Burlington Downtown & Residential Parking Initiatives



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Public Forum #1 November 19, 2014





Meeting Agenda

Welcome/Introductions

- Peter Keating, Chittenden County RPC
- Chapin Spencer, Burlington DPW

Downtown and Waterfront Parking

• Andy Hill, Desman Associates

Residential Parking

• Grace Wu, RSG

Break-out Stations for Public Comment/Questions





Who Are We?

A Multiple disciplinary team of planners, economists, engineers, academics and developers

- DESMAN Associates
 - Andy Hill Project Manager
 - Norman Goldman Principal in Charge
 - Eric Haggett Associate/Financial Specialist
 - David Taxman Planner/Analyst
- <u>Stantec</u>
 - Richard Bryant Project Manager
- <u>WZHA</u>
 - Sarah Woodworth- President/CEO
- UCLA School of Urban Planning
 - Dr. Donald Shoup Advisor
- <u>University of Vermont</u>
 - 40+ field data collectors



Why Are We Here?

- ① Define the challenges facing the City
 - Hoyle Tanner Associate's Condition Appraisal = \$9million in deferred maintenance at city garages.
- ② Support the City moving forward
 - Extend the PlanBTV Initative and formalize action steps
- ③ Improve the community's parking experience
 - Support ongoing work by the Burlington Business Association and the City of Burlington to serve the public
 - Support Resource System Group's Residential Parking study
- (4) Support sustainable initiatives
 - Collaborate with RSG's Transportation Demand Management study
 - Support and promote local transit and biking initiatives
- (5) Do all of this 'revenue neutral'
 - Preserve the City's fiscal health and the community's welfare
 - Cover \$400,000 per year in on-going garage maintenance costs

"We Have A Parking Problem"



Not enough spaces...



Poor access control...



Accessibility challenges...



Can't get to an open space...



"Didn't see the sign. Isn't blindness considered a handicap?"

Parking in the wrong places...



Project Approach

- (1) Assess current operations
- 2 Factor in future needs and growth
- **3** Help make the most of existing assets
- (4) Recommend immediate actions
- 5 Develop a long-range plan for management
- 6 Coordinate planning with Residential Parking and Transportation Demand Management studies
- 7 Present a plan which is politically, environmentally and fiscally sustainable



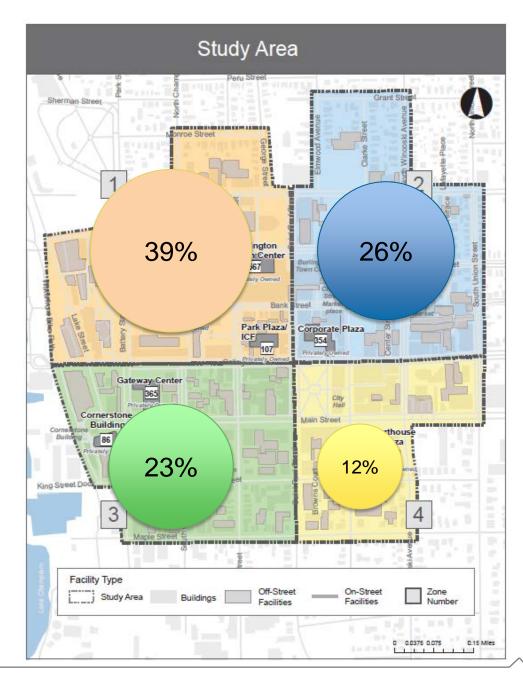
Agenda/Objectives

- 1 Talk about what we've seen
- 2 Briefly discuss potential actions/remedies
- 3 Identify additional issues and challenges
- 4 Increase our understanding of what <u>YOU</u> need



Study Area

- Bounded by Pearl, Union, Maple and Lake Streets
- o Includes four zones
- o 40 total blocks
- Includes office buildings, retail stores, restaurants, hotels, courthouses, City Hall, state and federal offices, and residences





Parking Inventory

• **Definitions**

- On-Street = curbside parking
- Public = <u>clearly</u> publically accessible
- Private = indicated as exclusive

○ 8,081 spaces in total

- 1,199 On-Street spaces
- 2,825 spaces in 13 Public facilities
- 4,057 spaces in 123 Private facilities

