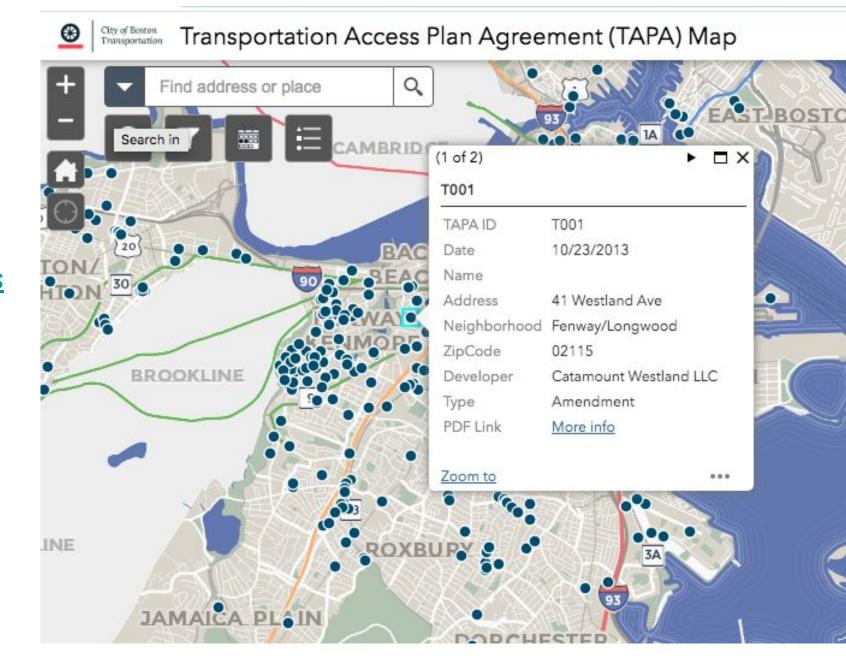


BTD'S TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

www.boston.gov/departments
/transportation/transportati
on-development-review

- One Stop Shop
- Guidelines
- Resources





TRANSIT-RICH AREAS EXPECT A SURGE OF DRIVERS POST-PANDEMIC

In a recent survey we conducted with ABC of mostly Downtown, Seaport, and LMA employees, more commuters indicated they plan to drive post-pandemic than before.

boston.gov/commute-survey

A lot of Boston commuters expect to start driving after the pandemic, survey says

A return to normal could also mean the return of Boston's grueling traffic congestion.

By Adam Vaccaro Globe Staff, Updated November 26, 2020, 6:55 p.m.





