

CITY OF NEWPORT
ORDINANCE NO. 2163

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CAPITAL FACILITIES CHAPTER OF
THE CITY OF NEWPORT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO ESTABLISH A POLICY
FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGING PUBLIC PARKING ASSETS IN THE
NYE BEACH, CITY CENTER, AND BAYFRONT AREAS
(Newport File No. 1-CP-19)**

Summary of Findings:

1. In 2016, the City of Newport commissioned the preparation of a Parking Management Plan to identify strategies to maximize available parking supply in the Bay Front, Nye Beach, and City Center areas of Newport to support a vibrant working waterfront, tourist and general retail-oriented commercial businesses, and mixed use neighborhoods. Each of these areas within the City is densely developed with much of the parking demand being met with on-street spaces and public parking lots.
2. Historically, persons developing commercial property in these areas have been allowed to pay a fee to the City in lieu of providing new off-street parking spaces to address the impacts attributed to their projects. That program proved outdated, and beginning in 2009 business owners petitioned the City to establish Economic Improvement or "Parking Districts" to fund parking system improvements through a business license surcharge. While the Parking Districts have been easier for the City to administer than a "payment in lieu" program, and have allowed for greater involvement from area business owners, neither approach provides a clear, long term strategy for how public parking assets should be managed nor have they generated sufficient funding to make meaningful improvements to the parking system.
3. The City hired a consultant, Lancaster StreetLab, to prepare the Parking Management Plan, with assistance from City staff and oversight by a City Council appointed Parking Study Advisory Committee consisting of representatives from the three Parking District advisory committees. An initial round of workshops and walking tours with local stakeholders and business owners occurred in April of 2016. The consultants then inventoried the parking supply in the three districts and observed utilization and turnover rates during periods of peak and off-peak demand. This occurred on Thursday August 25, 2016, Saturday August 27, 2016, and Saturday December 10, 2016.
4. Lancaster StreetLabs field work, and resulting recommendations, were vetted with the Parking Study Advisory Committee, and ultimately worked into a draft Parking

Management Plan completed on March 9, 2018. The Parking Management Plan includes an inventory and assessment of the condition of public parking assets in these areas; detailed field survey data illustrating the utilization and turnover rates of parking spaces during peak and off-peak periods; a list of capital improvements needed to maintain and improve available parking, including possible upgrades to transit service; and financing strategies to fund needed improvements.

5. Once the study was completed an additional round of outreach was conducted during the summer of 2018 with Bayfront, Nye Beach, and City Center businesses; the Port of Newport and commercial fishing community; Bayfront processors; Chamber of Commerce, and Rotary Club. Members of the Parking Study Advisory Committee and city staff attended each meeting and provided an overview of the study's recommendations. Feedback obtained at these meetings was used by the advisory committee to fine tune the Parking Management Plan's recommendations.

6. The proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan draw from this body of work. The recommendations, framed as goals, policies, and implementation measures, seek to improve the availability of public parking for all users. This will require changes to how parking is managed. The recommendations touch upon wayfinding, lighting, needed parking improvements, and the City's parking standards for new construction. Additionally, they call for public parking along the Bayfront to be managed with a combination of parking meters and permits. Meters are a proven method of altering parking behavior and improving turnover of parking stalls in high congestion areas. They will also generate revenue for maintenance and improvement of public parking assets. Further outreach is recommended in Nye Beach to assess whether or not a non-metering option that consist of fees and/or parking permits is a workable parking management solution. No major changes are proposed for the City Center area at this time.

7. The Parking Study Advisory Committee consisted of individuals representing tourist-oriented retail businesses, commercial fishing interests, seafood processors, residents, and affected government entities. The group met 15 times over a three year period to develop its recommendations, and their work was informed by a significant amount of public input resulting from outreach resulting from direct mail notice, email distribution lists, press releases, radio shows, newspaper ads, walking tours with business owners and stakeholder interviews.

8. On June 4, 2019 the Parking Study Advisory Committee adopted a motion to recommend the Newport Planning Commission initiate the legislative process to amend the Newport Comprehensive Plan to add a new Parking Facilities Element as outlined in the draft set of amendments now up for consideration. This was the last action taken by the Committee, as that group's responsibilities ended when the three Parking Districts expired at the end of June 2019.

9. These amendments to the "Public Facilities" Chapter of the Newport Comprehensive Plan are consistent with applicable Statewide Planning Goals in that the changes:

- a. Have been developed and vetted with a Parking Study Advisory Committee, Planning Commission, and city Council at public meetings and hearings consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 1, Public Involvement; and
 - b. Update the Newport Comprehensive Plan's technical inventory with respect to the condition of public parking capital assets, infrastructure investment priorities, and funding strategies that will facilitate fact based land use decision making processes consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 2, Land Use Planning; and
 - c. Promote further economic development within the Bayfront, and potentially Nye Beach and City center, shifting to demand management approach to ensuring parking needs are met, providing businesses a broader range of development and redevelopment options, consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 9; and
 - d. Provide for the timely, orderly, and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services by ensuring that public parking infrastructure priorities are identified in conjunction with the City's other capital project needs, consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 11.
10. No other Statewide Planning Goals are applicable to the proposed changes to the "Public Facilities" Chapter of the Newport Comprehensive Plan.
11. Following a work session on July 8, 2019, the Planning Commission initiated the process for amending the Newport Comprehensive Plan in a manner consistent with the proposal recommended by the Parking Study Advisory Committee and scheduled a public hearing.
12. On September 9, 2019, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on the proposed amendments. At the close of the public hearing, a motion was made by Bill Branigan, the Commission liaison to the Parking Study Advisory Committee that the policy recommendations be forwarded to the City Council as drafted, along with an ordinance that would establish a standing advisory committee to assist with implementation. That motion failed on a 3-4 vote. Instead, the Commission recommended that the Council create a new advisory committee with instructions that they revise the draft to eliminate or minimize recommendations related to metering.
13. On October 7, 2019, the Newport City Council met to discuss the Planning Commission's recommendation. The Port Commission, whose members and staff participate in the development of the proposed parking related Comprehensive Plan amendments, requested that Council hold a public hearing. They did not provide formal comment at the Planning Commission meeting. The City Council meeting was also an opportunity for representatives of the Planning Commission to share their different perspectives on the matter. After considering public testimony, the City Council elected to hold a public hearing to take additional testimony before deciding how it wants to proceed.
14. On November 18, 2019, the City Council held a public hearing to take testimony on how the City should manage its public parking assets in Nye Beach, City Center, and the

Bayfront. After taking testimony, the Council elected to hold a work session to discuss how they wanted to proceed with the proposed amendments.

15. On January 6, 2020, the City Council met in work session discussed how it wanted to proceed with the proposed amendments, and there was general consensus that there was sufficient business and property owner support to schedule a public hearing on an ordinance to amend the Comprehensive Plan.

16. The City Council held a public hearing on March 2, 2020 regarding the question of the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendments, and voted in favor of their adoption after considering the recommendation of the Planning Commission, testimony, and evidence and argument in the record.

17. Information in the record, including affidavits of mailing and publication, demonstrate that appropriate public notification was provided for the Planning Commission and City Council public hearings.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

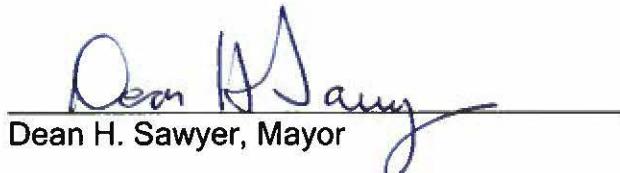
Section 1. Findings. The findings set forth above are hereby adopted in support of the amendments to the Newport Comprehensive Plan adopted by Sections 2 of this Ordinance.

Section 2. Amendment. A Public Parking Facilities Element is hereby added to the Public Facilities chapter of the City of Newport Comprehensive Plan as set forth in the attached Exhibit "A". The body of the amendment, excluding goals and policies, shall be inserted into the chapter after the "Roadway Transportation Facilities" section. The goals and policies shall be inserted in the section titled "Goals and Policies Public Facilities Element," after the heading "Transportation."

Section 3. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect 30 days after passage.

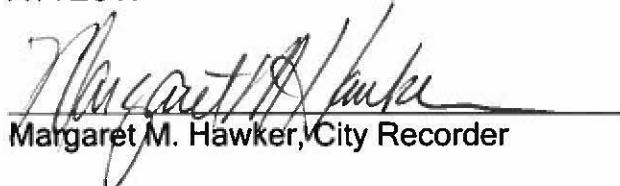
Date adopted and read by title only: March 2, 2020

Signed by the Mayor on March 3, 2020.



Dean H. Sawyer, Mayor

ATTEST:



Margaret M. Hawker, City Recorder

PUBLIC PARKING FACILITIES

In 2016, the City of Newport commissioned the preparation of a Parking Management Plan to identify strategies to maximize available parking supply in the Bay Front, Nye Beach, and City Center areas of Newport to support a vibrant working waterfront, tourist and general retail oriented commercial businesses, and mixed use neighborhoods. Each of these areas within the City is densely developed with much of the parking demand being met with on-street spaces and public parking lots.

Historically, persons developing commercial property in these areas have been allowed to pay a fee to the City in lieu of providing new off-street parking spaces to address the impacts attributed to their projects. That program proved outdated, and beginning in 2009 business owners petitioned the City to establish Economic Improvement or "Parking Districts" to fund parking system improvements through a business license surcharge. While the Parking Districts have been easier for the City to administer than a "payment in lieu" program, and have allowed for greater involvement from area business owners, neither approach provides a clear, long term strategy for how public parking assets should be managed nor have they generated sufficient funding to make meaningful improvements to the parking system.

Characteristics of each of the study areas is summarized as follows:

Bay Front: A working waterfront with a mix of tourist oriented retail, restaurants, fish processing facilities (e.g. Pacific Seafood), and infrastructure to support the City's commercial fishing fleet. The Port of Newport is a major property owner and a boardwalk and fishing piers provide public access to the bay. The area is terrain constrained, with steep slopes rising up from commercial sites situated along Bay Boulevard.

City Center: A "main street" style cluster of commercial buildings oriented along US 101 between the intersection of US 101 and US 20 and the Yaquina Bay Bridge. Many of the City's public buildings are within this district, including the Lincoln County Courthouse, Newport City Hall, 60+ Center, Recreation & Aquatic Center, and the Samaritan Pacific Hospital.