Private

50%



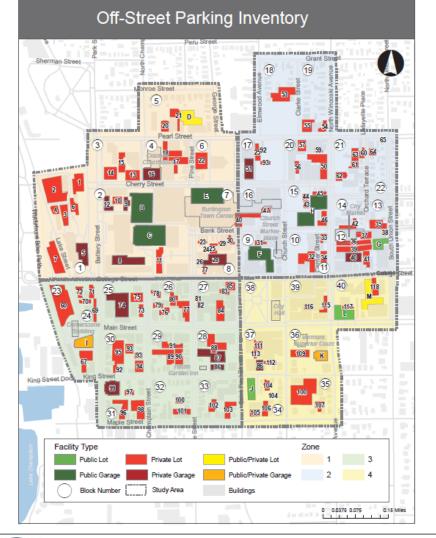
On-Street 15%

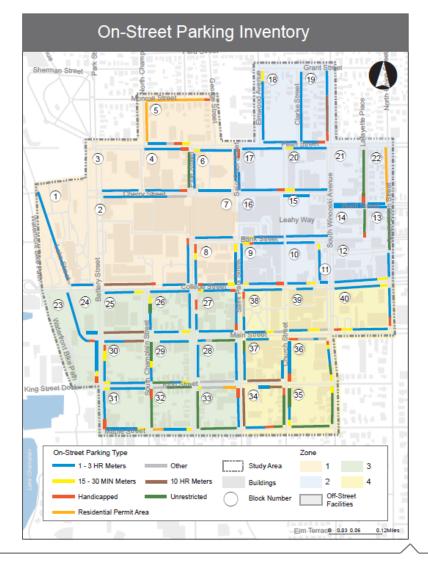
Public

35%



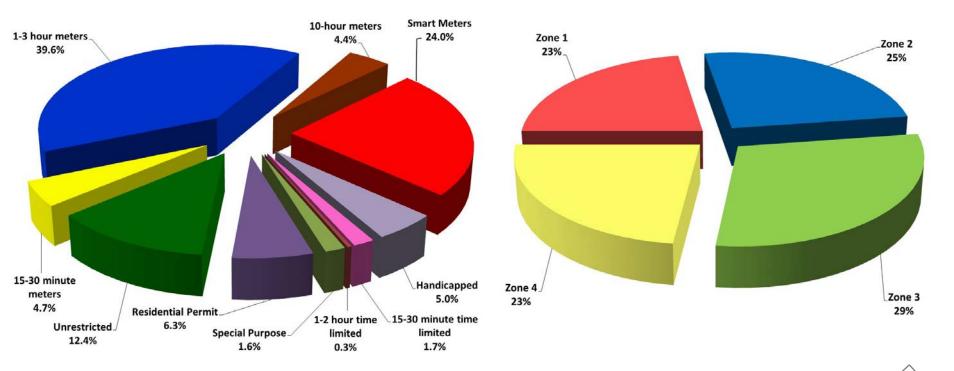
Parking Assets





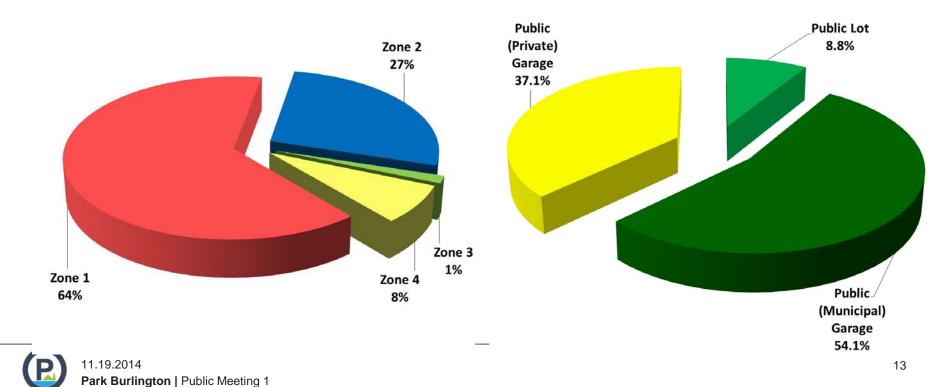
On-Street Assets

- o 1,199 spaces
- o 73% of spaces are metered
- o Fairly even distribution across zones



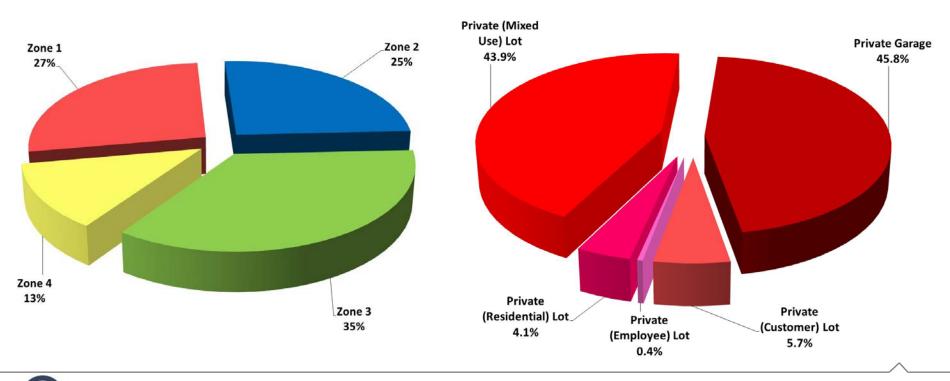
Public (Off-Street) Assets

- o 2,825 spaces
- Almost 2/3^{rds} are located in Zone 1 facilities
- City provides ~ 63% of total public capacity



Private (Off-Street) Assets

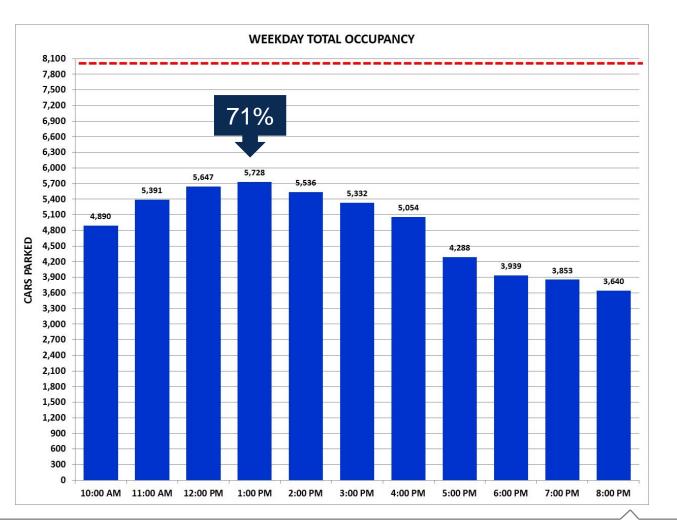
- o 4,057 spaces
- Largest concentration is in Zone 3
- Zone 2 public and private allocations are ~ balanced

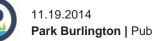


Weekday Observations

- Averaged 60% 0 spaces in use
- o Highest Use was at 1:00 PM
- o Use by Zone
 - Zone 1: 57 0
 - Zone 2: 73% 0
 - Zone 3: 52% 0
 - Zone 4: 57% 0

