



SFMTA

Introduction to Neighborhood Parking Management

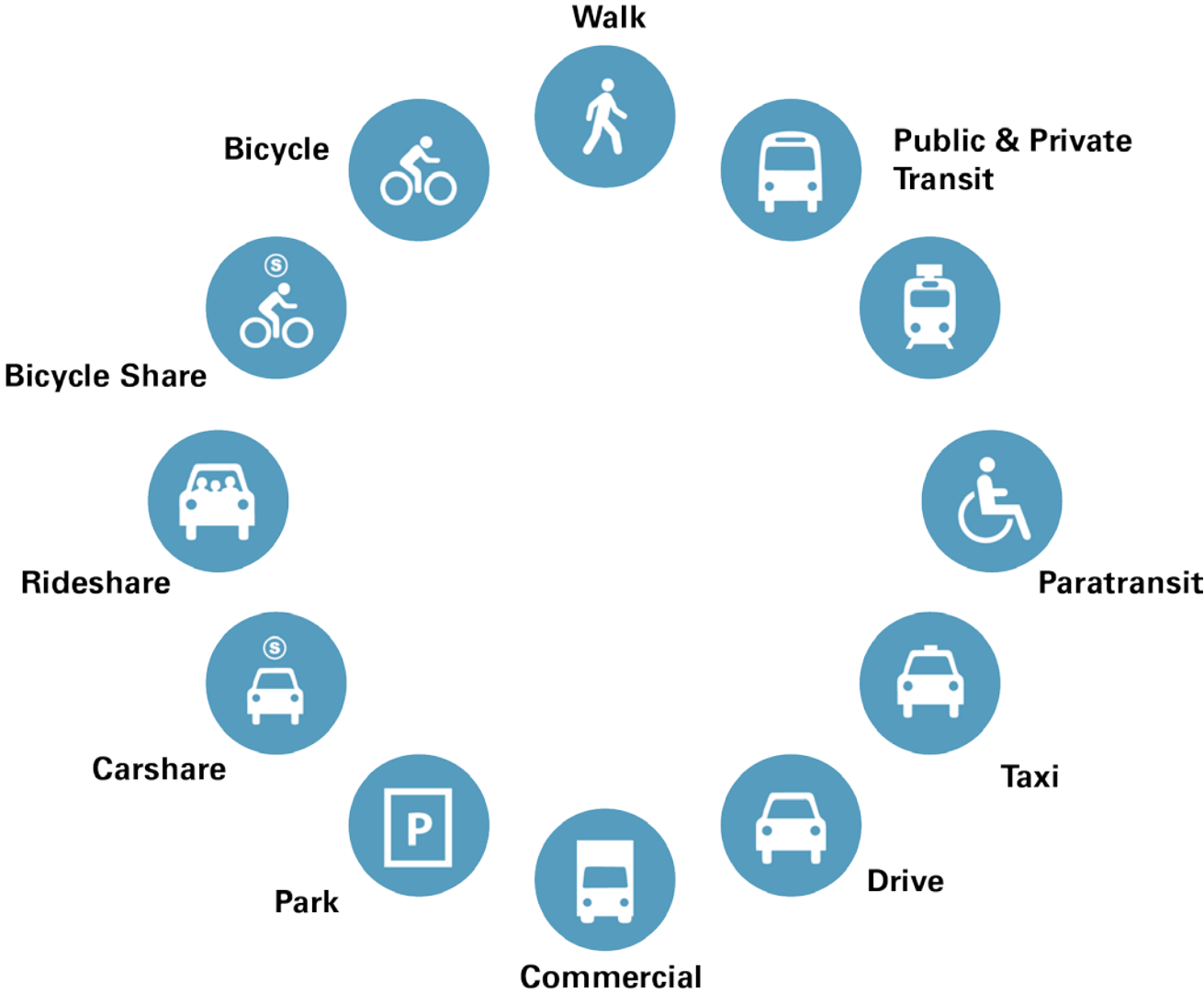
Buena Vista Neighborhood

June 26, 2018

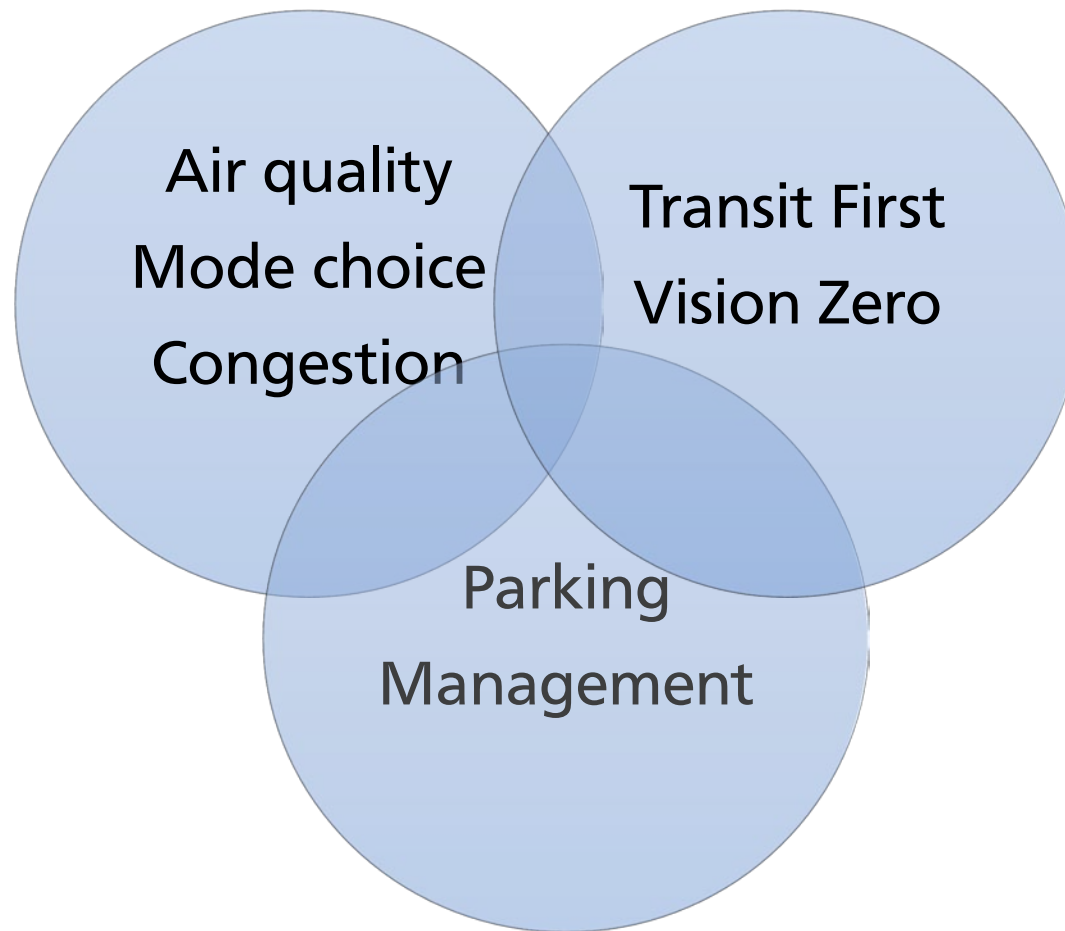
Overview

- Curb management tools
- What is Residential Permit Parking (RPP)?
- Where RPP is an appropriate parking management tool
- Necessary conditions for establishing a new RPP Area v. extending an existing one
- Frequently Asked Questions