Nye Beach: A mixed-use neighborhood with direct beach access anchored by Performing Arts and Visual Art Centers. Commercial development is concentrated along Beach Drive and Coast Street, both of which include streetscape enhancements that encourage a dense pedestrian friendly atmosphere. This area includes a mix of retail, dining, lodging, professional services, galleries, single family homes, condominiums, long term and short term rentals.

The Parking Management Plan, prepared Lancaster StreetLab, dated March 9, 2018, includes an inventory and assessment of the condition of public parking assets in these commercial areas; detailed field survey data illustrating the utilization and turnover rates of parking spaces during peak and off-peak periods; a list of capital improvements needed to maintain and improve available parking, including possible upgrades to transit service; and financing strategies to fund needed improvements.

Development of the Parking Management Plan, summarized in this Public Facilities Element of the Newport Comprehensive Plan, was informed by public input from outreach events and the project advisory committee. That committee consisted of individuals representing tourist-oriented retail businesses, commercial fishing interests, seafood processors, residents, and affected government entities. Once the Parking Management Plan was complete, additional outreach was conducted with stakeholders in the community and the project advisory committee, over a period of several months, further refined many of the Plan's concepts and maps resulting in a the final set of recommendations contained in this document.

Existing Public Parking Assets

To inform the preparation of the Parking Management Plan, city staff and the consultant inventoried the public parking assets in the Bay Front, Nye Beach, and City Center areas. Additionally, city staff conducted a field survey to assess the pavement condition of the public parking lots. Much of the work was performed in the spring/summer of 2016. Results were presented to the project advisory committee at its November 2016 meeting, and are summarized in Tables 1 through 3 below.

Table 1: Parking Lots

Facility	Size (SF)	District	# Spaces	Condition
Abbey Street Lot	21,200	Bayfront	53 standard 2 ADA accessible	Poor
Abbey Street (right-of-way)	5,800	Bayfront	10 standard 2 ADA accessible	Good
Case Street (right-of-way)	3,600	Bayfront	6 standard 1 ADA accessible	Good
Canyon Way Lot	23,000	Bayfront	33 standard	Fair
Fall & Bay Street	8,600	Bayfront	13 standard 1 ADA accessible	Poor
Fall & 13 th Street	11,800	Bayfront	22 standard	Fair
Herbert (right-of-way)	13,400	Bayfront	28 standard	
Lee Street	11,000	Bayfront	19 standard	Good
Hatfield Lift Station	2,000	Bayfront	5 standard	Poor
13 th Street (right-of-way)	3,200	Bayfront	7 standard	Poor
Angle Street Lot	30,000	City Center	53 standard 4 Recreational vehicle 3 ADA accessible	Good
City Hall Campus	57,900	City Center	107 standard 9 ADA accessible	Good
9 th and Herbert	29,700	City Center	39 standard 5 Recreational vehicle 2 ADA accessible 2 EV charging stations	Fair
US 101 & Herbert	9,200	City Center	18 standard 2 ADA accessible	Fair
Don & Ann Davis Park	9,800	Nye Beach	25 standard 2 ADA accessible	Good
Performing Arts Center	74,800	Nye Beach	143 standard 8 ADA accessible	Good
Jump-off Joe	6,100	Nye Beach	10 standard	Good
Nye Beach Turnaround	40,400	Nye Beach	45 standard 3 ADA accessible	Poor
Visual Arts Center	12,900	Nye Beach	21 standard 2 ADA accessible	Poor

Table 2: Striped On-Street Spaces

District	Streets	Striping (LF)	# Spaces
Bayfront	Bay Street, Bay Blvd, Canyon Way, Fall Street, Hatfield Drive, Lee Street, Naterlin Drive	5,280	386
City Center	Alder Street, Angle Street, Fall Street, Herbert Street, Lee Street, US 101, 7 th Street, and 9 th Street	4,830	293
Nye Beach	Coast Street, Olive, and 3 rd Street	2,570	249

Pavement Condition Assessment

A simplified Good-Fair-Poor asphalt pavement rating system was used to gauge the condition of the surface parking areas, with the resulting information being used to estimate funds needed to maintain the lots in good condition.

A Good condition rating was defined as a lot that appeared stable, with minor cracking that is generally hairline and hard to detect. Minor patching and deformation may have been evident.

A Fair condition rating was given to parking surfaces that appeared to be generally stable with minor areas of structural weakness evident.

Cracking in these areas was easier to detect. Patching areas may have existed, but were not excessive and deformation may have been more pronounced.

Fatigue Cracking – Abbey Street Lot (2016)



A Poor condition rating was provided for parking areas with visible areas of instability, marked evidence of structural deficiency, large crack patterns (alligatoring), heavy or numerous patches, and/or deformation that was very noticeable.

The following is a brief description of factors that show the degree to which wearing surfaces are worn:

Fatigue Cracking: Sometimes called alligator cracking due to the interconnected cracks which resemble an alligator's skin, fatigue cracking is caused by load-related deterioration resulting from a weakened base course or subgrade, too little pavement thickness, overloading, or a combination of these factors.

Deformation: A distortion in asphalt pavement that is often attributed to instability of an asphalt mix or weakness of the base or subgrade layers. This type of distress may include rutting, shoving, depressions, swelling and patch failures.

