

Agenda for Today



Curb Pricing Principles



Curb Pricing Strategies



Next Steps

Objectives for tonight

Project team invites discussion and seeks concurrence from Transportation Commission on curb pricing principles & strategies.



Curb Management CPA Update

Updates since June 9 (action from PC to establish public hearing Sept 14)

1. June 22, 2022

Planning Commission motioned to set public hearing for CPAs

2. September 14, 2022

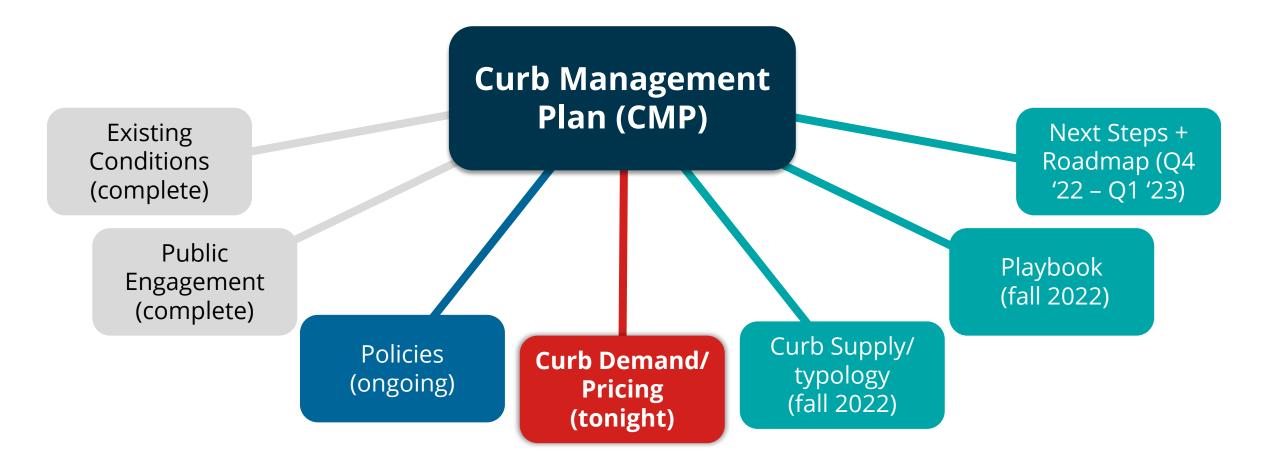
Planning Commission: Public Hearing & Action

3. November 2022

Council reviews and considers CPAs



CMP Context



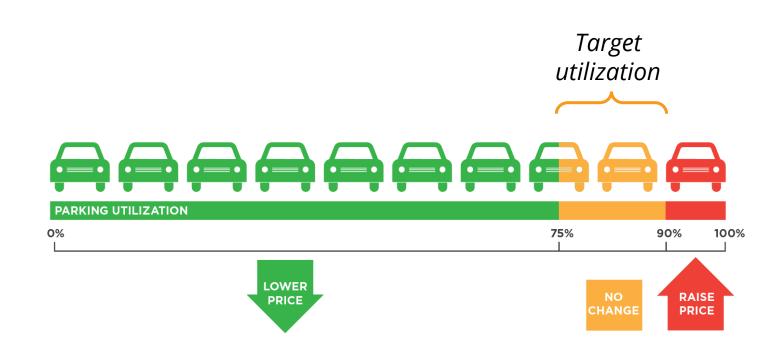




- Parking pricing rates should be established to achieve target curb occupancy goals.
- Curb pricing should support efficient enforcement structures, ensure optimized mobility operations, and contribute toward streetside amenities.
- 3 Curb pricing should be easily communicated to and understood by the public.
- 4 Curb permitting structures should be simple and transparent.
- 5 Curb pricing structures should include strategies to ensure equitable outcomes.
- 6 Curb pricing should achieve city goals and policies.