SFMTA Keeps The City Moving



Parking management key to attaining transportation goals



Curb Management Toolkit



Problem/Need	Management Tool	Options	Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double parking by delivery vehicles Businesses need freight loading/unloading access 	Yellow curb (commercial loading zone)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellow curb (no meters) Yellow-cap meters Red-cap meters (for 6-wheel trucks) 	Allows for general parking outside of loading hours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double parking by short-term customers Shops need quick-stop parking (dry cleaning, coffee, ATM, etc.) 	Green curb (10 minute limit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green curb (no meters – 10 minute limit) Green meters (extends to 15-30 minute limit) 	Allows for general parking outside of short-term hours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customers cannot find parking nearby Shops and restaurants need customer parking 	Parking meters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meters with demand-responsive pricing Can be overlaid with white zone or yellow zone for special use part of day 	Generally only operate Mon-Sat 9am-6pm; could be extended if needed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double parking for drop-off and pick-up Businesses need patron drop-off/pick-up (theaters, day-cares, religious facilities, institutions/centers, etc.) 	White curb (passenger loading, 5-minute limit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> White curb (no meters) White curb with meters, can be overlaid with yellow zone and/or meters for special use for designated times 	Allows for general parking outside of loading hours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents unable to find parking near residence Commuter drivers parking on residential blocks 	Residential Permit Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded enforcement hours (e.g., weekends, evenings) Flexible time limits and effective hours 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with disabilities cannot find parking Need parking for people with disabilities 	Blue curb (Placed at curb ramps)		Blue curb regulations supersede other management tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bicycles are locked to poles, trees, railings, etc. Customers who ride bikes need more official bike parking 	Bike racks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racks installed on sidewalks (typically 1-4 racks per location) “Bike corrals” - Racks installed in parking lane (typically 8-12 racks per location) 	Bike corrals may fit in locations where on-street parking cannot

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On-Street Regulations

Usually apply to an entire block or side of street, but can be used for segments of blocks

- **General time limited parking**
- **Residential permit parking (time limited)**
- **Metered parking**
- **Overlay of meters and permit parking**

On-Street Regulations

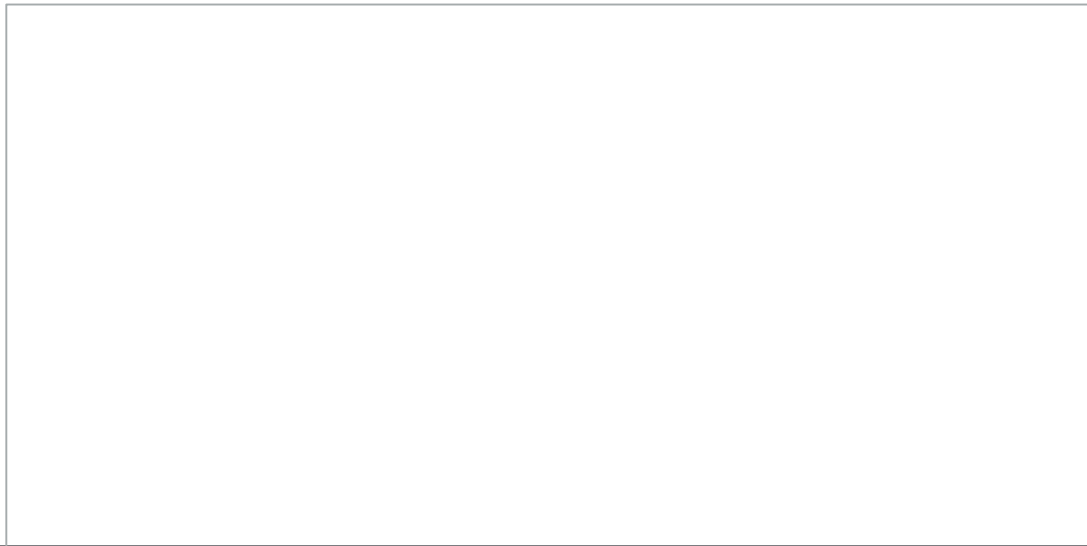
- **Residential permit parking (time limited)**
 - Permitted vehicles exempt from time limits
 - Used to make it easier for residents to find parking by discouraging parking by non-residents of the area
 - Labor-intensive enforcement (two passes)



On-Street Regulations

- **General time limited parking**

- Time limits (1-hr to 4-hr) apply to all vehicles
- Used to decrease long-term parking, increase turn-over
- Labor-intensive enforcement (two passes)



On-Street Regulations

- **Metered parking**

- Most effective at encouraging turn-over
- Used on commercial corridors and other areas where we want to maximize availability
- Demand-responsive rates (goal: 2 open spaces / block)
- Simpler enforcement (one pass)