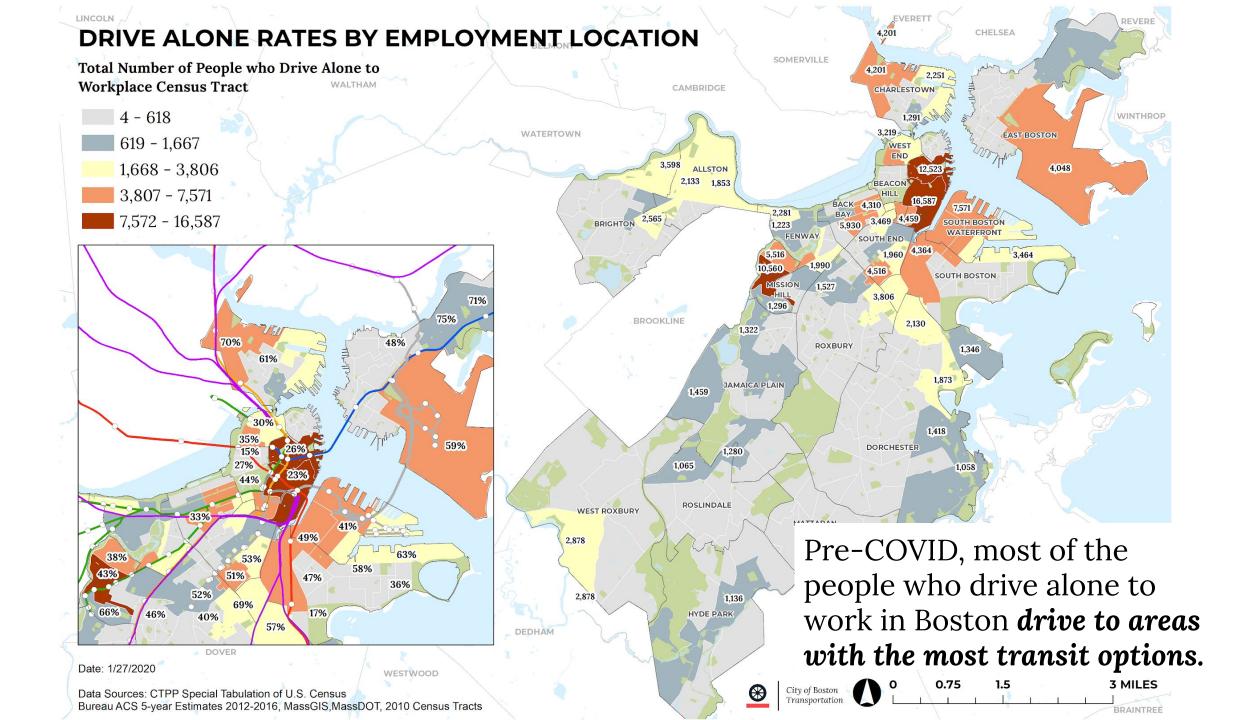






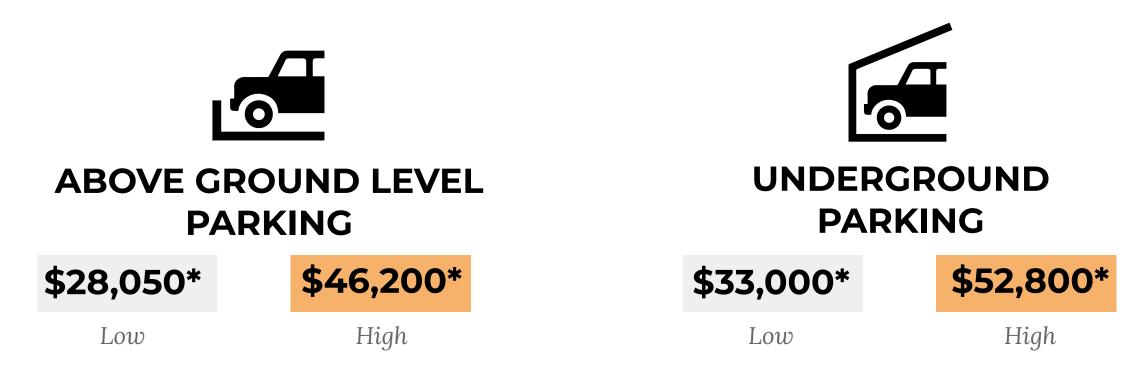






PARKING IS EXPENSIVE

A single underground parking space in Boston costs more than the most expensive financial incentive program



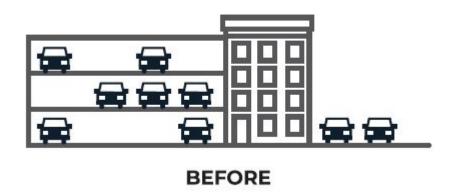
According to the BPDA, the rule of thumb for underground parking is upwards of \$\frac{\\$100,000}{per parking space}

^{*}The average above ground parking space, including the access aisles, occupies about 330 square feet. Source: First Quarter 2020: Quarterly Construction Cost Report." (2020). Rider Levett Bucknall. https://www.rlb.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Q1-2020-QCR.pdf

PARKING COSTS PASSED DOWN TO TENANTS

By reducing parking in areas **that don't need extra parking**, development cost is reduced