Edge Cracking: Edge cracks are longitudinal cracks which develop within one or two feet of the outer edge of pavement. They form because of a lack of support at the pavement edge; which in this case would be poorly managed drainage that is undermining the road surface

Raveling: Raveling is the wearing away of the asphalt cement from the aggregate particles. This can occur as a result of normal wear over time and it can be exacerbated by such conditions as oil dripping from vehicles.

Structural weakness: When pavement conditions wear to the point that there is substantial fatigue cracking, deformation, and/or patching, it can no longer be preserved with a slurry seal and will need to be reconstructed.

The pavement condition assessment was for the travel surface only and did not factor in striping, signing, drainage, railing, sidewalk or other repairs that may be needed.

Maintenance Schedule

The pavement condition assessment informed the development of a maintenance schedule to identify the level of funding the City should reserve annually to maintain the travel surfaces of the public parking lots (Table 3). Lots that are in good condition can be maintained with a chip seal or slurry seal every 5-10 years, and this is typically done up to three times before the surface is reconstructed. Those in fair condition will need to be rebuilt sooner, and those in poor condition are not candidates for a seal coat, as such treatment is unlikely to extend the useful life of the pavement surface.

Annual estimates were further prepared to account for striping and other ancillary repairs that may be needed, such as drainage, sidewalk, or curb replacement. Placeholders were also provided for administration of a permit parking program and metering, should those elements be implemented. The annual maintenance needs were then broken out by commercial area (Table 4).

Table 3: Parking Lot Surface Maintenance Needs.

Parking Lot	District	Size (sf)	Spaces	Condition	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years
Angle Street Lot	City Center	30,000	65	Good		Seal \$60,000		Seal \$79,500
City Hall	City Center	57,900	112	Good		Seal \$115,800		Seal \$153,435
Don Davis Park	Nye Beach	9,800	25	Good		Seal \$19,600		Seal \$25,970
Performing Arts Center	Nye Beach	74,800	151	Good		Seal \$149,600		Seal \$198,220
Jump-Off Joe	Nye Beach	6,100	10	Good		Seal \$12,200		Seal \$16,165
Lee Street	Bay Front	11,000	19	Good		Seal \$22,000		Seal \$29,150
Abbey (ROW)	Bay Front	5,800	10	Good		Seal \$11,600		Seal \$15,370
Case (ROW)	Bay Front	3,600	6	Good		Seal \$7,200		Seal \$9,540
9 th & Hurbert	City Center	29,700	48	Fair	Seal \$51,678		Rebuild \$198,099	
US 101 & Hurbert	City Center	9,200	20	Fair	Seal \$16,008		Rebuild \$61,364	
Fall & 13 th	Bay Front	11,800	22	Fair	Seal \$20,532		Rebuild \$78,706	
Hurbert (ROW)	Bay Front	13,400	28	Fair	Seal \$23,316		Rebuild \$89,378	
Canyon Way	Bay Front	23,000	33	Fair	Seal \$40,020		Rebuild \$153,410	
Nye Beach Turnaround	Nye Beach	40,000	45	Poor	Rebuild \$203,616		Seal \$92,920	
Visual Arts Center	Nye Beach	12,900	21	Poor	Rebuild \$65,016		Seal \$29,670	
Fall & Bay	Bay Front	8,600	13	Poor	Rebuild \$43,344		Seal \$19,780	
Abbey Lot	Bay Front	21,200	53	Poor	Rebuild \$106,848		Seal \$48,760	
13 th (ROW)	Bay Front	3,200	7	Poor	Rebuild \$16,128		Seal \$7,360	
Hatfield Lift Station	Bay Front	2,000	5	Poor	Rebuild \$10,080		Seal \$4,600	
					Cost: \$596,586	\$398,000	\$784,047	\$527,350
					Total Cost:			\$2,305,983
					Annual			\$115,299

Table 4: Annual Maintenance Expenses

Parking District	Lot Resurfacing ¹	Ancillary Repairs ²	Striping	Permit Program ³ (if implemented)	Metering ³ (if implemented)	Total
Bayfront	\$37,850	\$9,450	\$1,850	\$10,000	\$28,800	\$87,950
City Center	\$36,800	\$9,200	\$1,900	Not recommended	Not recommended	\$47,900
Nye Beach	\$30,500	\$7,650	\$1,450	\$10,000	\$13,200	\$62,800

1. Costs from pavement condition assessment prepared as part of parking study. Resurfacing costs proportioned by district with the cost of the Nye Beach Turnaround project being backed out since it has been funded with other resources.

2. Ancillary costs include repairs to drainage system, sidewalks, walls and railing when lots are resurfaced. Assumes 25% of resurfacing cost.

3. Annual maintenance costs are as outlined in the Study (\$500/pay station and \$100/sign).

Outreach

Buy-in from business owners, residents, and other affected parties is essential to the success of a parking management plan. To this end, a series of public meetings were held at the outset of work on the Parking Management Plan, with the goal of obtaining public input on opportunities and constraints with regard to parking management.

Meetings were held from 6:00 to 8:00 pm during the second week of April, 2016. One meeting was held for each of the three Parking Districts. The City Center district meeting was held on Tuesday April 12th; the Nye Beach district meeting was held on Wednesday April 13th, and the Bayfront District Meeting was held on Thursday April 14th. All meetings were open to the public and advertised publicly in advance of the meeting.