On-Street Regulations

- **Overlay of meters and permit parking**
 - Non-residents pay to park
 - Resident permit-holders exempt from payment
- Better achieves the goal of discouraging all-day visitor parking because:
 - Discourages the “two-hour shuffle”
 - Easier to enforce than time limits

Paid + Permit parking



Colored Curb

More space-specific, responding to the needs of the fronting establishment or land use

- **White** – passenger loading
- **Yellow** – commercial loading
- **Green** – short-term parking
- **Blue** – parking for people with disabilities
- **Red** – no parking at any time

Colored Curb

- **Red curb**

- No parking anytime
- Typical locations:
 - Bus stops, fire hydrants, edges of driveways (curb tips)
 - Also used to improve sight lines for people driving and to “daylight” intersections so people walking are easier to see



Colored Curb

- **Blue curb**

- Parking for people with disabilities (placard required)
- Typical locations:
 - Hospitals and medical offices, senior centers, near public parks and playgrounds, in commercial areas



Colored Curb

- **Green curb**

- Short-term parking with a 10 min time limit
 - Green cap meters have a 15 or 30 min time limit
- Can be limited to certain hrs (general parking otherwise)
- Typical locations:
 - Neighborhood grocery and convenience stores, dry cleaners, florists, shipping centers, hardware stores, ATM machines



Colored Curb

- **Yellow curb**

- Freight loading/unloading by commercial vehicles
- Can be limited to certain hrs (general parking otherwise)
- Typical locations:
 - Large businesses, properties that receive or deliver a lot shipments, commercial corridors



Colored Curb

- **White curb**

- Passenger loading/unloading with a 5 min time limit
- Can be limited to certain hrs (general parking otherwise)
- Typical locations:
 - Schools, day care, hospitals and medical offices, senior centers, churches, theaters, arts centers (e.g., Minnesota Street Project), large restaurants, valet parking, transit stations (e.g., Caltrain)



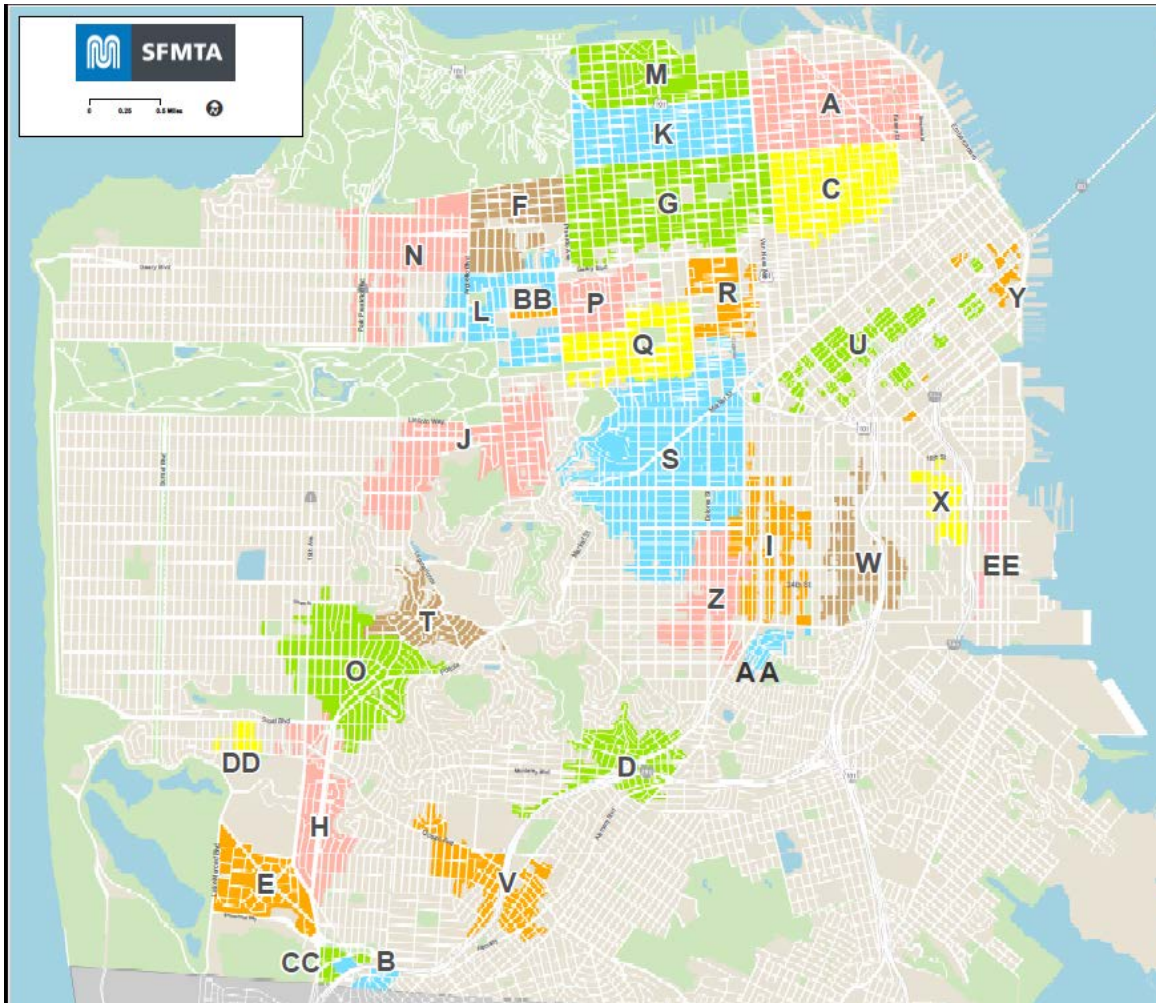
What is RPP?

