



Study Process

Funded jointly by the:

LONGMONT

- LDDA
- City of Longmont
- Boulder County







Steering Committee:

Parking and Access Study

- City of Longmont
 - Planning
 - Parking Enforcement
 - Engineering
 - City management
- Downtown business representatives
- LDDA staff and board
- Boulder County

Study Process

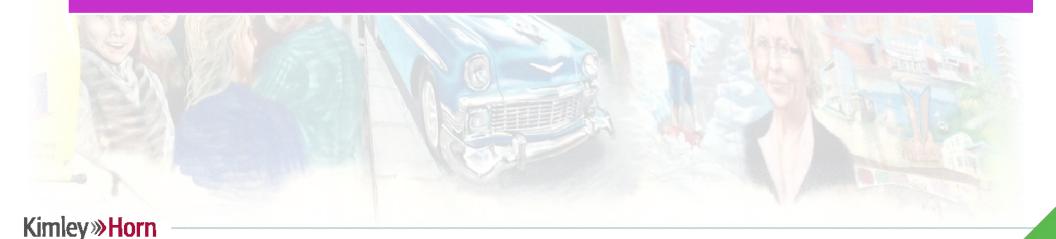
1. Analyze public and private parking assets

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2. Review parking program organization, operation and policies

Parking and Access Study

- 3. Evaluate public/private shared parking opportunities
- 4. Recommend management strategies that balance the needs of businesses, residents and visitors



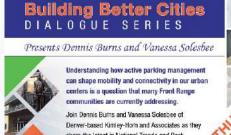
Engagement

- Steering Committee
- Online Survey
 - Open from 2/26 6/6
 - Widely promoted
- Business Owner's Meeting
 Presentation on 3/9
- Building Better Cities Forum
 - Presentations on 3/31
- Individual calls / emails with stakeholders

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- LDDA staff updates
- Interview with City parking team

Kimley »Horn



Parking and Access Study



Hosted by: Longmont Downtown Development Authority, City of Longmont, and Boulder County RSVP: Idde@longmontcolorado.gov | 303.651.8484