ZONE 2 - NE Corner of study area has 2x use of other zones

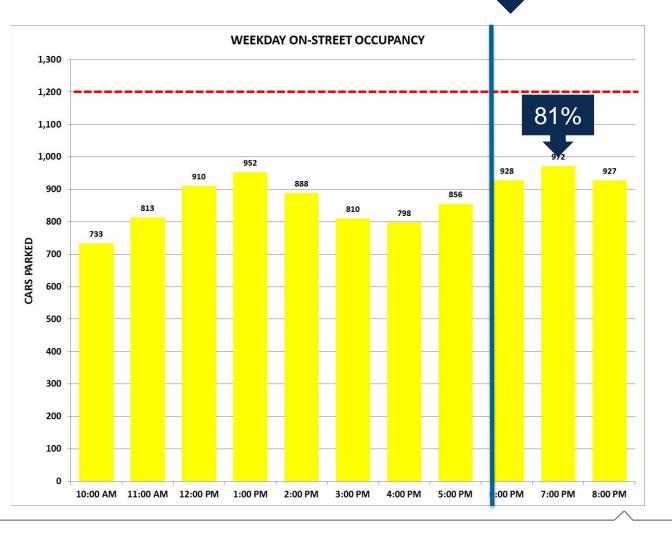


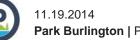


Weekdays: On-Street

Enforcement Ends

- Averaged 73% Ο Spaces in Use
- Highest Use was 0 at 7:00 PM (81%)
- Average use rates: Ο
 - Residential 0 permit spaces: 47%
 - Time limited 0 spaces: 68%
 - Metered spaces: Ο 66%
 - Unrestricted Ο spaces: 92%



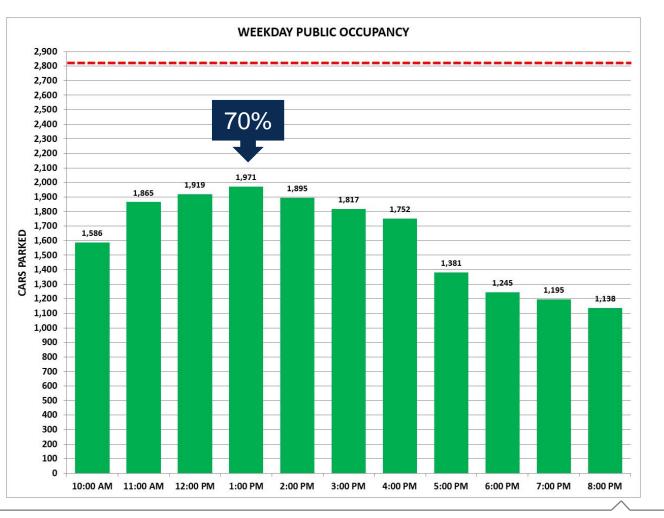


Weekdays: Public Off-Street Facilities

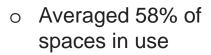
- Averaged 57% use for the day
- Highest use1:00 PM
- Public lots averaged 71% use & peaked at 82% (7:00 PM)

