## California Climate Change Policies

Donald Shoup

# Some background for thinking about American transportation policies

American motor vehicles consume one-eighth of the world's total oil production.

We import 60% of this oil.

We pay for these imports with borrowed money.

U.S. has 18 percent more vehicles than licensed drivers.

American drivers park free at the end of 99% of their vehicle trips.

Anything that is unsustainable will eventually stop.

#### **Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006**

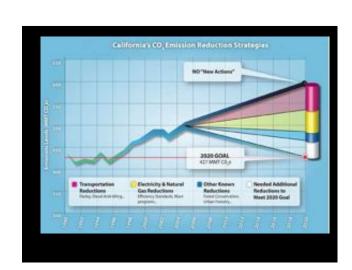
Reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020

Ensure reductions are "real, permanent, quantifiable, verifiable, and enforceable"

Climate Action Registry

Transportation accounts for 40 percent of California's GHG emissions

California's GHG emissions per capita about the same as in Germany or the Netherlands.



#### Three main transportation strategies

Increase vehicles' fuel efficiency: the national standard has been set at 15 km per liter in 2016

Reduce carbon content of fuels: the carbon content of fuels will be reduced by 10 percent by 2020

Reduce vehicle travel



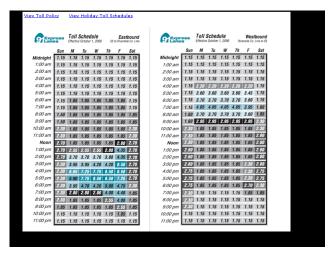
Eliminate 700,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions a year; Reduce the state's fuel consumption by 75 million gallons a year; Extend the average tire's useful life by 4,700 miles; Save the average Californian \$12 a year.

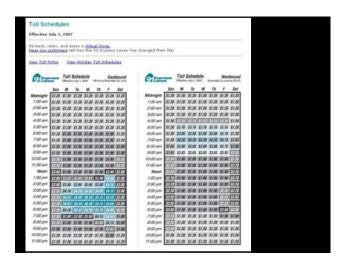
## Pay-as-you-drive insurance

- Pay-as-you-drive (PAYD) insurance converts some of the fixed cost of owning a car to a variable cost of driving it.
- Also called distance-based, per-mile, or cents-per-mile insurance.
- Premiums are directly related to annual mileage driven or the total time spent driving

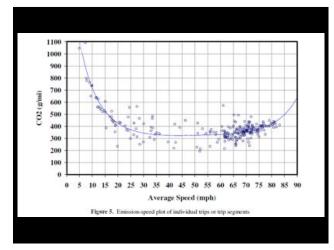
#### **Congestion Pricing**

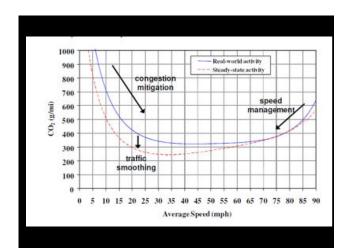
High Occupancy/Toll (HOT) Lanes Dynamic pricing in San Diego Finely-tuned schedule of congestion tolls in Orange County











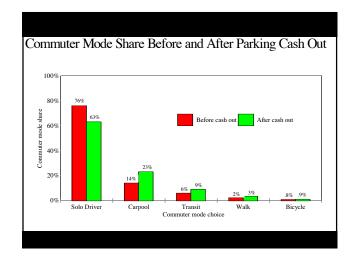
# California's Parking Cash-Out Law

Employers must offer commuters the cash equivalent to any parking subsidy offered Only for parking spaces the employer rents Only for firms with more than 50 employees

## Free parking has an opportunity cost

The foregone cash is a new price for taking the free parking, and this price increases the cost of solo driving.

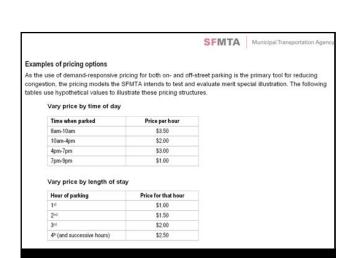
Some commuters cash out and begin to and ride public transit, carpool, walk, or bike to work.

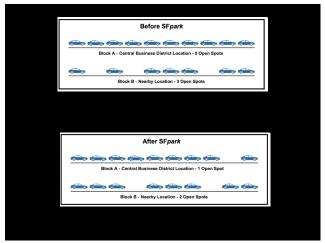




# Three Reforms in Parking Policy

- Charge the right price for curb parking.
  The lowest price that will leave one or two vacant spaces on each block—performance-based pricing
- 2. Return the meter revenue to the neighborhoods that generate it.
  - Revenue return will make performance-based prices for curb parking politically popular.
- 3. Reduce or remove off-street parking requirements. Do not require additional parking when a building's use changes.
  - Freedom from parking requirements will allow higher density and new uses for old buildings.





#### Redwood City parking ordinance

To accomplish the goal of managing the supply of parking and to make it reasonably available when and where needed, a target occupancy rate of eighty-five percent (85%) is hereby established.