- Purpose
 - Established in 1976 to prevent commuters from parking long-term in residential areas
 - Allow residents, especially those without off-street parking, to park close to their homes

Where is RPP Appropriate?

- Low to medium-density residential neighborhoods
- Where demand for parking exceeds supply
- Demand driven by a major attractor—
 - College
 - Transit station
 - Hospital
 - Sports / entertainment venue

Residential Permit Parking Areas ⁷



- ❖ 31 permit areas
- ❖ 95,000 permits issued annually
- ❖ 155,000 eligible households
(44% of S.F. households)
- ❖ 80,000 permitted parking spaces
(28% of on-street parking)
- ❖ RPP covers 25% of City's geography

Typical RPP Regulations

- Monday through Friday (sometimes Saturday)
- 8 am to 6 pm
- 2-hour parking limit
 - Vehicles with RPP decal are exempt from limit
- No exemption from street cleaning, meters, red curb, etc.

Requirements & Findings

1. Neighborhood Support

- ✓ Petition/survey
- ✓ Public meetings and hearings
- ✓ Written comment

2. _Parking Demand & Occupancy:

- ✓ Threshold: > 80%
=Parked vehicles /legal on-street spaces

Requirements & Findings

3. Non-Resident Vehicles:

- ✓ Identify extent to which vehicles owned by non-residents are parking in the area

4. Off-Street Parking Not Adequate:

- ✓ Access to off-street parking: garages, driveways
- ✓ Home built prior to automobile
- ✓ Sub-dividing homes w/out parking

5. Other parking management tools would not be effective

Creating a parking plan-general process

1. Community meeting to introduce parking management tools, including RPP
2. Submission of resident petition, either 250 signatures or 50% of housing units.
3. SFMTA conducts field research and parking studies
4. In collaboration with the neighborhood, develop draft proposal for parking management, including types of parking controls and days and hours of enforcement

Creating a parking plan—general process

5. Community meetings to present draft parking plan and receive input and feedback
6. Finalize parking plan
7. Submit plan to Transportation Advisory Staff Committee
8. Schedule public hearing
9. Submit to SFMTA Board for consideration and approval
10. Installation of signs

RPP Evaluation and Reform Project

1. See www.sfmta.com/neighborhoodparking for time line, data, meetings & updates
2. Goals
 1. Balancing parking demand and supply
 2. Balancing neighborhood needs
 3. Clarifying the process of establishing, extending, and modifying areas
 4. Improving efficiency and customer service using available technologies

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What if I do not own a vehicle, but rent one for a few days or have visitors?
2. I own a business in the area. Can I get a permit?
3. I have care-takers come to my home every day. Can I get a permit for them?