Marketplace peaked at 91%

Lakeview peaked at 62%



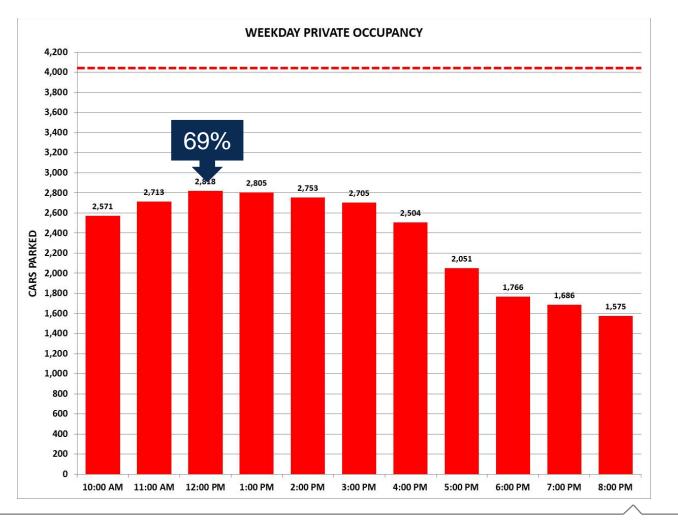
Weekdays: Private Off-Street Facilities



• Highest use at 12:00 PM

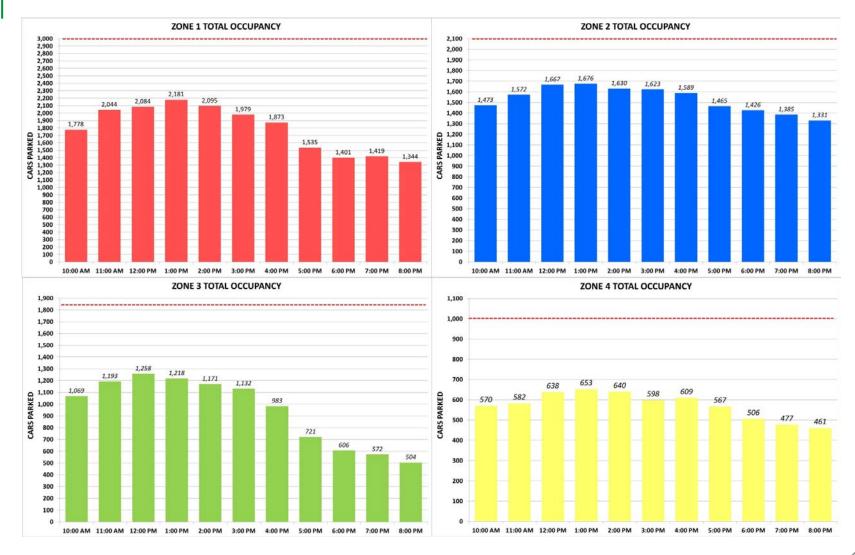
Garages used more than lots

Most users are downtown employees





Weekday Utilization by Zone





Weekend Observations

- Averaged 52% 0 use for the day
- Highest utilization Ο was at 2:00 PM

Zone 2 has highest use on weekends

68% v. 73% weekdays





Weekends: On-Street

Enforcement Ends

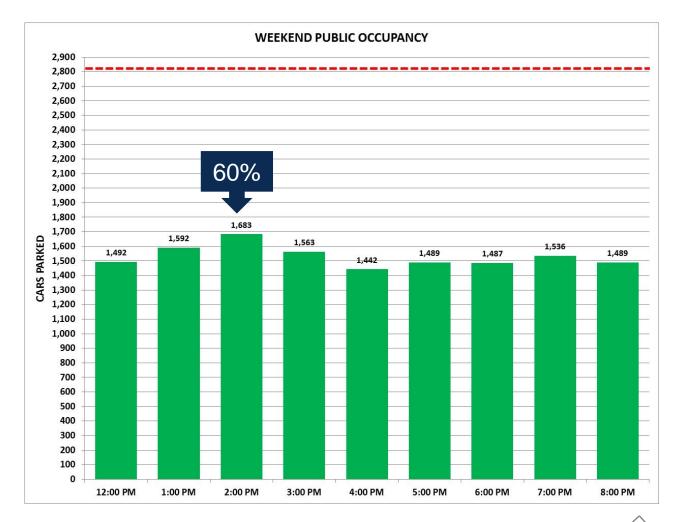
- Averaged 80% use
- Highest use at 7:00 PM
- Average utilization rates:
 - Time limited spaces: 80%
 [+12%]
 - Residential permit spaces: 58%
 [+11%]
 - Unrestricted spaces: 94%
 [+2%]
 - Metered spaces:
 82% [+16%]



Weekends: Public Off-Street Facilities

- Averaged 54% use for the day
- Highest use was 2:00 PM
- Public lots averaged 77%

Marketplace garage is almost always full on weekends, while others are 50% vacant



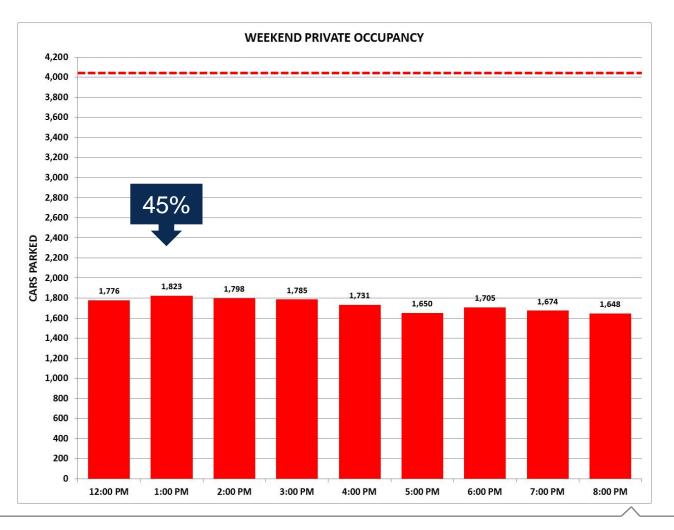


Weekends: Private Off-Street Facilities

- Averaged 43%
 use [-15%]
- Highest use 1:00
 PM [-24%]

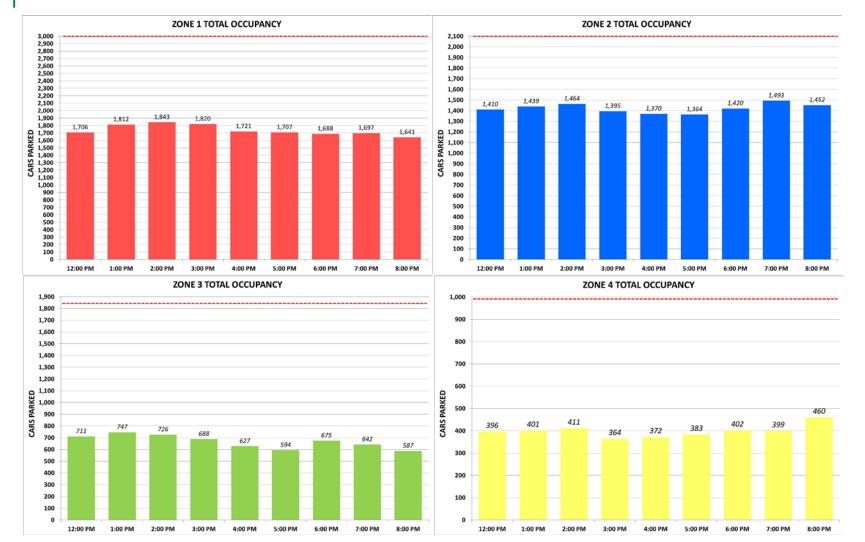
Garages down 14% from weekdays

775 empty spaces in mixed use lots





Weekend Utilization by Zone





Observation Conclusions

- 1. Office uses drive parking demand on weekdays, retail on weekends
- 2. Areas with complimentary land uses (hotel or residential & office) experienced a more balanced demand profile
- 3. Zone 2 is consistently subject to greatest localized demand
- 4. Pricing impacts asset utilization
- 5. Curbside parking and public lots are in highest demand
- 6. Public assets are unevenly utilized
- 7. Large amounts of private parking are going underutilized
- 8. Majority of motorists are practicing 'line of sight' wayfinding
- 9. Current enforcement efforts appear effective



Possible Solutions

CHALLENGES

- Balancing existing supply & demand
- Reducing demand for on-street spaces
- Improving use of underutilized assets
- Unlocking underused private reserves
- Reducing parking demand at peak periods
- Restoring the supporting fund
- Improving service delivery

REMEDIES

- Promoting complimentary mixeduse development
- Introducing differential pricing
- Improving wayfinding
- Creating a central parking & transportation resource
- Establishing differential pricing
- Establishing Shared Parking protocols
- Developing more effective
 management procedures/structures
- Promoting alternate transportation options



