

Transit-Oriented Development Parking Study

TexITE Webinar | May 21, 2020 Travis Liska, Senior Transportation Planner

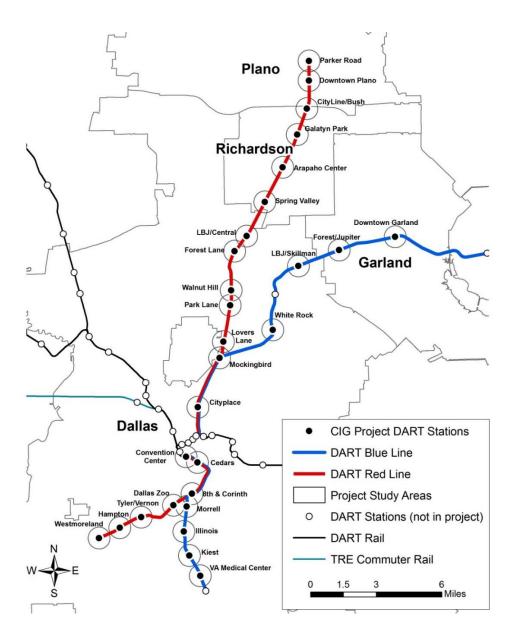


TOD Planning Pilot

Federal Transit Administration Grant to NCTCOG in 2016 - \$1.75 million

Partnership: NCTCOG, DART, Dallas, Richardson, Plano, Garland

- 1. First/last pedestrian mile
- 2. Parking
- 3. Survey TOD residents, businesses, employees
- Goal: Increase TOD and ridership in corridors





Parking Challenges to TOD

Subsidizes driving, reducing the economic incentive to use other modes or carpool (parking is free, but DART day pass = \$6)

Increases the cost of development (\$17K - \$40K per space)

Expands geometry to often unwalkable scale

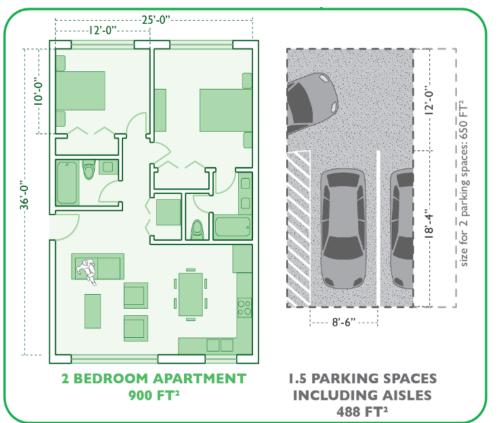


Image source: Graphing Parking - https://graphingparking.com/



TOD Parking Study

Downtown Plano Station

Station

Study Station

DART Red Line

DART Blue Line Other DART & TRE Lines

Study Development

Municipal Boundary

CityLine / Bush Station CityLine Towers 1, 2, & 3

Spring Valley Station Brick Row LBJ/Central Station LBJ Station Apartments

Walnut Hill Station Rambler Park Walnut Glen

Modena

DALLAS

3636 McKinney Ave

3700 McKinney Ave

Cityplace/Uptown Station

5 Mockingbird O ABC ABC ABC ABC

The Parc

White Rock Station

VA Medical Center Station Lancaster Urban Village

Downtown Garland Station 5th St. Crossing Phase T 5th St. Crossing Phase 2

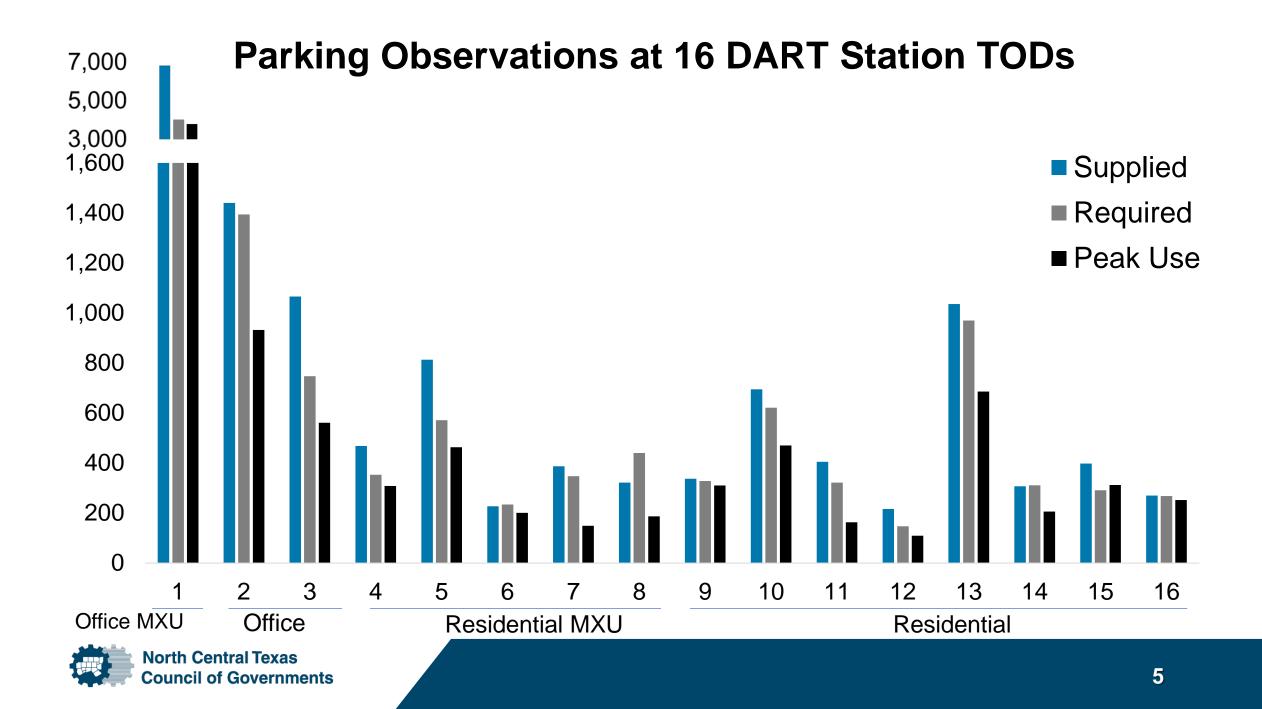
Goal – local data for TODappropriate parking policies