THE COST OF GARAGE PARKING TO RENTERS IS APPROXIMATELY \$1,700 PER YEAR, OR AN ADDITIONAL 17% OF A HOUSING UNIT'S RENT*



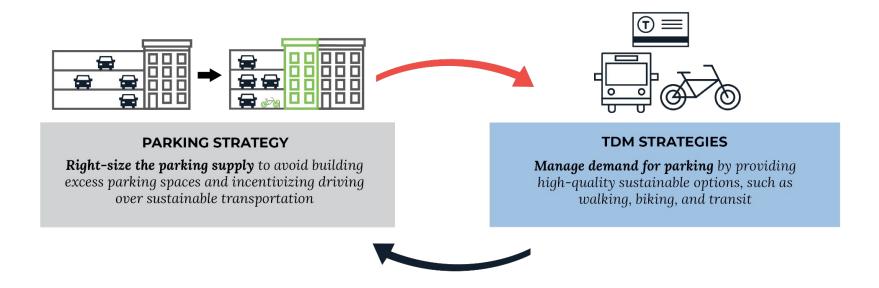


Gabbe, C. J. & Pierce, G.. (2016). "Hidden Costs and Deadweight Losses: Bundled Parking and Residential Rents in the Metropolitan United States."

WHY HAVE MAXIMUM PARKING RATIOS?

LESS PARKING MEANS LESS CARS, LESS CONGESTION, LESS EMISSIONS + TDM STRATEGIES

MORE AFFORDABLE HOUSING & PARKS



MAXIMUM PARKING RATIOS

Which development projects should have the lowest maximum parking ratios?

NEW LARGE DEVELOPMENTS LOCATED IN WALKABLE, TRANSIT-RICH AREAS SHOULD BUILD LESS PARKING.



EACH PARCEL IN THE CITY IS GIVEN A SCORE BASED ON THESE RESEARCH-BASED CRITERIA



NO. OF JOBS ACCESSIBLE BY TRANSIT IN 30 MIN



WALKSCORE



PROXIMITY TO GROCERY STORES



PROXIMITY TO RAPID TRANSIT



PROXIMITY TO MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION

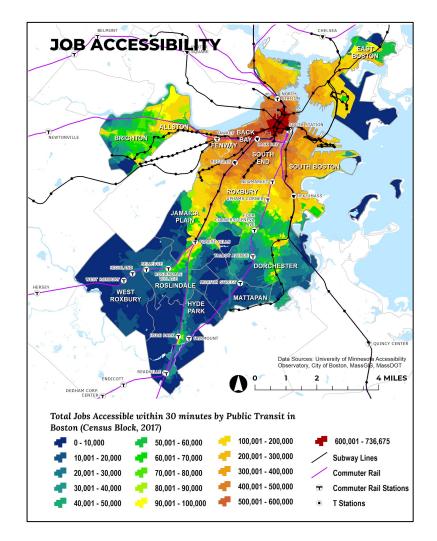
Key Bus Routes, Commuter Rail, Ferry, Bikeshare station, Carshare station