Before each of the above meetings, a walking tour of the study area took place that included the consulting team and a small handful of local stakeholders and business owners. These were advertised to local business owners and other stakeholders who have been active within management of the existing parking districts. In tandem with the formal meetings in the evening, this process provided an opportunity for additional public input during which some issues and potential solutions were discussed and incorporated into the Parking Management Plan.

Once the study was completed an additional round of outreach was conducted during the summer of 2018 with Bayfront, Nye Beach, and City Center businesses; the Port of Newport and commercial fishing community; Bayfront processors; Chamber of Commerce, and Rotary. Members of the project advisory committee and city staff attended each meeting and provided an overview of the study's recommendations. Feedback obtained at these meetings was used by the advisory committee to fine tune the studies recommendations.

Parking Management Plan Methodology

In order to gain an understanding of parking demand within each of the respective parking management areas, a detailed study of parking demand and utilization was conducted. The primary study days were Saturday August 27, 2016 and Saturday December 10, 2016. These days were selected because they were expected to represent typical weekend days (i.e., no special events or other unusual factors) during the peak tourism season and the slowest period of the year for tourism, respectively. Additional observations were conducted on Thursday August 25, 2016 in order to study differences between weekday and weekend demand patterns. The results of this analysis heavily inform the management recommendations that follow, and were used to project potential revenues and maintenance needs.

The methodology employed for this analysis consisted of two steps: an inventory of parking supply, including the number and types of stalls, followed by peak and off-peak occupancy and demand observations. To complete the first step, an inventory of the supply of parking stalls was conducted, tracking the number and location of parking spaces along each block face as well as designated users, maximum time stays, and other pertinent information as applicable. Locations and capacities of parking lots were recorded, and for on-street spaces, whether or not a space was marked was recorded. The inventory was conducted utilizing a tablet PC. Data collected in this step was used to set up data collection tools in the form of spreadsheets, to be used during the following step.

Following the inventory step, parking demand data was collected. The study area consisted of routes containing approximately 30 to 35 block faces of on-street parking as well as any lots along the route. Four routes were in Nye Beach, three were the Bayfront, and one was within the City Center district. Route sizes and configurations were designed such that data collectors were able to walk and collect data over the entire route once per hour without needing to work excessively quickly. Each parking space within the study area was thus visited once per hour from 10:00 AM to 7:00 PM.

The data were collected on tablet PCs utilizing the route-optimized spreadsheets created during the inventory phase. During each hourly orbit of a given route, the first four digits of the license plate of each vehicle parked in a stall along the route were recorded, to allow for analysis of both occupancy and duration of stay.

Occupancy curves in Figures 1 to 3 below show overall parking occupancy throughout the study area for weekdays. In these figures, the time of day is shown on the horizontal axis and the percent of available parking that was observed to be occupied is shown on the vertical axis. Additionally, a line indicating an occupancy level of 85% is shown—this occupancy level is generally considered to be indicative of ‘functionally full’ parking. At parking occupancies at or near 85%, high instances of illegal parking, congestion attributed to vehicles cruising for parking, and other undesirable behaviors are often observed from frustrated drivers. Parking areas that are functionally full are candidates for “metering” as a tool to improve parking turnover.