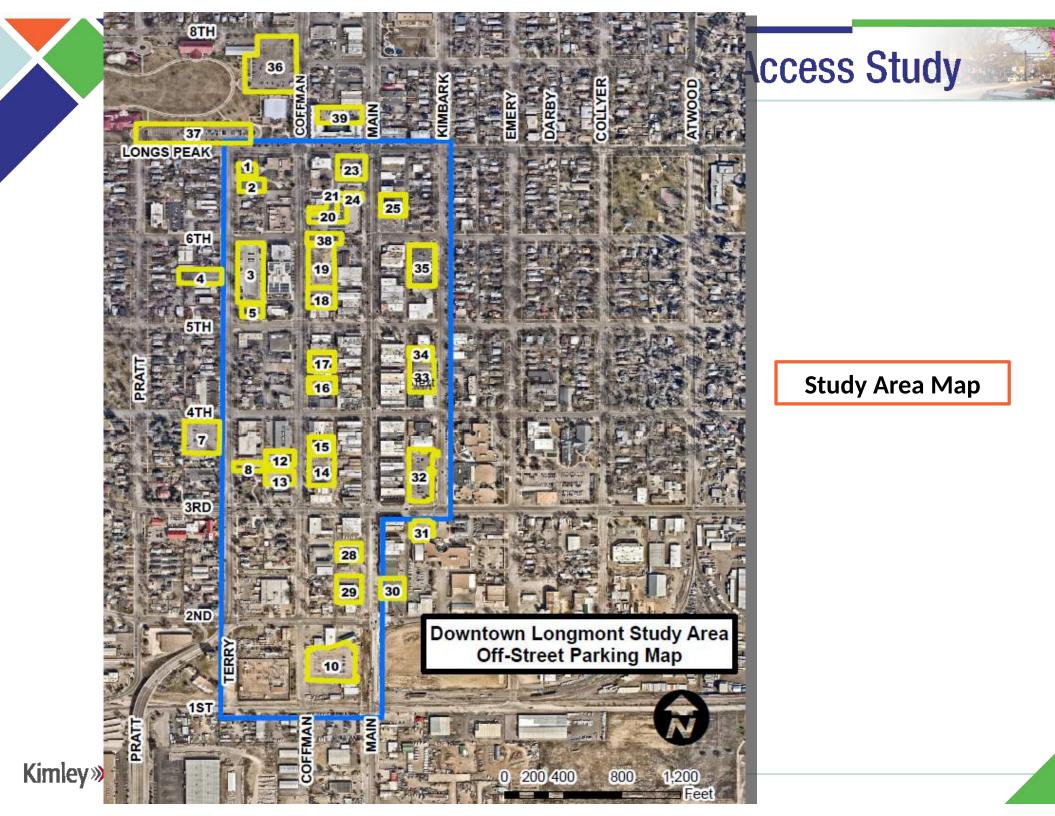
Data Collection

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 Occupancy data collected by License Plate Recognition (LPR) technology

Parking and Access Study

- Thursday, March 17
- Saturday, March 19
- Thursday, April 21
- Saturday, April 23
- 6:00 AM 7:00 PM (two hour driving route)
- On- and off-street, public and private parking assets
- Study Area
 - >1st to Longs Peak, Terry to Kimbark



What We Learned – Engagement

"We don't have a parking problem...yet"

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Perception that employees are parking on-street rather than in surface lots

Parking and Access Study

- Information on where to park is needed (signage, online)
- Perception that employees and customers are spilling over into residential areas
- Additional parking management is needed, especially in the northeast quadrant of the study area (Kimbark, Main)
- Infrastructure investments are need to achieve future vision of a multimodal downtown