- Parking pricing rates should be established to achieve target curb occupancy goals.
 - Demand-based pricing: parking rates are set based on a peak parking occupancy target
 - "Sweet spot" typically between 75-90% occupancy
 - Spaces are well-used, but always easy for someone to find a space
 - Reduce "circling" cars
 - Adjust rates periodically based on occupancy data





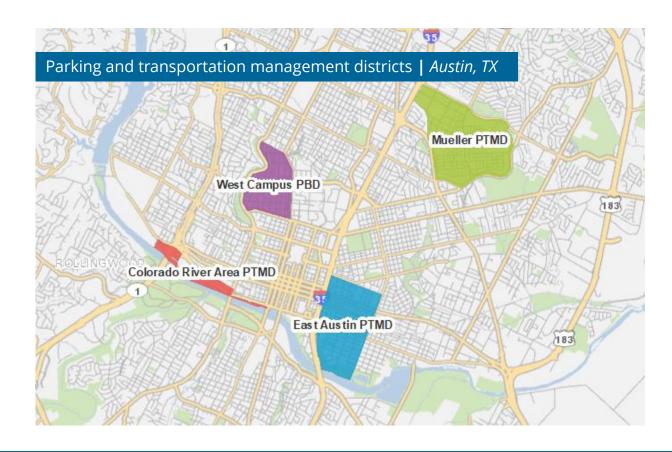
- Parking pricing rates should be established to achieve target curb occupancy goals.
 - **Example:** SF Park (San Francisco, CA)
 - Target occupancy is 60-80% (one available space per block)
 - Rates adjusted quarterly
 - If over 80%, rate increased by \$0.25
 - If between 60-80%, no change
 - If below 60%, rate decreased by \$0.25
 - Maximum hourly rate is \$8.00



- Curb pricing should support efficient enforcement structures, ensure optimized mobility operations, and contribute toward streetside amenities.
 - Curb enforcement can be timeintensive and expensive
 - Simple, easy-to-enforce pricing structures can make enforcement more efficient and effective
 - More efficient curb management operations allows more curb revenue to be invested into local amenities and improvements



- Curb pricing should support efficient enforcement structures, ensure optimized mobility operations, and contribute toward streetside amenities.
 - Example: Parking Enterprise (Austin, TX)
 - Parking enterprise is a self-funded City department that manages curbside programs
 - Curb revenue funds operations and enforcement
 - Neighborhood parking management districts share parking revenue with the enterprise (51% - 49%) and can reinvest locally in amenities and services

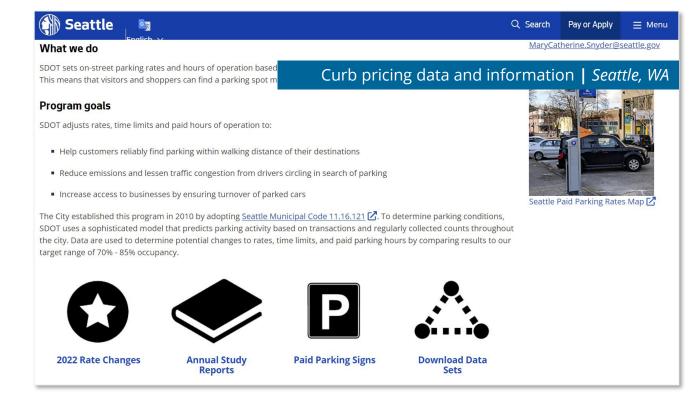




- 3 Curb pricing should be easily communicated to and understood by the public.
 - When curb pricing is too complicated, it is:
 - Time-intensive and expensive to enforce
 - Difficult for people to understand and comply with
 - Difficult to fine-tune over time
 - Difficult for people to understand
 - Curb pricing should be supported with a communication strategy that is clear, accessible, and transparent



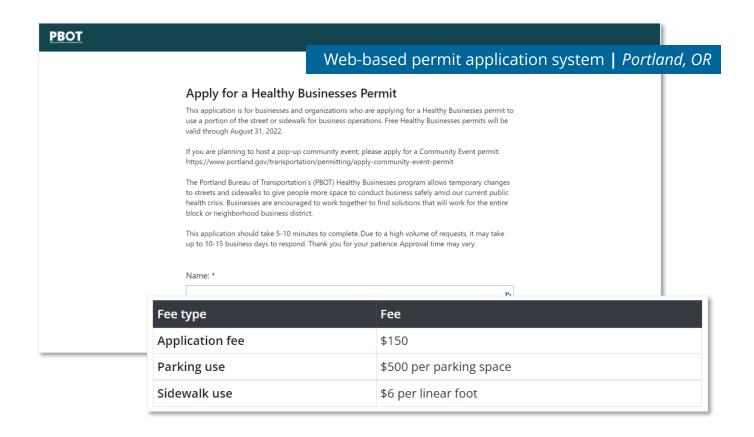
- 3 Curb pricing should be easily communicated to and understood by the public.
 - Example: SDOT (Seattle, WA)
 - Goals and rate changes are published on SDOT website
 - Publicly available annual reports and data sets
 - Community feedback is regularly gathered through "Curbspace Access Sounding Board" outreach



