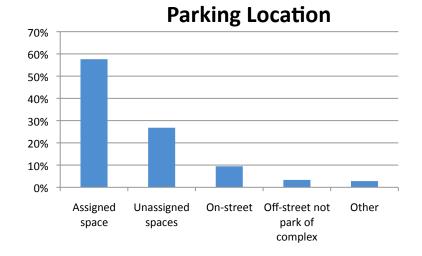


## Parking Utilization

Reported vehicle availability was greater than measured overnight occupancy

- On-site parking utilization data indicated parking was less utilized than the household survey responses implied
- Of households that parked a vehicle – most parked onsite. 35.3% of households indicated they had an one or more assigned spaces.
- Most visitors parked onstreet (54.5%); 16.7% parked in designated visitor parking.









- Rates linked to broad transportation, land use and housing goals
- Rates considered in the context of on-street parking management
- Rates based on housing type and size (Family housing, senior housing, living unit/SRO housing, studio/1 bedroom, special needs)
- Rates consider project characteristics and context (transit availability and walkable destinations).
- Provisions for Visitor and Staff parking.
- Base *vacancy factor* (10%) adjusted to consider assigned vs. unassigned parking.
- Instituting unassigned parking to optimize on-site supply.
- Parking management tools and travel demand management strategies to be considered for appropriate developments to supplement minimum parking requirements reform.

(Parking pricing/unbundling and tandem parking were found not applicable)





### Lookup table:

- > Type & size of unit (5 types)
- ➤ Project characteristics/context (Low/core, Medium/urban or High/suburban parking demand propensity)
- ➤ Guest parking on-site (0 or 0.15 spaces per unit)
- ➤ Staff parking on-site (0 0.1 spaces/unit)
- ➤ Vacancy rate (0 or 10%)

## Implementation (example)



#### **80 UNIT FAMILY HOUSING EXAMPLE**

	A. Total Units	B. Studio S/U/C	C. 1 BR S/U/C	D. 2 BR S/U/C	E. 3 BR S/U/C	F. Subtotal (Σ B3 - E3)	G. Visitor Parking (G2 x A1)	H. Staff Parking (H2xA1)	I. Subtotal (Σ F3 -H3)	Total with/ without Vacancy adjust. factor	
High Parking Demand Propensity (Suburban Settings)											
1.Units	80	0	12	42	26						
2.Rate		N/A	1.0/0.6/0.33	1.3/1.1/0.5	1.75/1.4/0.75		0.15	0.05		1.1/1.0	
3.Spaces		0	12	54.6	45.5	112.1	12	4	128.1	141	
Medium Parking Demand Propensity (Urban Settings)											
1.Units	80	0	12	42	26						
2.Rate		N/A	1.0/0.6/0.33	1.3/1.1/0.5	1.75/1.4/0.75		0.15	0.05		1.1/1.0	
3.Spaces		0	7.2	46.2	36.4	89.8	12	4	105.8	116	

S- Suburban U- Urban C - Core

## Base Parking Comparison

## 80 Unit Family Housing Comparison

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Unit Size	Citywide Parking Ratio <sup>1, 2</sup>	Number of Units	Citywide	Transit Overlay or Very Low Income	Parking Impact	Suburban Settings	Urban Settings
Studio	1.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 BR	1.50	12 (15%)	18	15	21	0	0
2 BR	2.00	42 (52.5%)	84	73.5	94.5	-	-
3 BR	2.25	26 (32.5%)	58.5	52	65	-	-
		Total Spaces	161	141	181	141	116

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 0.25 less for very low income, Transit Overlay, & tandem parking

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 0.25 additional in Parking Impact





- Land Development Code Amendments
- Review Process:
  - Technical Advisory Committee
  - Code monitoring Team
  - Community Planners Committee
  - E-Blast for public review and comment
  - Web posting
- Approval Process:
  - Planning Commission
  - City Council
  - California Coastal Commission



### **Questions and Answers**