Kimley *Whorn*

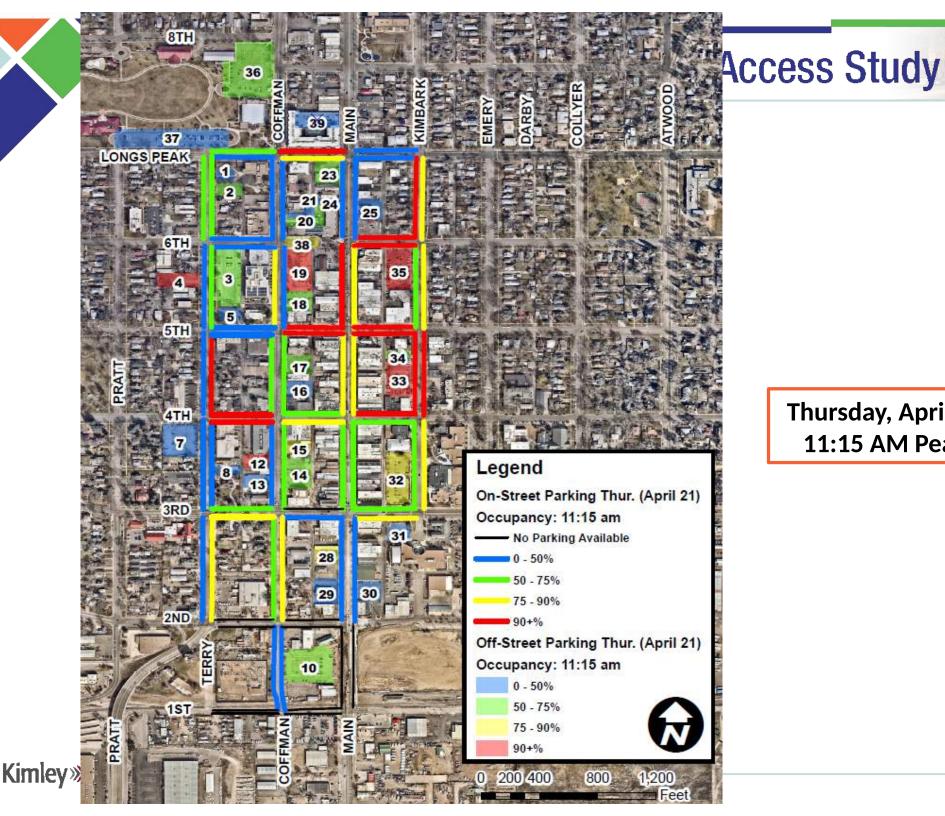
What We Learned – Data

 Northeast corner of study area is well-utilized on both weekday and weekend

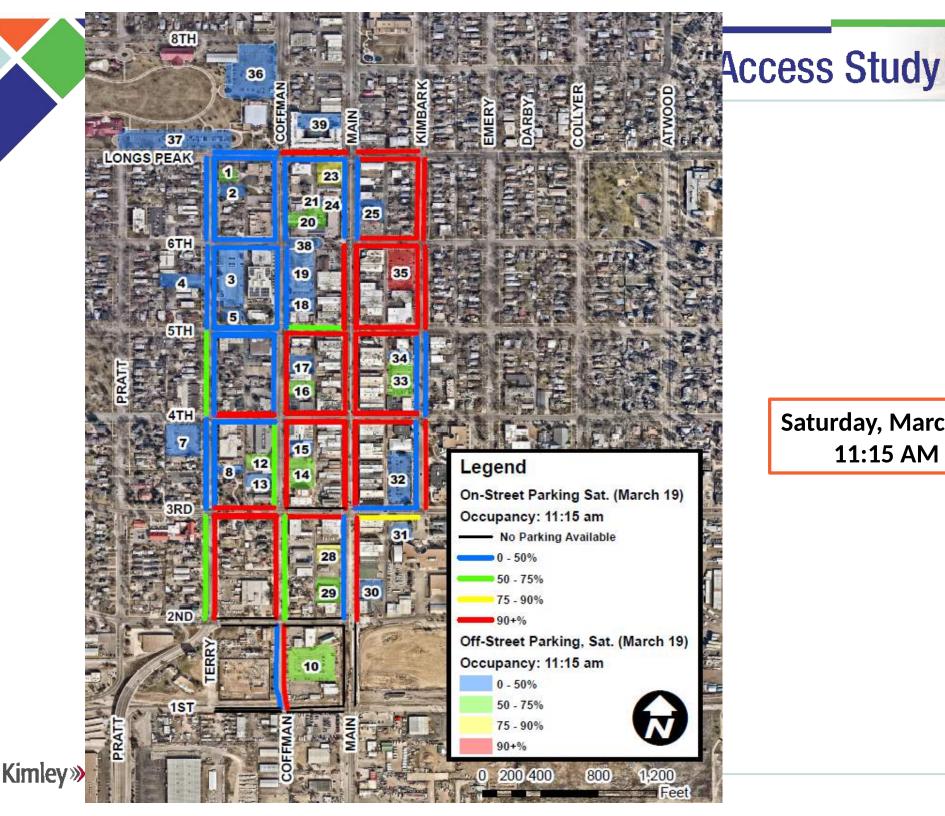
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- Kimbark and Main from 3rd to Longs Peak
- Over 85% occupancy observed both on- and off-street
- Public surface lots are well-utilized
- Private surface lots are largely underutilized
- Roosevelt Garage has capacity
- Many vehicles on Kimbark do not move throughout the day
- Enforcement was seen infrequently

Kimley *Whorn*



Thursday, April 21 11:15 AM Peak



Saturday, March 19 11:15 AM

Currently, there is system-wide capacity to meet parking needs.

But, for Downtown to continue to thrive it is critical to plan for the future.