GLEARANCE REAL

72 hours continuous data collection at each of 16 privately owned sites

All sites within walking distance of DART Stations





Excess Capacity

13 of 16 sites never peaked above 80% utilization.

Excess parking capacity in these 13 sites totaled over 4,500 spaces

PARKING UTILIZATION		
0%	80%	100%



Development Types



Sites built in the 1980's – pre-dating DART – automobile oriented but with sidewalks connecting to station Office and retail all within walking distance promote an environment where one can "park once" all day Parking is predominantly exclusive for residents and their guests Parking facilities are shared with other uses, even if some residential spaces are exclusive/separate



Summary Statistics

Land Use Category	Number of Sites	Average Weekday Peak Parking Use	Range of Facility Peak Parking Times	Observed Peak Parking Demand
Office-Dominant	2	59%	Weekdays, 10:15 to 11:00 AM	1.93 per 1K SF
Office-Mixed	1	56%	Weekdays, 1:00 PM	3.13 per 1K SF
Residential- Dominant	8	70%	All Days, 2:30 – 5:45 AM	1.03 per Dwelling Unit
Residential-Mixed	5	61%	Weekdays, 9:40 AM – 7:00 PM Saturdays, 1:00 PM	1.25 per Dwelling Unit



Workforce Housing

Cost: garage spaces (\$17k to \$40k per space) – 4,500 vacant spaces total value at least \$80 million

Transit riders: Majority in region have a HH income under \$50k (2014 regional transit survey)

Finding: Two workforce housing TODs in this study, peak parking use:

- Lancaster Urban Village (40%)
- The Belleview (50%)

Less parking demand than other multifamily housing





Public Private Coordination

Minimum city requirements were exceeded by developers at most sites

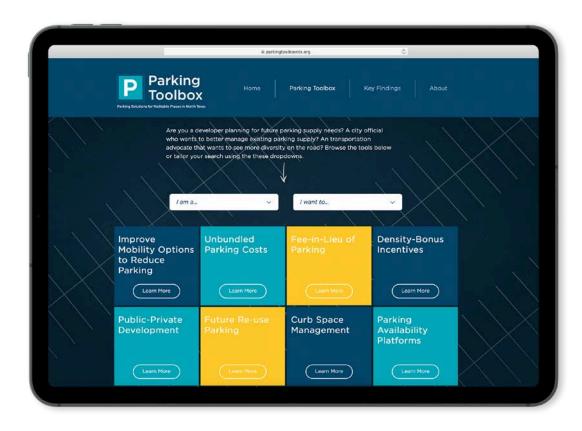
Influence of commercial real estate private sector is important to parking supply

Communication beyond/ with developers to educate brokers and lenders is needed





Report and Recommendations



www.parkingtoolboxNTX.org

15 strategies/policies toolbox

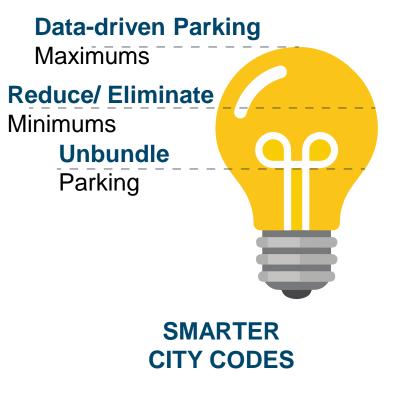
Final report/data summary



Parking Toolbox



EFFICIENCY Shared / public parking





TECHNOLOGY Availability web/ app platforms



Contact

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