Figure 1: City Center Parking Utilization

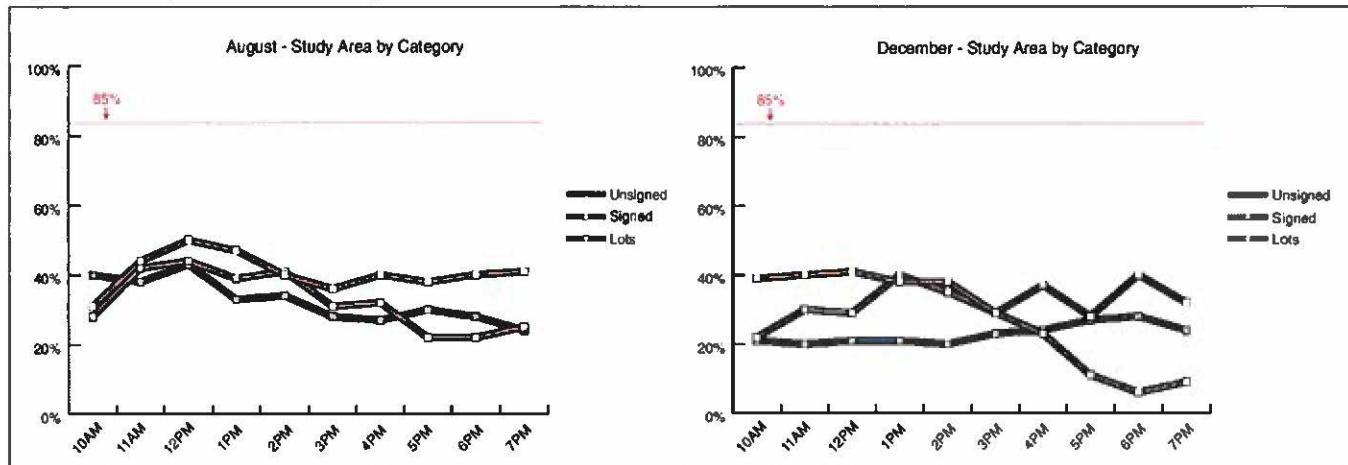


Figure 2: Nye Beach Parking Utilization

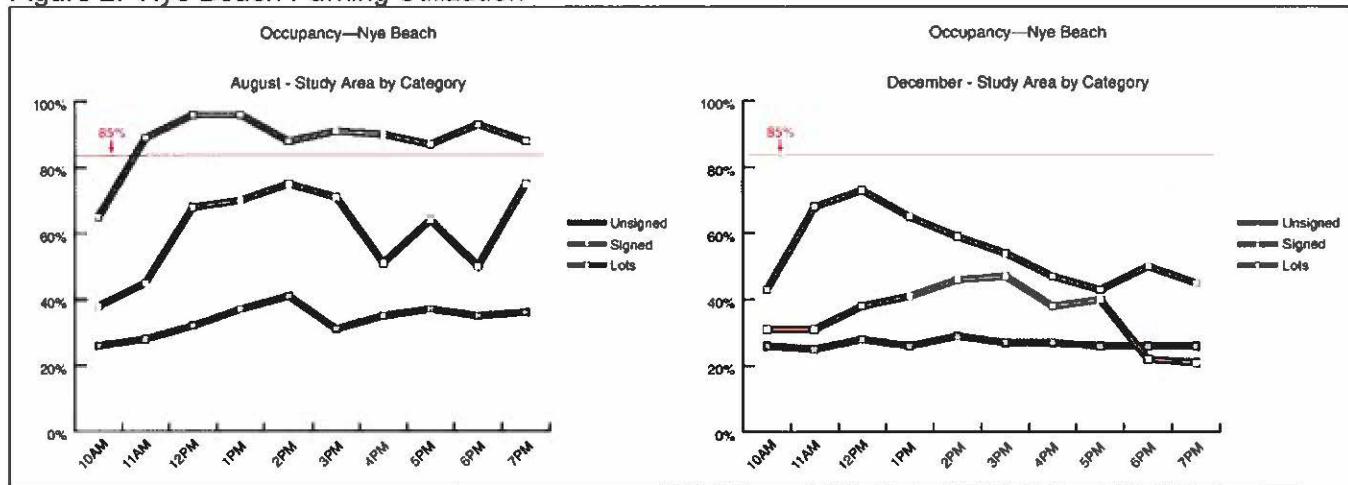
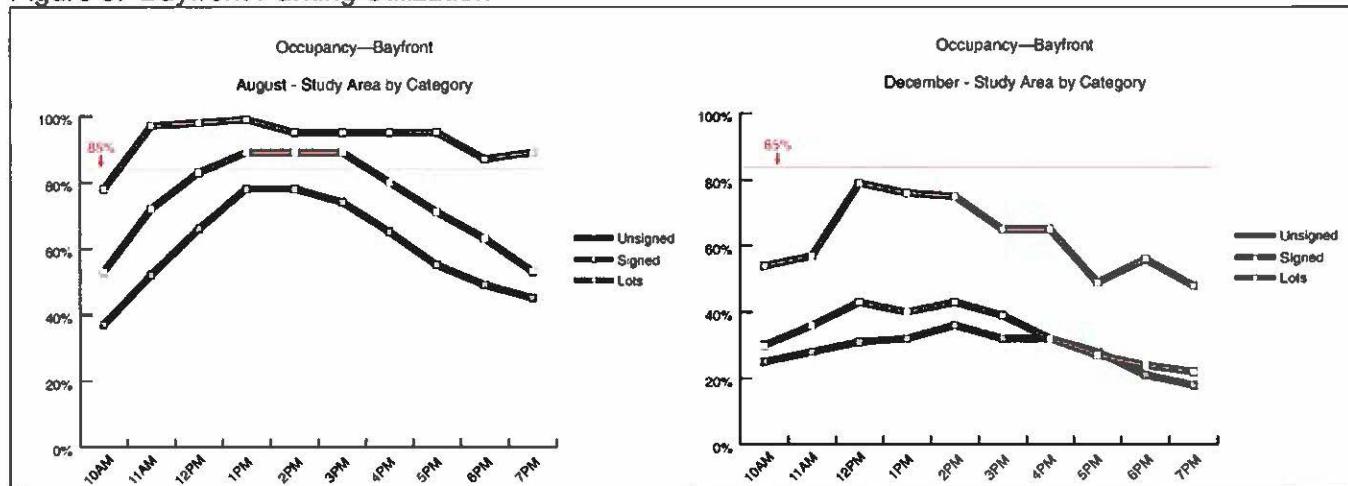


Figure 3: Bayfront Parking Utilization



Survey data was also used to identify the percentage of overall occupancy (hourly), percentage occupancy by street block (hourly), average stay length (Signed, Unsigned, Overall Study Area), percentage overstays (Signed Stalls), Unique Vehicle Served Daily (Signed Stalls). It is broken down in charts graphics, with more detailed analysis, in the Lancaster Parking Management Plan, included in the appendices to this Plan.

Recommendations

Recommendations from the Lancaster Parking Management Plan, as amended by the project advisory committee, are summarized below and further refined in the goals and policies section of the Public facilities Element of the Newport Comprehensive Plan.

Demand Management

- Implement metered zones, permit zones, and hybrid permit/meter zones for high demand areas along the Bayfront as generally depicted in Figure 4 below. Conduct further outreach with the Nye Beach community to assess whether or not a scaled down metering concept, focused on core commercial areas as depicted in Figure 5 below, is acceptable or if a non-metering option that consists of fees and/or permit parking is preferable.
- Support metering with permit program for residents, businesses and the fishing community.
- Meter revenues in excess of administrative costs should be dedicated to prioritized parking system investments.
- Evaluate measures on an ongoing basis with attention to economic, land use and related factors that influence parking demand.