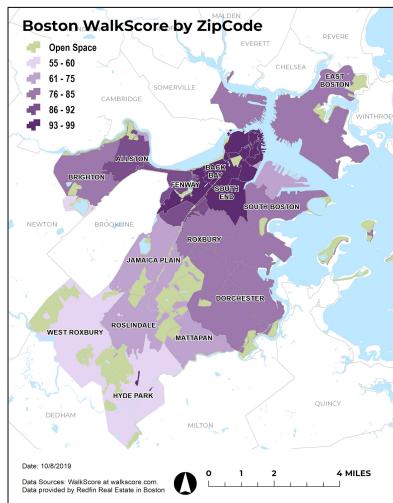


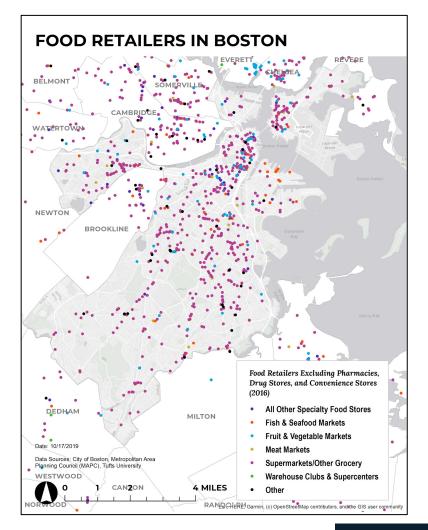
RESTRICTED PARKING ZONES



CRITERIA

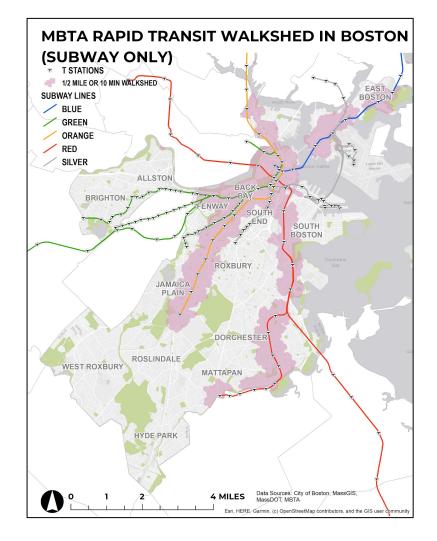


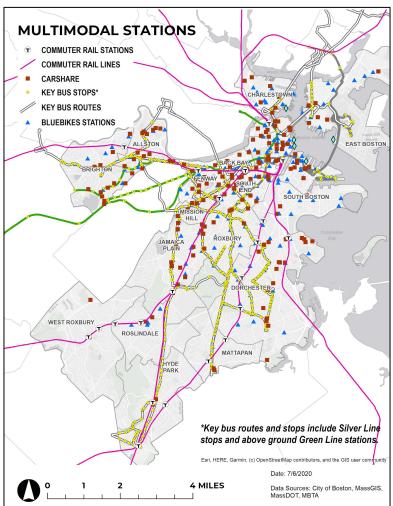


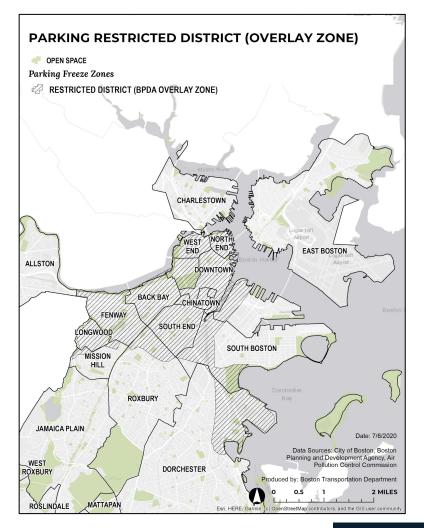




CRITERIA







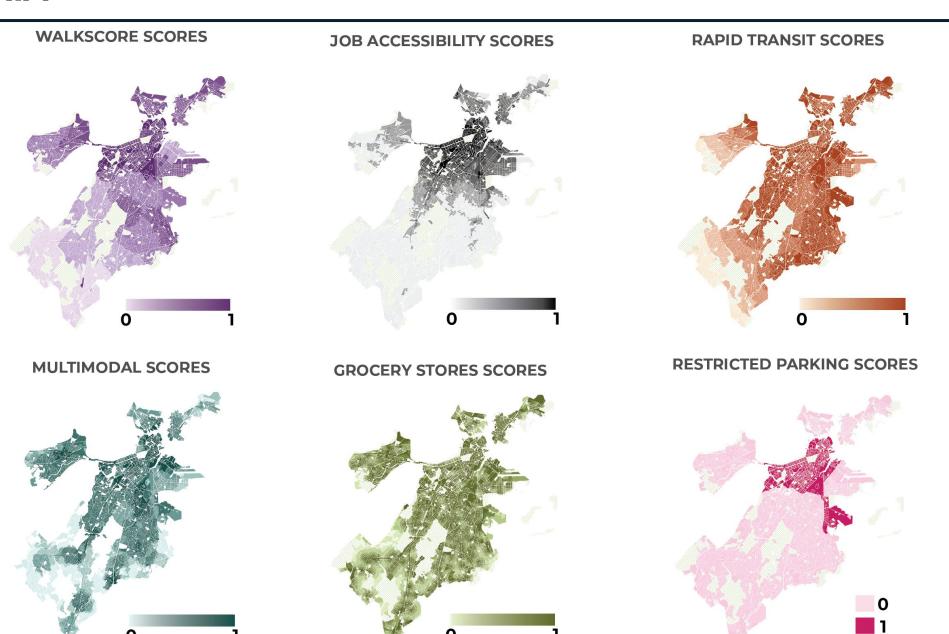


THE ANALYSIS

WEIGHT	CRITERIA		
10	WALK SCORE		
7	JOBS ACCESSIBLE BY TRANSIT IN 30 MIN		
10	1/2 MILE FROM SUBWAY		
5	PROXIMITY TO GROCERY STORES		
3	WITHIN RESTRICTED PARKING (BINARY)		
8	MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION		
	BINARY ANALYSIS: IF PARCEL IS WITHIN WALKSHED = 1, IF NOT = 0 • KEY BUS ROUTES: 10 • COMMUTER RAIL & FERRY: 10 • BIKE SHARE: 8 • CAR SHARE: 7		