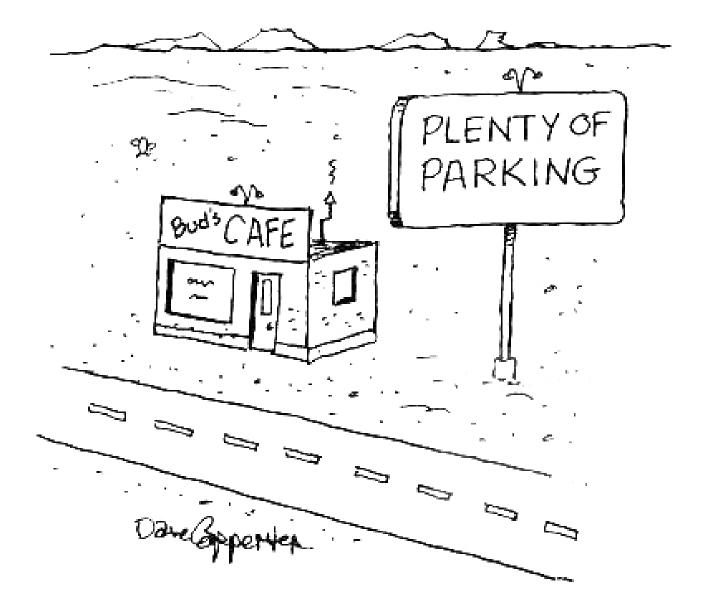
What Do We Need From You?

- Feedback
- Reactions
- Anecdotes
- Observations
- Complaints
- Requests
- Desires
- Deal breakers





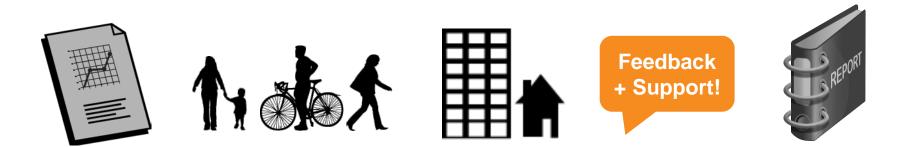
Residential Parking



Burlington Residential Parking Study

Goal:

Identify an optimal parking management strategy that best utilizes the limited parking and land resources.





Residential Parking Study Project Schedule

We are here

2014 2015 Apr-Task Oct-Dec-Feb-Aug-Sept Nov Jan Mar May **Project Kickoff** Data Collection & Analysis Public Meeting #1 **Draft Recommendations** Public Meeting #2 Final Recommendations + Report

Public online feedback



Residential Parking Agenda Tonight

- 1. Burlington Residential Parking Program
- 2. 3 Sample Areas + What We've Learned So Far
- 3. The Price of Residential Parking
- 4. Tonight's Stations
 - More detail on Burlington Residential Parking
 - Examples from other cities

Learn more and tell us what you think!



Reasons for a Residential Parking Program

To balance between the desires of **residents** to park their cars near their homes

+

The **non-residents** who travel to the neighborhood to work, study, shop, or play.

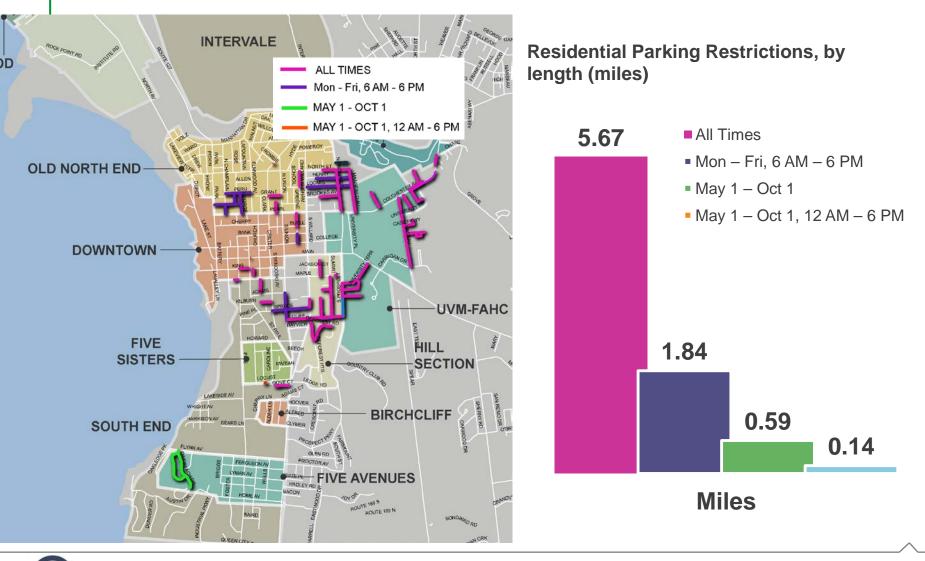


+ Non-Resident

(Students, Shoppers, Workers, Household Help, Baseball Player, etc.)



Current Residential Parking Restricted Areas





Burlington Residential Permits



x 2 per dwelling unit*

1 year (Students) or 2 years (Renters/Homeowners)



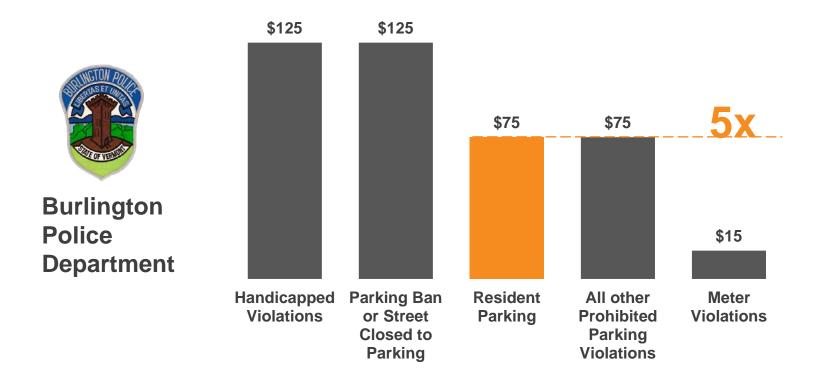
x 2 per dwelling unit*

1 year (Students) or 2 years (Renters/Homeowners)

*Burlington is unique for not charging for residential permits



Residential permits are enforced through fines





Sample Areas – What was considered

Areas that are heavily permitted or metered, and also areas that have few restrictions.

