

LAND USE POLICIES AND PARQUÍMETROS

Planning for parking in Mexico City and Los Angeles



Doreen Zhao May 12, 2014

INTELLIGENT PARKING MANAGEMENT

Land use policiesPricing

LAND USE POLICIES

MINIMUM PARKING REQUIREMENTS

- Provide enough spaces everywhere for people to park their cars
- Harmful impacts
 - Contribute to sprawl
 - Limit development
 - Increase rent
 - Encourage driving

MPRS IN DF AND LA

Examples of Minimum Parking Requirements

	Mexico	o City	Los Angeles			
	up to 65m ²	1 space	<3 rooms	1 space		
Housing	65-120m ²	1.5 spaces	3 rooms	1.5 spaces		
	120-250m ²	2.5 spaces	>3 rooms	2 spaces		
Commercial	1 space p	er 430 ft ²	1 space per 250 ft ²			
Office	1 space p	er 322 ft ²	1 space p	per 400 ft ²		

MPR REDUCTIONS IN DF

SEDUVI proposed MPR reductions for office and commercial developments in certain zones/corridors for a fee

MPR REDUCTIONS IN DF

Reductions in Parking Requirements by Zone

Zone/Corridor	Base	CETRAM (Modal transfer station)	Tren suburbano (commuter rail)	STC Metro	Metrobus (BRT)	Eco-buses	Ecobici	Total
Historic areas	100%							100%
Paseo de la Reforma	20%			30%		5%	2%	57%
Insurgentes	20%	-	30%		10%	-	2%	62%
Vallejo - Cuauhtemoc	20%				10%			30%

CALIFORNIA'S AB904

Reform MPR in transit-intensive areas

- 1 space per dwelling unit
- 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of commercial space
- Transit-intensive districts: areas within a quarter-mile of transit lines that run every 15 minutes or better.

Opponents said it took away local control

LA'S PIECEMEAL APPROACH

- Adaptive Reuse Ordinance 1999
 - Redevelopment of historic buildings without building additional parking
- Zoning Parking Credit Pilots
 - Atwater Village
 - Eagle Rock

WHAT'S NEXT FOR BOTH CITIES?

In DF, SEDUVI currently attempting to create parking maximums

- Linked to affordable housing
- In LA, Modified Parking Districts approved in 2012
 - •7 options for parking requirement modifications



ECOPARQ

Started in 2007

- Operated by Bicentenario Parking Operator (OEB)
- Visitors to the area must use pay stations
- Residents in the area without a garage can get a residential permit



SUCCESS STORY IN POLANCO

- Before program: 130% occupancy rate
- One year after:
 - Peak demand occupancy fell to 80%
 - Cruising time dropped from 13 to 3 minutes
 - Reduced congestion
 - Over \$13 million local return



REVENUE RETURN!!

- Each month, part of the revenue goes to the Public Space Authority for neighborhood reinvestment
- Ex: Condesa is receiving about \$150,000 per month
- 30% of the revenue is returned

BUT 70% OF REVENUE NOT RETURNED

- OEB is a brand new parking management company that won the contract
 - 20% goes Secretariat of Public Safety for enforcement
- Criticism that the government is somehow profiting from the arrangement

INTERVIEWS IN COYOACÁN



Reduce cruising time from 14 to 4 minutes
Reduce congestion, wasted time, and emissions



Bad for business, people will stop coming
Parking garage is better

Historic area
30% return too low
Not enough spaces for residents



Franelero for 25 years
Parking meters are bad for everyone



LA EXPRESS PARK

- Performance-based pricing program
 - Based on observed occupancy
 - Changes throughout the day to match demand
- Goal is to have 70-90% occupancy on each block



SUCCESSES OF EXPRESS PARK

- Average rates have decreased by
 - **11% throughout the area**
- Signs of reduced congestion
- Occupancy targets have been reached on all blocks
- Slight increase in revenue
- Currently expanding to Westwood Village



BUT LOW AWARENESS OF EXPRESS PARK



...but only 25% percent had heard of Express Park

CONCLUSIONS

- MPR reform is impossible very difficult.
 - Perhaps incremental change is best
- Don't get trapped in a planning bubble
 - Disconnect between planners and the people
- Revenue return is important, and so is transparency
- Los Angeles should lead as an example...
 - ...but don't forget to look abroad

RESOURCES

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