- 4 Curb permitting structures should be simple and transparent.
 - Permitting structures and processes should be:
 - Easy to navigate and understand for people seeking to obtain a permit
 - Easy and efficient for City staff to manage and operate
 - Easy to monitor and enforce



- 4 Curb permitting structures should be simple and transparent.
 - Example: PBOT (Portland, OR)
 - Healthy Business program allows businesses apply for a permit to use curbside space for business (including dining)
 - Simple application and payment process consolidated on one website
 - \$150 application fee

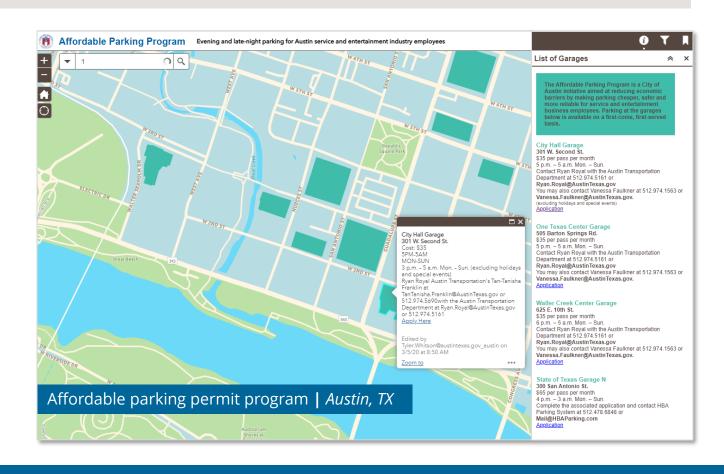




- 5 Curb pricing structures should include strategies to ensure equitable outcomes.
 - Considerations for making curb pricing more equitable:
 - Establishing rate structures that account for and address the needs of and impacts on low-income users
 - Making equity-based decisions about how curb revenues are spent
 - Establishing equitable enforcement practices that reinforce curb goals without punishing user sub-groups



- 5 Curb pricing structures should include strategies to ensure equitable outcomes.
 - **Example:** Affordable Parking Permit Program (Austin, TX)
 - Launched in 2016 to provide access for lower-income service/retail employees and make use of underutilized private spaces
 - Partly funded with city-collected parking revenues
 - As of 2021, 30 participating facilities
 - Permits cost \$35-65 per month

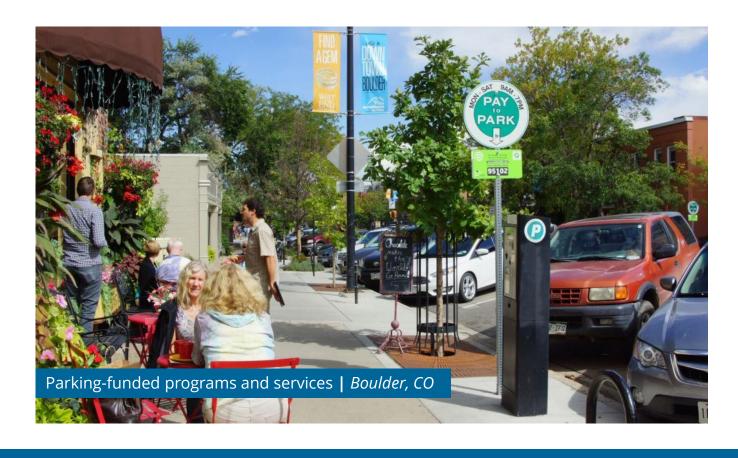




- 6 Curb pricing should achieve city goals and policies.
 - Pricing allows the City to apply "carrots and sticks" in the form of subsidies and surcharges
 - These financial incentives should reflect and reinforce established goals and policies in other City plans, including:
 - Bellevue's Comprehensive Plan
 - The Mobility Implementation Plan
 - The Environmental Stewardship Plan
 - The Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan



- 6 Curb pricing should achieve city goals and policies.
 - **Example:** Boulder, CO
 - Parking revenue has helped fund a variety of programs that support city goals, including:
 - EcoPass transit pass program
 - Bikeshare system
 - Streetscape improvements
 - Public WiFi service



