

Community Parking District Response for Fairfax County Transportation Advisory Commission

1. County wide CPD

Process: The Board passes an ordinance for a County wide CPD within residential areas. Existing CPD signs would be removed.

Benefits: All residents would be treated the same. Enforcement would be somewhat easier than with the current pockets of restricted areas (see problems).

Problems: Staff time and funds would be required for removal of existing CPD signs and installation of new signs around the County perimeter. Restricted vehicles must find alternative parking which would overwhelm current storage facilities. Residents that rely on their vehicle for employment may have difficulty getting to and/or paying for a storage area. Staff may be asked to assist in finding alternative parking locations or implementing parking on County land. The entire County would have to be enforced rather than the current pockets of restricted areas (see benefits). Residents currently in a CPD may react negatively with regards to their time and fees expended in the past to establish their CPD. Restricted vehicles may park in industrial areas or on streets just outside of County border causing issues elsewhere.

2. Retain existing program

Process: No new process is required.

Benefits: Residents and district staff are currently aware of the ordinance details and the process that is in place. CPDs are currently installed only where citizens want them.

Problems: There is an ongoing cost of staff, sign installation and sign maintenance. The number of CPDs may continue to grow.

3a. Density CPD

Process: The Board passes an ordinance defining the high-density/low density breakpoint (just acreage or also a combination of street frontage). A percentage of existing CPD signs would be removed if identified as not qualifying unless grandfathered. Research would be required to identify all new qualifying areas/parcels. Erect either park or no-park signage to identify areas.

Benefits: Residents would not have to petition or pay fees. Board of Supervisors would not have to hold public hearings for each CPD request.

Problems: An enormous amount of staff time and funds would be required to identify new park/no park areas. Managing of park/no park areas would be ongoing as parcels are subdivided or new streets introduced into the system – essentially a moving target. Ongoing sign installation/removal would be required around the identified areas at great expense. There may be a possible rush to implement new CPDs if they are grandfathered. Staff time and funds would be required for removal of existing CPD signs unless grandfathered. Residents currently in a CPD may react negatively with regards to their time and fees expended if not grandfathered. Areas determined to be no park may cause parking to move to allowable areas possibly causing discontent with low-density area residents. Enforcement may be all but impossible as officers must determine what is parked legally. General confusion with all of the above.

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3b. Density CPD with clusters

Process: Same as 3a.

Benefits: Same as 3a.

Problems: This option would require even more time than 3a.

4. CPD by Magisterial District

Process: Following a vote by district residents, the Board passes an ordinance for a district-by-district CPD with a determination regarding existing CPDs. Erect CPD signs on all streets leading into a restricted district to identify status.

Benefits: Resulting geographic areas are more streamlined without CPD pockets (if not grandfathered).

Problems: Staff time and cost for additional CPD signs and possible removal of existing signs if not grandfathered. Voting and advertising costs throughout the County.

Enforcement may be problematic as opposite sides of the same street may be in different districts. There may be a mass movement of restricted vehicles to an unrestricted district.

5. County wide CPD - with opt-out option

Process: The Board passes an ordinance for a County wide CPD within residential areas with an opt-out process and minimum size requirement. Existing CPD signs would be removed. Staff would process opt-out requests much like the current CPD process. Signs would be installed identifying non-CPD areas.

Benefits: Similar to what is occurring now only the reverse.

Problems: Staff time and cost incurred to remove current CPD signage. Staff time and cost for opt-out review and sign installation. Residents currently in a CPD may react negatively with regards to their time and fees expended in the past to establish their CPD. This scenario would effectively be "advertising" places to park vehicles thereby encouraging a disproportionate number of restricted vehicles to park at these locations.

6. Existing system with easier implementation

Process: 1. The Board amends the current ordinance to allow an HOA community or geographic area to determine amongst themselves if they desire a CPD, eliminating the County's petition process. Define guidelines that are to be followed if an HOA does not exist.

2. The petition signature fee is eliminated.

Benefits: 1. Staff time may be reduced as a result of not administering the petition process. Citizen request process would be much easier to initiate.

Problems: 1. Conflict may occur within HOA regarding the decision process, resulting in staff monitoring each request process. Conflict may occur within a community regarding "fairness" of their HOA Board decision if it is felt that they do not represent their views. Depending on HOA Board members, a community could change from CPD to non CPD from one board member election to the next. Depending on what is required, petitioning group may not have the resources to execute the required process.

2. None of the CPD expenses are defrayed if petition fees are eliminated.