Wayfinding and Lighting

- Improve branding of city-owned parking lots and facilities and wayfinding between parking areas and destinations.
- Focus wayfinding efforts on under-utilized facilities such as the Hurbert Street lots and Performing Arts Center lot.
- Adjust signage to encourage RV parking and circulation outside of high demand areas along the Bayfront and in Nye Beach.
- Improve street lighting to create a better walking environment and to help activate under-utilized parking in poorly lit areas.

Parking Improvements

- Explore opportunities for the City and Port of Newport to partner on a project to add an east gangway access to Port Dock 5 to make Port property more attractive for parking
- Coordinate with the Port on opportunities to more efficiently store and/or rack gear to free up parking on Port property
- Restripe side street parking areas and lots with worn pavement markings (e.g. Canyon Way) to improve efficiency
- A key component is metering public parking in portions of the Bayfront and potentially Nye Beach.

Code Revisions

- Add code provisions to allow pervious pavement and other comparable alternatives to paved surfaces for areas suitable for temporary parking
- Allow temporary parking on undeveloped properties during extreme demand periods
- Eliminate minimum off-street parking requirements for new development and redevelopment in metered and permit zones (for most uses)



NEWPORT
City of Newport
Community Development Department
168 SW Coast Highway
Newport, OR 97365
Phone: 541.574.0629
Fax: 541.574.0844

This map is for informational use only and has not been prepared for, nor is it suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It includes data from multiple sources. The City of Newport assumes no responsibility for its completeness or use and users of this information are cautioned to verify all information with the City of Newport Community Development Department.

Figure 4: Bay Front Parking Management Alternative

Image Taken July 2018
4-Inch, 4-band Digital Orthophotos
Quantum Spatial, Inc. Corvallis, OR

0 150 300 600 900 Feet

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Metering, in conjunction with permit and timed parking, is the most significant change recommended by the Parking Management Plan and is proposed as a demand management option at this time because:

- There are not enough parking spaces along the Bay Front and portions of Nye Beach to meet demand.
- Metering with permit parking is an opportunity to improve turnover in high demand areas while enhancing revenues for needed parking improvements.
- Existing revenue is insufficient to address maintenance needs let alone pay for additional supply.
- Resulting condition creates significant congestion and safety issues.
- Timed parking alone, coupled with enforcement will not address the supply problem (observed overstays 5-7%).
- Improvements to wayfinding and lighting, while important, similarly cannot contribute a meaningful number of additional spaces.
- Development opportunities, particularly on the Bayfront, are constrained by the lack of parking.
- Opportunities to add supply or supplement transit services are expensive and require dedicated revenue sources that do not presently exist.

A standing parking advisory committee, with representatives from the three commercial areas should be established to provide oversight. Responsibilities could include:

- Engage policy makers, city committees, staff, and partner organizations to plan for, and facilitate the implementation of parking and other transportation related improvements;
- Provide recommendations regarding city parking policies and programs, including maintenance of parking and related infrastructure, fees, wayfinding, and parking enforcement;
- Advocate and promote public awareness of parking and related initiatives, community engagement, and other efforts to achieve desired policy outcomes.

Capital Projects

The following is a list of capital projects recommended to enhance the availability or improve the supply of available parking. A transit option was explored to provide users an alternative method of transportation to and from the Bay Front, City Center and Nye Beach. A vanpool/carpool option was also discussed; however, further analysis is needed to determine how the mechanics of such a program would work given the employment dynamics in these areas.

Table 5: Potential Capital Projects

Parking System Enhancements (Per study except for refined meter information)

Description	Upfront Cost	Annual Cost (2018)
Implementation of Metered Areas (Bay Front and Nye Beach)	\$634,750	\$42,000
Implementation of Metered Areas (Bay Front Only)	\$435,000	\$28,800
Newport Transit Loop		\$200,000+
Expanded Striping to Un-Marked Spaces (ref: difference between Table 2 and Table 6)	\$10,000	\$5,000
Improved Lighting at 3 rd & 6 th Street	\$235,000	\$45,000
Gangway from Port parking area to east end of Port Dock 5	\$250,000 - \$750,000	\$7,500
Enhance City-Wide Wayfinding System	\$25,000 - \$125,000	\$5,000
Nye Beach Area Structured Parking	\$2,400,000	\$15,000
Bayfront Structured / On-Pier Parking	\$4,000,000	\$25,000

The Lincoln County adopted a new transit development plan at the same time the Parking Management Plan was being developed. The transit plan includes an enhanced loop between Nye Beach and the Bayfront that utilizes City Hall as a transfer station.

Time: 15-minutes from Nye Beach to City Hall and City Hall to the Bayfront.

Equipment: One new bus

Cost: \$201,000 year

Financing

Outlined below are metering and non-metering options for funding parking system improvements. The metering options are limited to the Bayfront and Nye Beach and align with the concept for paid only, paid/permit, and permit/timed concepts depicted on Figures 4 and 5. A breakdown of the spaces that would be subject to these concepts is listed below in Table 6. Accessible parking spaces in these areas would not be subject to meter limitations.