CRITERIA



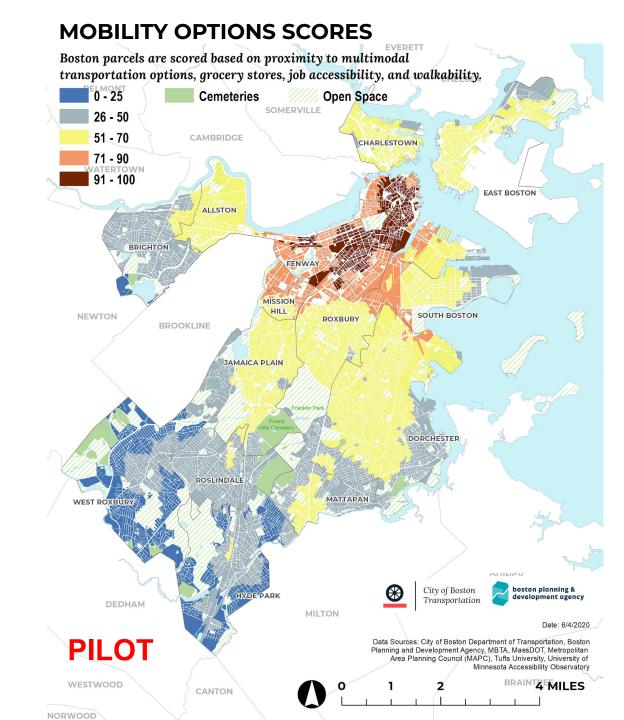


The higher the score, the lower the maximum parking ratios

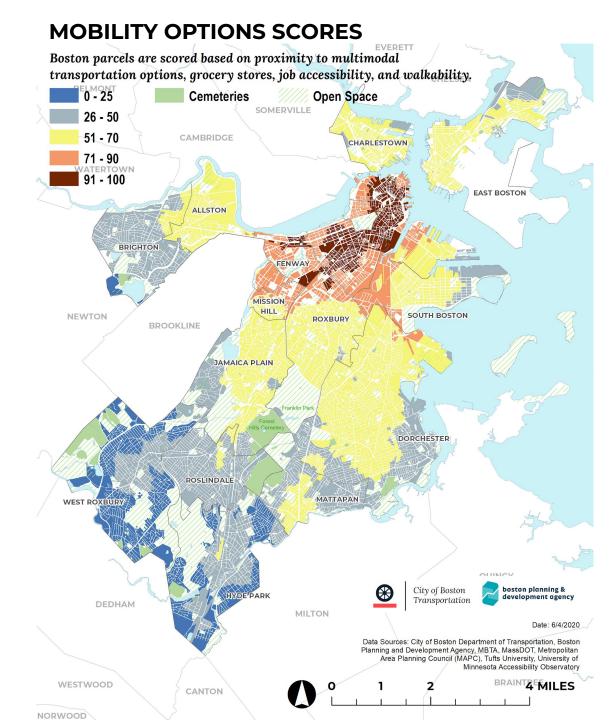
The lower the score the higher the maximum parking ratios

Simply, more transit options means less parking.

And less transit options means more parking is allowed.



LAND USE	TOTAL SCORE	MAX PARKING RATIO FOR DEVELOPMENTS 50,000 SQ FT AND LARGER			
RESIDENTIAL (PER UNIT)		Rental	Condos		
	91-100	0 - 0.35	0 - 0.50		
	71-90	0 - 0.50	0 - 0.75		
	51-70	0 - 0.75	0 - 1.0		
	26-50	0 - 1.0	0 - 1.0		
	0-25	0 - 1.0	0 - 1.25		
HOTEL (PER UNIT)	Any	0 - 0.20			
		Retail < 5,000 sq ft	Retail > 5,000 sq ft		
RETAIL (PER 1,000 SF)	91-100	0 - 0.25	0 - 0.50		
	71-90	0 - 0.30	0 - 0.60		
	51-70	0 - 0.40	0 - 0.80		
	26-50	0 - 0.50	0 - 1.0		
	0-25	0 - 0.75	0 - 1.0		
	91-100	0 - 0.30			
OFFICE / DDIV/ATE LAD	71-90	0 - 0.60			
OFFICE / PRIVATE LAB (PER 1,000 SF)	51-70	0 - 0.80			
, ,	26-50	0 - 1.0			
	0-25		0 - 1.25		
		Medical Clinics	Research and Development / Laboratories	Universities & Colleges	
INSTITUTIONAL (PER	91-100	0 - 0.5	0 - 0.20	0 - 0.20	
1,000 SF)	71-90	0 - 0.70	0 - 0.40	0 - 0.40	
	51-70	0 - 0.80	0 - 0.60	0 - 0.60	
	26-50	0 - 1.0	0 - 0.80	0 - 0.80	
	0-25	0 - 1.25	0 - 1.0	0 - 1.0	
	91-100	0 - 0.20			
INDUSTRIAL/	71-90	0 - 0.35			
MANUFACTURING (PER 2,500 SF)	51-70	0 - 0.55			
	26-50	0 - 0.75			
	0-25	0 - 1.25			



NOTES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RATIOS

- New maximum parking ratios apply only to **Article 80 Projects**, or developments that are 50,000 sq ft or larger
 - Parking Ratio Map is dynamic scores change as transit and mobility services, grocery stores, and WalkScores change
 - Only net new parking spaces count towards the ratios
 - Released with the <u>Transportation Demand Management Point System</u> to help developers choose the right incentives



What is TDM?

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) is the flip side of infrastructure. It focuses on incentivizing people to use transit, ridesharing, walking, biking, and carpooling rather than drive alone.



WHAT TDM IS

- Changing Behavior
- Financial Incentives Provided By Property Owners / Employers
- Charging For Parking / Limiting Parking
- Unbundling Cost Of Parking From Rent Or Lease
- Active Marketing



WHAT TDM IS NOT....