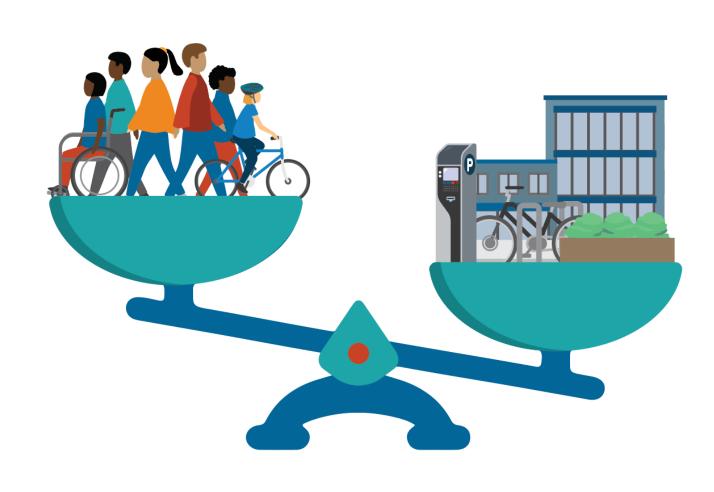
Curb Pricing Principles:

Discussion Clarifying Questions TC Concurrence

CURB PRICING STRATEGIES

Recap: Why Curb Pricing?

- "Curbonomics": the curb is a limited resource that is subject to the forces of supply and demand
- Pricing is the most effective way to:
 - Manage curb demand
 - Reflect the full economic value of the curb
 - Help achieve Bellevue's curb goals
 - Support ongoing and future growth



Recap: Curb Pricing Opportunities



Launching a paid on-street parking program



Exploring strategies to charge for specific load & unload activities at the curb



Revisiting existing curb use lease fee permit structures



Formalizing micromobility permit structures



Creating
permanent parklet
and "streatery"
(on-street dining)
permit programs

Curb Pricing Strategies

Three General Approaches to Pricing the Curb

1. Pay By Use



- Approach: user pays direct fee (flat rate or metered) each time they access the curb
- Examples: priced parking, metered loading zones

2. User Permits



- Approach: user pays for ongoing access via a permit (daily, monthly, annual)
- Examples: residential parking permits, permit-based commercial loading zones

3. Operator Permits and Lease Fees



- Approach: operator pays for access via a permit or lease
- Examples: employer shuttle fees, food truck permits, curbside dining permits



Curb Pricing Strategies

Draft Pricing Strategies and Potential Approaches for Bellevue

Curb Pricing Strategy		Pay by User	User Permits	Operator Permits/Leases
1	Paid on-street parking program	✓		
2	Metered Curbside Commercial Service Vehicle Zones	✓	✓	
3	Private Employer Shuttle Lease Fees			✓
4	Vendor-Based Curbside Lease Fees (i.e. Food Trucks)			✓
5	Curbside & On-Street Dining Lease Fees			✓
6	Micromobility Permit Structures			✓
7	Other curbside Passenger Load and Unload Pricing Approaches			✓
8	Curbside Placemaking Strategies			✓
9	Future Curbside Uses and Technologies	✓	✓	✓



Curb Pricing Strategies

Other pricing considerations:

- Many cities have expressed interest in charging TNCs (Uber/Lyft) for curb access, although identifying a practical method to do so can be challenging
- Options could include: TNC permitting and usage taxes/fees, cordon zone pricing (i.e. geofencing), LPR technology to monitor PU/DO zones

Potential next steps for curb pricing implementation:

- Establish a curb management team and plan
- Consolidate curb enforcement and position it to be more effective
- Consolidate and clarify the use of curb-related revenues



Pricing Strategies:

Discussion Clarifying Questions TC Concurrence





Next Steps for Pricing

- 1. Late 2022 Early 2023: Finalize Curb Management Plan
 - Opportunity for Transportation Commission to review and comment on recommendations in the CMP
- 2. 2023 Beyond: Begin work on follow-up pricing initiatives and present to transportation commission
 - Example: on-street parking program



Planned Upcoming TC Meetings

1. October 2022

Present draft curb typology & prioritization framework

2. November 2022

Finalize curb typology

3. December 2022

Review Curb Playbook

4. Q1 2023

Begin review of draft Curb Management Plan: content & recommendations