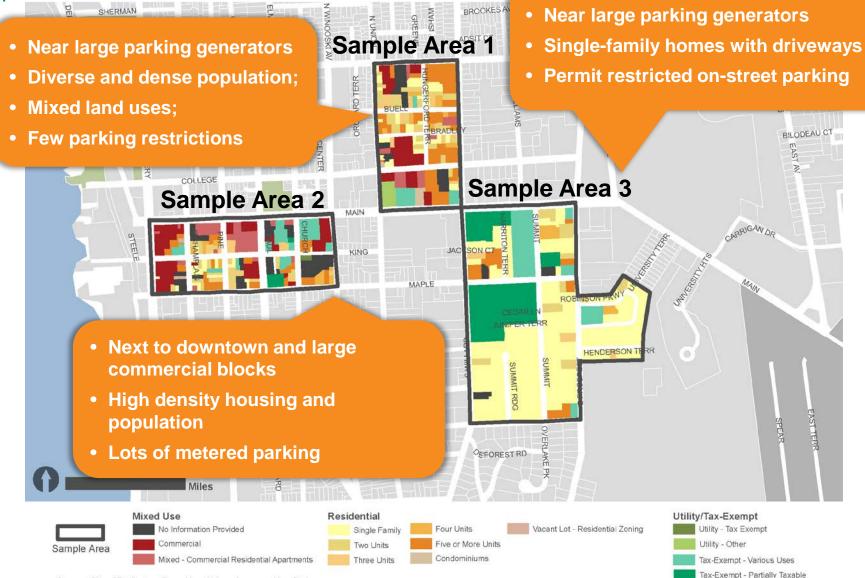
Areas that don't have a lot of off-street parking and areas that do.

Near large parking generators, like downtown and UVM.

Areas with varying population density.

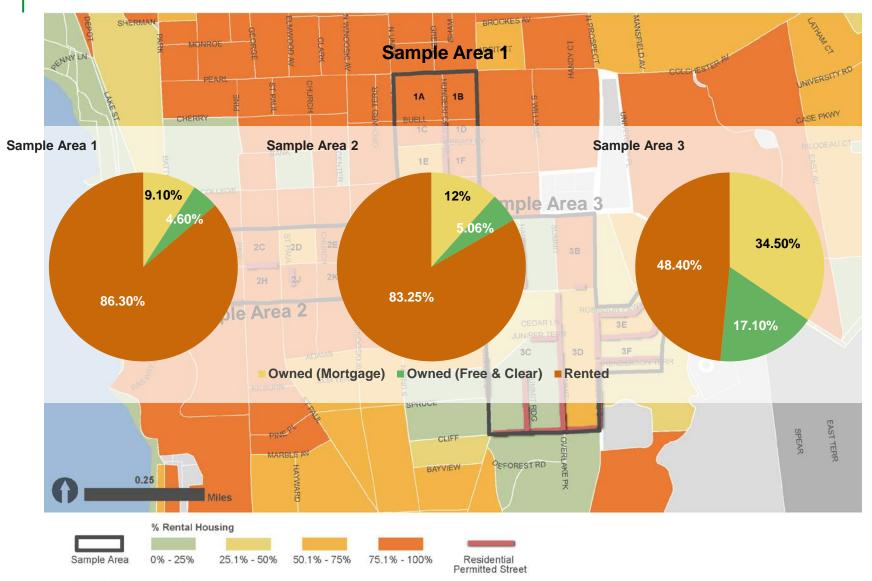
Areas that are mostly residential and areas that are mixed use.