Answers to Questions

1. RPP parking regulations are typically in effect Monday through Friday, from 8am to 6pm or 8pm. Visitors do not need a permit to park in the evening or on weekends. If you need to rent a vehicle or have visitors during the work week, you may purchase up to 20 low cost 1-day temporary permits per year. In addition, if you are a new resident, or living here temporarily, you may purchase 2, 4, 6 or 8-week temporary permits.
2. An individual who owns or leases commercial property within an RPP area is eligible to purchase one permit. The permit is issued to the individual holding the lease. To purchase a permit, the business owner must show a current property lease or deed, a current business tax certificate and a current vehicle registration. A business address is eligible for only one permit. In addition, up to 3 permits may be issued for commercial delivery vehicles. Vehicles must display a commercial license plate and be registered to the business at the business address in the RPP area. Businesses wishing to purchase a permit are strongly encouraged to call the Customer Service Center at 701-3000 to more fully understand the requirements for obtaining a permit.
3. There are permits available for both child care providers and for medical care providers. For Medical care providers, the resident is issued a transferrable permit that can be used by any medical care provider authorized by the residents licensed physician. The resident can be issued a transferrable child care permit upon submittal of a petition signed by the neighbors along with a copy of the child's birth certificate.

Frequently Asked Questions

4. How do I purchase a permit?
5. How is RPP enforced?
6. How far do I need to move my car so as not to get a ticket?
7. Can RPP regulations be changed?
8. What if I live just outside the boundary of RPP Area. How can I get a permit?

Answers to Questions

4. Once eligible, you may purchase your permit in one of two ways, by mail or in-person. If you choose to order your permit by mail, you can download the application from the SFMTA website, www.sfmta.com/rpp, complete the application and send it along with copies of your vehicle registration and insurance and the fee to Customer Service Center at 11 So Van Ness. You may also go directly to 11 So. Van Ness, with the proper documentation and pay for your permit there.
5. In order to best meet the needs of the community, Parking Control Officers (PCOs) are deployed by RPP Area and follow a prioritized procedure. RPP is enforced Mon thru Fri, deploying PCOs to RPP Areas for 630 am, 0800am and the 100pm watches. In some Areas, PCOs are also deployed on Saturdays.
6. In permit areas you must move your vehicle before the posted time limit (2 hours) is reached if you don't have a permit. The law requires you to move one block away or at least one-tenth (1/10) of a mile—about 500 feet. Do not drive around and then park in the same block, or you can be ticketed! Not all vehicle tires are marked with chalk, so don't assume that not having a chalk mark means your car has not been checked. Some PCOs have handheld electronic tracking computers that will log your license plate as being parked on a specific block. When the officer returns to the block in 2 hours, if you are still parked anywhere on that block, you will get a ticket.



Answers to Questions

7. After a new RPP Area is established, the boundaries, specific days and times of restricted parking may be changed. For instance, if residents want parking restrictions to extend into the evening hours, up until 8 pm or to Saturdays, they may petition the SFMTA to make these changes. As with any petition to modify traffic regulations, the petition must have signatures from a majority of the households on the blocks that want the change. In addition, any block within an existing RPP Area may petition the SFMTA to have RPP eligibility on their block rescinded. The petition must have signatures from a majority of the households on the block that desires the change. Most requests to modify RPP Area restrictions take about 4-5 months to be processed.
8. The establishment of a new RPP Area or the extension of an existing Area is initiated by residents. If you live on a block outside any existing RPP Area, you, together with your neighbors, may petition the SFMTA to have your block included in the Area closest to your residence. The petition must have signatures from at least 51% of the residential units on the block. Once your block is added to an RPP area, you are eligible to purchase a permit.

Thank you



More Information

www.sfmta.com/rpp

or

email

InfoRPP@sfmta.com





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