- Infrastructure or Capital Project
- **Bus Priority Lane**
- Bike Lane

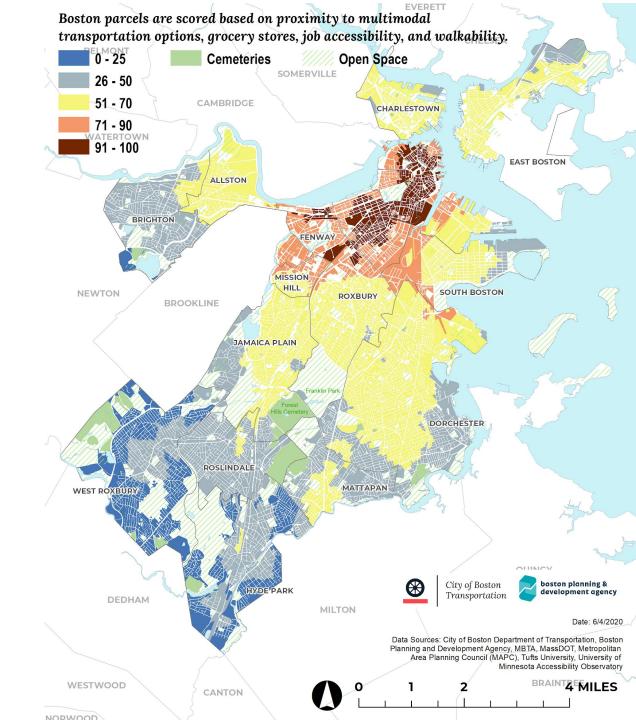


POINTS DEVELOPER NEEDS TO REACH

TDM POINT SYSTEM

Target points are based on **Mobility Scores**

MOBILITY SCORE	TARGET POINTS	
0-25	70	
26-50	70	
51-70	80	
71-90	90	
90-100	100	



HOW DEVELOPERS REACH TARGET POINTS

BASELINE

Baseline strategies are required for all Article 80 development projects subject to a TAPA, unless achievement of a particular measure is not possible. Points assigned to baseline measures can be applied to the overall point target for a project.

IMPACT

Developers must select **at least one of three** impact strategies. Impact strategies have the highest impact on achieving mode shift and reducing drive alone behavior. The three impact strategies are:

- Transit (MBTA) subsidies
- Parking reduction
- Parking pricing

ELECTIVE

After selecting baseline strategies and at least one impact strategy, developers may select as many strategies as needed to achieve the total target TDM points. At least one elective strategy each must be bicycle-related and single occupancy vehicle reduction-related, unless the selected impact strategy satisfies this requirement.

	Strategy Type	Strategy	Points towards TDM Target
BASELINE	Programming	TMA Membership*	
	Programming	On-Site TDM Coordinator*	
	Programming	Marketing*	5
	Programming	Annual Events*	
SEL	Programming	Real-Time Transit Information*	
BA	Programming	Emergency Ride Home*†	
- X	Transit	Participation in MBTA Perq Program*	15
	Vehicle	Unbundled, Market-Rate Parking*	15
	Bicycle	Bicycle Parking/Bike Share Provision*	5
C	Transit	Transit Subsidy	15 - 35
IMPACT	Vehicle	Parking Reduction	15 - 30
Σ	Vehicle	Parking Pricing	5 - 30
	Bicycle	Bike Share Membership Subsidy	5-8
	Bicycle	E-Bike/E-Cargo Bike Program	5
	Bicycle	Additional Bike Parking Spaces	2-5
	Bicycle	Multimodal Transportation Subsidy	10
ш	Vehicle	Parking Cashout [†]	10
≩	Vehicle	Carpool Program w/ Preferential Spaces	5-10
ELECTIVE	Vehicle	Car Share Membership/Subsidy	2-4
□□	Vehicle	Car Share Parking	3-6
	Transit	Shuttle Service	5-10
	Transit	Bus Stop Improvements	2-4
	Development	Mixed-Use Development	5-20
	Development	Bundled Transportation Options (GoHubs!)	4

THANK YOU

For more info please visit: boston.gov/max-parking-ratios boston.gov/tdm-point-system