Sample Areas: Land Use



Source: City of Burlington, Parcel Land Use - Assessor Use Code

Sample Areas: Housing Tenure

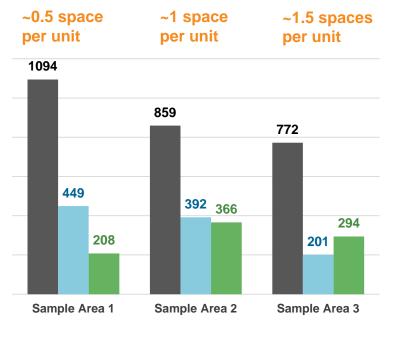


Source: 2010 Census, by block

Sample Areas: On-Street Parking Supply

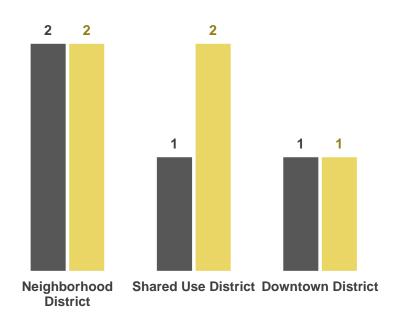
Population, Housing Units,

+ Total On-Street Spaces



■Population ■ Occupied Housing Units ■ Total On-Street Spaces

Current Minimum Parking Requirement



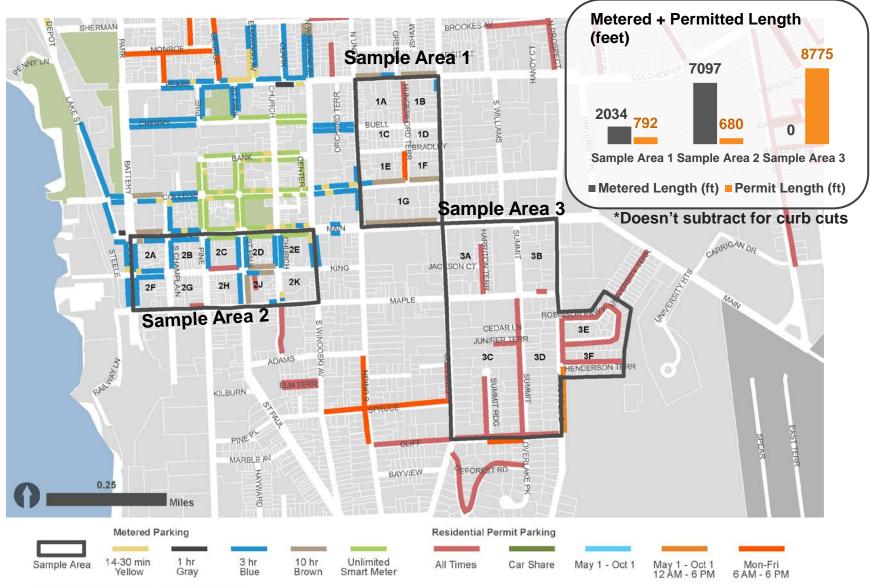
Multi-unit attached dwelling units, studio units or 1-bedroom dwelling unit.

- Single Family detached and Duplex
- City of Burlington Comprehensive Development Ordinance



²⁰¹⁰ Census Block Data + 9/25/14 parking inventory counts

Parking Restrictions: Metered + Permitted



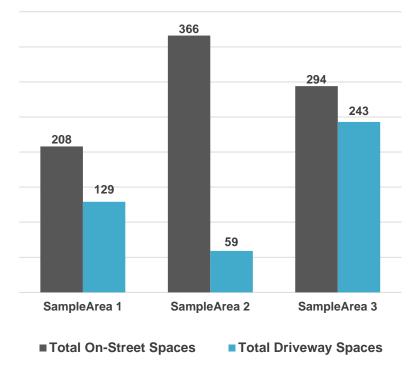
Source: City of Burlington Department of Public Works

Target Areas: Driveways and Curb-Cuts

Curb cuts + On-Street Parking



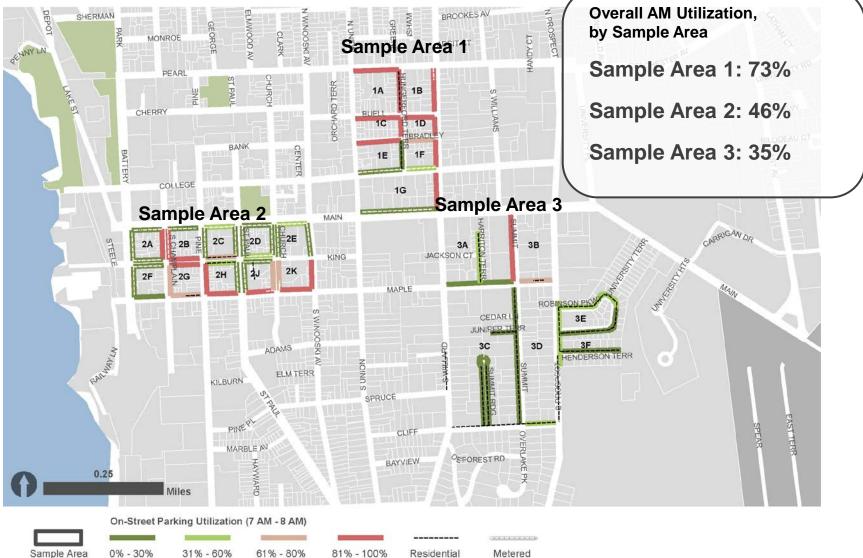
Total On-Street Parking + Estimated Driveway Spaces



September 25, 2014 Parking Inventory Counts



On-Street Parking: Before Work (Sept 25, 7AM to 8AM)



Permit Parking

Parking

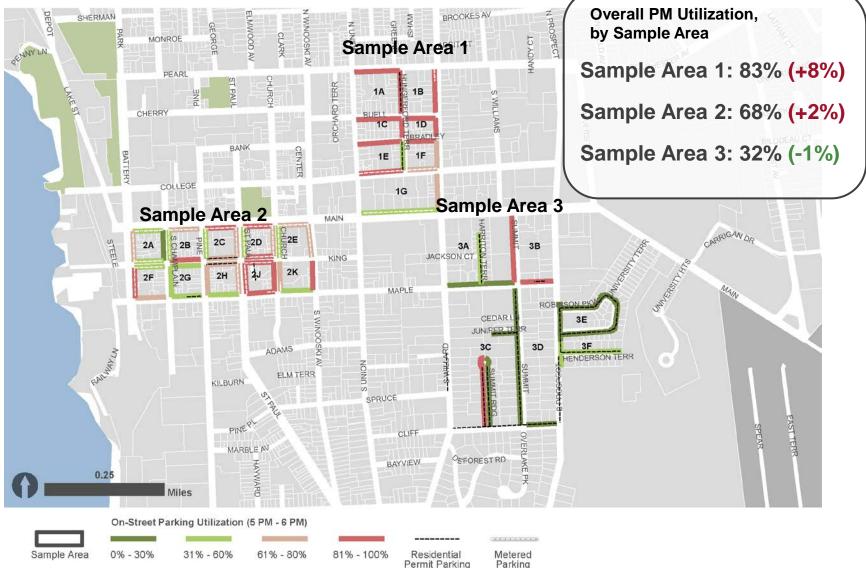
Source: Parking Inventory Count, Thursday September 25, 2014

On-Street Parking: Midday (Sept 25, 11AM to Noon)