Parking and Access Study

Report Recommendations

Staff will phase in changes / recommendations over the next 3 – 5 years

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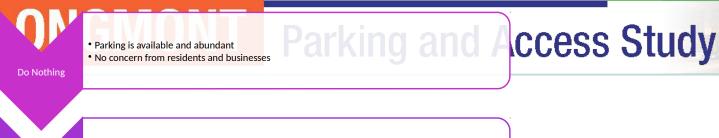
Primary Action Items

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- #1: Confirm a Shared Vision
- #2: Invest in Staff Training & Development
- #3: Parking as a Tool to Promote Economic Development

Parking and Access Study

- #4: Help People Make the Right Choice
- #5: Maximize Existing Parking Resources
- #6: Communicate, Educate & Engage
- #7: Adopt a Broader Access Management Philosophy
- #8: Continue Progressive Funding Strategies



 After parking constraints occur, segments of the parking supply become regulated • This could include private parking control, permits, or marked spaces/restrictions

Initial restrictions are managed through signage and enforcement

 Promote efficient use of parking through turnover, encouraging long term parkers to look for toher spaces or arrival options

Time Restrictions

Residential Parking

Protections

Parking Regulation and Control

> The previous strategies could result in overflow parking into enighborhoods, which will likely result in frustrated residents

> • Introducing a permit parking system that restricts parking in neighborhoods can minimize impacts. Most cases include a permit application and fee process.

Introduce Paid

After resources are exhausted and parking demand in area frows past an acceptable threshold (75-85% occupied consistently) paid parking should be introduced

Parking

Transportation

Beyond the provision of additional parking in the concept of providing alternative vehicle access to the transit station and within the TOD node.

Improvements to cycling, walking, and transit amenities are favored over parking improvements

If these measures still do not abate the growth of parking demand, more parking is typically provided

• This parking could be provided in non-convenient locations outside of the center of the district Shuttling and transit connections are often provided Additional Parking

Questions?

Current Implementation Strategies

- Using License Plate Recognition software
 - Began using technology in April

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More robust enforcement to assist with turnover of spaces

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- Adding long-term lots to publications
 - 8th & Coffman lot (all day free parking)
- Working to identify parking availability in private lots

Proposed Implementation Strategies & Timelines (based on study action items):

Ongoing:

- Investigate and implement alternate transportation options i.e. bike, transit (item #7)
- Investigate public parking options in new developments through public-private partnerships (item #3)
- Provide education and resources (item #4)
- Invest in staff training and resources (item #2)
- Establish branding campaign around parking & integrated into regular promotions (item #6)

Kimley *Worn*

Proposed Implementation Strategies & Timelines (based on study action items):

- 2017:
 - Initiate License Plate Recognition software for more efficient enforcement (item #5)
 - Review & propose street time duration (item #5)
 - Identify options for long term parking for employees (item #5)
 - Investigate and implement alternate transportation options (i.e. bike, transit) (item #8)
 - Investigate web site or mobile app to allow for easier purchase of day parking permit
 - Evaluate need for additional handicapped spaces in downtown hot spots

Parking and Access Study

Proposed Implementation Strategies & Timelines (based on study action items):

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- 2018:
 - Create a task force to determine a parking mission, vision & strategy for the future (item #1)
 - Review management and allocation of resources for parking throughout all divisions (item #1)
 - Investigate and evaluate need for staffing based on mission and vision (item #2)
 - Create and implement an incentive program for off-site or alternative transportation (item #5)
 - Evaluate parking signage and create plan to enhance (item #4)
 - Utilize LPR software to provide additional parking data (item #8)

Proposed Implementation Strategies & Timelines (based on study action items):

• 2019:

- Establish an organizational home for Downtown parking and create policies on management and resource allocations (item #1)
- Invest in staff training or increase staffing levels as needed (item #2)
- Implement parking signage plan (item #4)
- Identify revenue streams and reevaluate paid parking as a strategy to overall parking management (item #8)

Proposed Questions to Council

- Do you accept the findings of the study and want staff to use as a tool in the future?
- 2. Approval or direction in making consistent time limits throughout Downtown District
 - 1. Keep 2 hour and 3 hour zones more consistent
- Direction on future approaches for LDDA & Staff how do we prioritize planning for cars vs. planning for other modes?