The Parking Manager shall survey the average occupancy for each parking area in the Downtown Meter Zone that has parking meters. Based on the survey results, the Parking Manager shall adjust the rates up or down in twenty-five cent (\$0.25) intervals to seek to achieve the target occupancy rate.

Revenues generated from on-street and off-street parking within the Downtown Meter Zone boundaries shall be accounted for separately from other City funds and may be used only . . .within or for the benefit of the Downtown Core Meter Zone.

## Performance-based prices

Performance-based prices adjust over time to maintain a few vacant spaces.

The goal is to keep about 85 percent of the parking spaces occupied all the time.

About one curb space is vacant on each side of each block so that everyone can see that convenient parking is available everywhere.

	CRUISING FO	OR PARKIN	IG .	
		Share of traffic	Average search	
Year	City	cruising	time	
		(percent)	(minutes)	
1927	Detroit	19%		
1927	Detroit	34%		
1933	Washington		8.0	
1960	New Haven	17%		
1965	London		6.1	
1965	London		3.5	
1965	London		3.6	
1977	Freiburg	74%	6.0	
1984	Jerusalem		9.0	
1985	Cambridge	30%	11.5	
1993	Cape Town		12.2	
1993	New York	8%	7.9	
1993	New York		10.2	
1993	New York		13.9	
1997	San Francisco		6.5	
2001	Sydney		6.5	
2007	New York	28%		
2007	New York	45%		
2008	New York		3.8	
Aver		32%	7.8	

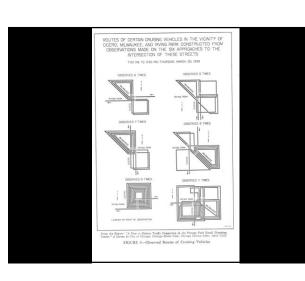
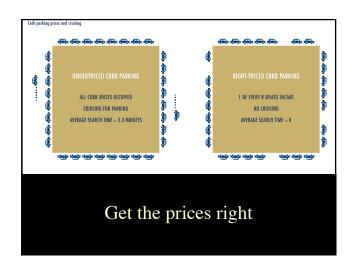






	TABLE 14-2										
	A DAY OF CRUISING IN WESTWOOD VILLAGE										
Hour (1)	Average search time (minutes)	Parking turnover per meter (cars)	Search time per meter (minutes) (4)=(2)x(3)	Total search time (hours)	Cruising distance per parking (VMT) (6)	Cruising distance per meter (VMT) (7)=(3)x(6)	Total cruising distance (VMT) (8)=(7)x470				
8am-9am	0.0	1.9	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0				
9am-10am	0.0	2.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0				
10am-11am	0.9	1.2	1.1	8	0.2	0.2	113				
11am-noon	2.0	2.1	4.2	33	0.3	0.6	296				
noon-1pm	4.4	1.5	6.6	52	0.6	0.9	423				
1pm-2pm	3.5	1.8	6.3	49	0.4	0.7	338				
2pm-3pm	4.1	1.4	5.7	45	0.5	0.7	329				
3pm-4pm	3.4	1.0	3.4	27	0.5	0.5	235				
4pm-5pm	6.2	1.2	7.4	58	0.9	1.1	508				
5pm-6pm	7.7	1.3	10.0	78	1.2	1.6	733				
6pm-7pm	9.4	0.3	2.8	22	1.4	0.4	197				
7pm-8pm	9.7	0.7	6.8	53	1.4	1.0	461				
Average	3.3	1.4	4.5	35	0.5	0.6	303				
Total		17	54	426		7.7	3,633				



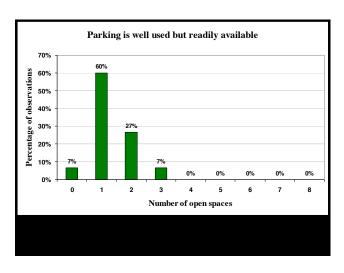


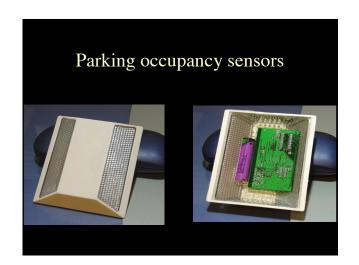






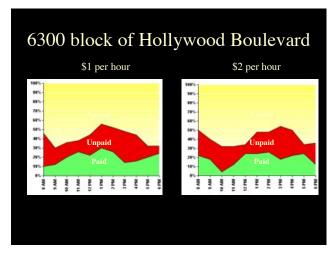


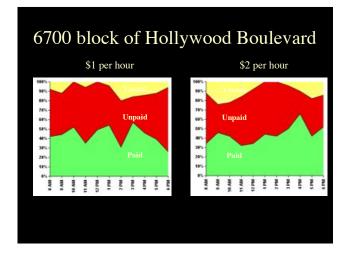






























As our case is new, so must we think anew, and act anew.

Abraham Lincoln