Source: Parking Inventory Count, Thursday September 25, 2014

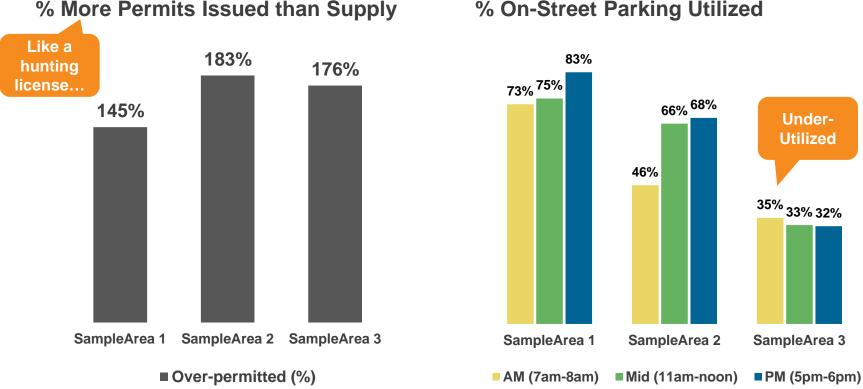
On-Street Parking: After Work (Sept 25, 5PM to 6PM)



Source: Parking Inventory Count, Thursday September 25, 2014

Supply vs. Permitted vs. Utilized

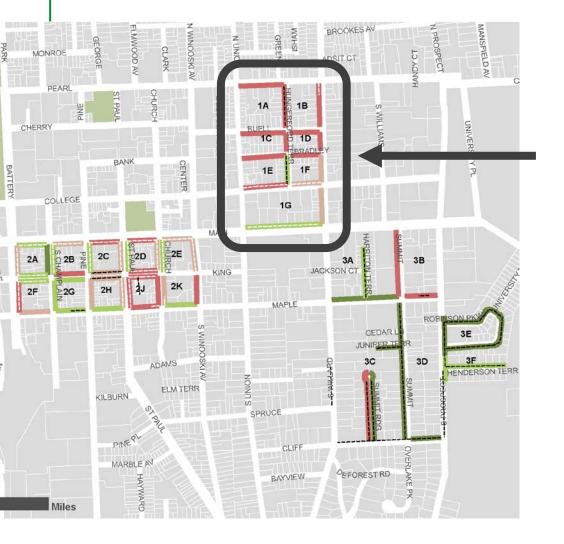
Like most cities, having a residential parking permit in Burlington does not guarantee an on-street parking space.



% On-Street Parking Utilized



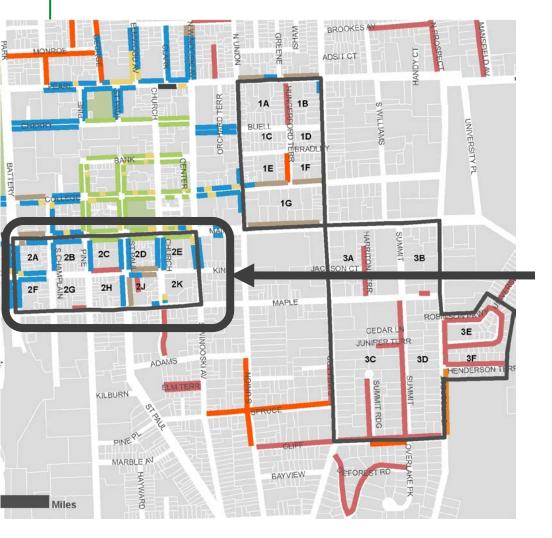
Residential Parking Findings: Sample Area 1



Over-utilized Parking

- Few parking restrictions + parking generators = high demand for on-street parking.
- **Student Renters** are not interested in a (lengthy) residential permit process
- Not commuting by car → more likely to park their car all-day for long periods.

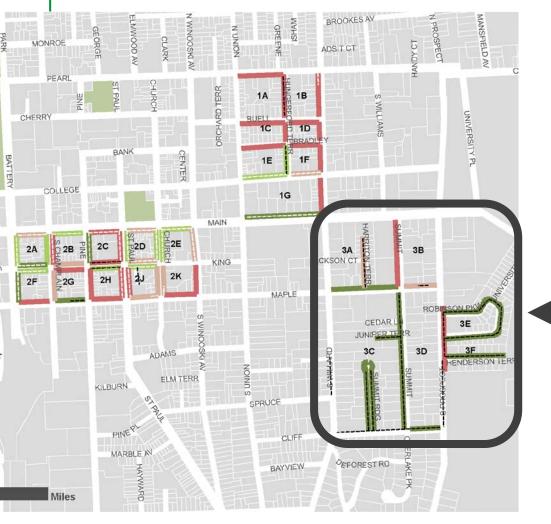
Residential Parking Findings: Sample Area 2



Meters + Mixed Demand

- **Meters** help create turnover and limit overall occupancy.
- On commercial blocks: Preference to park directly in front of destinations
- On residential blocks: Few or no parking restrictions → higher demand

Residential Parking Findings: Sample Area 3



Under-utilized Parking

- Enforcement + Off-street parking availability = **plenty of curbside availability.**
- A high number of residential parking violations suggests a real desire for nonresident parking

The price of residential parking



The residential parking permit program is not free.

- Program administration + Materials
- Resident time to obtain a parking permit.
- Customers are prohibited from parking nearby.



The physical space of an on-street parking spot is not "free".

- It needs to be maintained cleaned, plowed, repaired.
- The land can be used for other purposes



Charging non-residents has benefits.

- Helps create turnover
- Allows non-residents to park when there is low residential demand.
- Can help raise funds for neighborhood maintenance and improvements

*Burlington is unique for not charging for residential permits





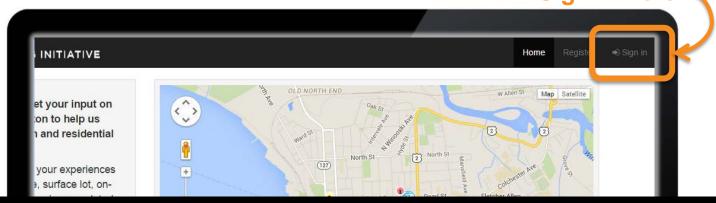
Public Feedback





Share your thoughts online! (11/19 to 12/14)





http://btvparking.maptool.rsginc.com



www.parkburlington.com

