Parking Tools DRAFT 2021-02-15

Option	Description	Pros/Cons	Suitability for option
RP3 (Existing Program)	Posted Restrictions: 1-hour or 2- hour time limit restrictions on residential streets. Hours: 8AM – 6PM Mon-Friday/Sat Eligible residents may purchase a Residential Parking Permit which exempts them from the 1- or 2-hour time limit restrictions. Permits cost \$42 per vehicle and are valid from September 1 through the following August 31 and are non- prorated and non- refundable. State Statute <i>does not</i> allow for visitor or guest permits for time-limit restricted Residential parking programs.	 Pros: Provides relief from non-resident/commuter and ineligible resident vehicle parking, so residents have more parking available. Allows for short-term parking for visitors, residents without a permit, patrons of nearby businesses, etc. Enforcement of 2-hour restrictions requires 2 trips to identify violation & essentially limits restricted hours to 10AM – 4PM. In high demand areas, the allowance of short- term parking reduces availability of parking for residents. Some commuters/ineligible residents avoid restrictions by moving vehicle every couple hours. 	 Neighborhoods with high parking demand and competition from various uses (residents, all-day commuters, and business patrons). Neighborhoods where some short-term parking is desirable to support nearby neighborhood restaurants, retail, and other local businesses. Neighborhood preference to have flexibility for short-term visitors without needing to obtain a visitor permit.
RPO (50%) (Existing Program)	Posted Restrictions: ½ of a residential street block is posted as "No Parking except by residential parking permit". Hours: 8AM – 6PM Mon-Friday/Sat Residential Permit Only (RPO-50%) restricts half of a block face to residents with a valid residential parking permit between 8 am and 6 pm. The other half of the block face is unrestricted and allows anyone to park in those spaces. Permits cost \$42 per vehicle and are valid from September 1 through the	 Pros: Provides relief from commuter/ineligible resident vehicles in the Permit Only portion of the block. "Permit Only" restrictions can be enforced efficiently by Parking Enforcement, does not require chalking/returning like time-limit restrictions. Cons: Residents must agree on which portion of the block is permit-only and which is unrestricted. Commuter vehicles may occupy most of the unrestricted parking spaces, which limits parking availability for guests and visitors. Vehicles often park closer to driveways on 	 The 50% RPO program option was created to provide a compromise to RP3 restrictions for neighborhoods that want to reduce commuter parking impacts, but want to allow for some unrestricted on-street parking (West high school). Locations with moderate parking demand from residents, but with high demand and parking impacts from all-day commuters, and minimal need/demand for shorter-term parking. Where reserving 50% of block for

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	following August 31 and are non- prorated and non- refundable. State Statute <i>does</i> allow for visitor or guest permits for time-limit restricted Residential parking programs.	the portion of the block where parking is allowed due to the loss of available parking, making it more difficult for residents to get into and out of their driveways.	resident parking only sufficiently meets needs of residents, mitigates some commuter parking impacts, but provides greater flexibility to allow residents without a permit and guests to park on-street.
RPO (100%) (Does not currently exist. Could be created as additional residential parking permit program option)	Posted Restrictions: "No Parking except by residential parking permit" on full residential street block. Hours: 8AM – 6PM Mon-Friday/Sat This would restrict the entire street to eligible residents with a permit. State Statute <i>does</i> allow for visitor or guest permits for time-limit restricted Residential parking programs.	 Pros: Provides relief from all commuter/ineligible resident vehicles. "Permit Only" restrictions can be enforced efficiently by Parking Enforcement, does not require chalking/returning like time-limit restrictions; high compliance. Enforceable for full 8am-6pm restriction period, compared to 2-hour time limit which essentially limits enforcement hours to 10am- 4pm. Cons: All residents would be required to purchase a permit to park on-street for any amount of time during posted restrictions. Highly restrictive – does not allow for any short-term parking by guests, visitors, or residents without a valid permit (A guest/visitor permit program does not currently exist). 	 Residential areas with high demand/need from residents for on-street parking, with high demand and parking impacts from all-day commuters or ineligible residents, and minimal need for shorter-term parking. Where there is significant competition from ineligible residents and others for evening/overnight on-street parking, eligible residents benefit from RPO restrictions being enforceable until 6pm (vs. 4pm for 2-hour time limit RP3 restrictions)
PPO – Parking by Permit Only (Does not currently exist. Legality of potential options	Posted Restrictions: "No Parking except by parking permit". Hours: TBD A PPO program would not provide any special privileges or priority to residents or others. All members	 Pros: Could address parking demands from evening uses that residential permit programs cannot (legally). "Permit Only" restrictions can be enforced efficiently by Parking Enforcement, does not require chalking/returning like time-limit 	Suitability for such a program would be dependent on the hours and other factors. Generally speaking, this option could be suitable to manage competition and demand for on-street parking during evening hours, or in locations where there

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would be	of the public could purchase a	restrictions; high compliance.	is minimal need from residents, but where
necessary)	permit to park. Like parking meters, payment via the purchase of a permit would be required, and spaces would be first-come, first- serve.	 Address parking impacts in neighborhood locations with minimal need for on-street parking, while encouraging use of off-street options while allowing for public use. 	parking demand and impacts are caused by the use of on-street parking as a free alternative to available off-street (paid parking) or access to other modes of transportation (transit, bike-share, paths).