Figure 6: Newport Transit Loop



Table 6: Public Parking in Meter/Permit Concepts

Parking Stall Management (By Type)

District	Type	Paid Only	Paid / Permit	Permit / Timed	Unrestricted
Bay Front	On-Street ¹	144	117	242	72
	Public Lot	0	103	52	23
Nye Beach	On-Street ¹	9	105	268	747
	Public Lot	45	0	21	186

¹ Includes unstriped parallel parking spaces in the totals, leading to a larger count than the figures reflected in Table 2.

Table 7: Paystation Pricing

Meter Options

Parking District	# Spaces	# Paystations ¹	Paystation Cost ¹	Signage Cost ²	Total Cost
Bay Front	364	43	\$344,000	\$91,000	\$435,000
Nye Beach	159	20	\$160,000	\$39,750	\$199,750

¹ Roughly one kiosk per eight spaces with adjustments based on lot/street configuration. Price of \$8,000 per kiosk as noted in Study.

² Signage cost of \$1,250 (sign and post) and assumes one sign per five parking spaces (per the Study). There would likely be cost savings attributed to re-use of existing poles.

Table 8: Meter Revenues

Annual Revenues (Assumes no Business License Surcharge)

Parking District	Meter ¹	Permit (Aggressive) ²	Permits (Conservative) ³
Bay Front	\$292,000	\$37,000	\$25,700
Nye Beach	\$134,000	\$28,400	\$19,700

¹ Peak demand assumes \$1.00 hour seven days a week from 11am – 5pm, June through September. Meters are weekends only for other months. Assumes same Phase 1 per stall revenue as study.

² Assumes annual sales at 120% of available spaces in all paid permit and permit timed areas. Priced at \$60.00 per permit. Could be district specific or area wide.

³ Assumes annual sales at 50% of available spaces in all paid permit and permit timed areas. Priced at \$100.00 per permit. Could be district specific or area wide.

Initial installation of meters would need to come from existing city funding sources. Once implemented, anticipated meter revenue is expected to exceed annual expenses and would provide a funding stream to enhance the parking system. The non-meter option (Table 9) relies upon business license and permit parking fees, which could be supplemented with other city funding sources to maintain status quo and low cost enhancements (i.e. striping and wayfinding). For Nye Beach, new revenue could be generated by expanding the boundary of the area where business license surcharges are collected. There is less of an opportunity to do the same in the Bay Front; however, reinstating contributions from the Port of Newport coupled with increases to existing business license surcharges may generate sufficient funds if paired with a parking permit program.

Table 9: Non-Meter Alternative

No-Metering Alternative (Timed Parking with Permits)

Bayfront		Nye Beach	
Maintenance Needs (Table 4)	\$58,350	Maintenance Needs (Table 4)	\$49,600
Current Business License Surcharge Revenue ¹	\$13,750	Current Business License Surcharge Revenue	\$6,450
Maintenance Shortfall	- \$44,600	Maintenance Shortfall	- \$33,150
New Revenue from Parking Permits ²	\$25,700	New Revenue from Parking Permits ¹	\$19,700
New Revenue from Business License Surcharge Fees ³	\$18,900	New Revenue from Business License Surcharge Fees ²	\$23,450

¹ This amount would be increased by \$6,000 if the Port of Newport and City of Newport were to execute a new intergovernmental agreement committing the Port to ongoing annual contributions on behalf of the commercial fishing interests.

² Assumes annual sales at 50% of available spaces in all areas identified as paid, paid permit, or timed permit. Priced at \$100.00 per permit. Could be district specific or area wide.

³ Fees are scalable and the amounts listed reflect what is needed to cover anticipated maintenance costs.

Consideration should be given to phasing fee increases in over time. If other revenue sources become available that can be dedicated to maintenance and/or enhancement of the parking assets then adjustments should be made to the fee structure to ensure equitable contributions from various user groups.

GOALS AND POLICIES PUBLIC FACILITIES ELEMENT

PUBLIC PARKING

Goal 1: Maximize the available parking supply in Nye Beach, Bay Front, and City Center areas to support a vibrant working waterfront and retail-oriented, tourist commercial businesses, and mixed-use neighborhoods.

Policy 1.1: Promote the use of under-utilized public parking areas.

Implementation Measure 1.1.1: Improve branding of City-owned parking lots and facilities and wayfinding between parking areas and destinations.

Implementation Measure 1.1.2: Add street lighting to create a better walking environment and to help activate parking in poorly lit areas.

Implementation Measure 1.1.3: Adjust signage to encourage RV parking in the Hurbert Street lot and along Elizabeth Street.

Implementation Measure 1.1.4: Identify specific measures that can be taken to enhance visibility and increase the use of the Hurbert Street lots and Performing Arts Center lot.

Policy 1.2: Promote alternative modes of transportation to reduce vehicle trips to and from Nye Beach and the Bayfront.

Implementation Measure 1.2.1: Support efforts to establish a rapid transit loop between the Bayfront, City Center, and Nye Beach as outlined in the Lincoln County Transit Development Plan (April 2018).

Implementation Measure 1.2.2: Coordinate with area employers on opportunities to expand carpool or vanpool options.

Implementation Measure 1.2.3: Continue to expand the bicycle and pedestrian network to improve connectivity and user options.

Policy 1.3: Consider demand management strategies to improve parking turnover for public parking areas where occupancies are “functionally full” (i.e. at or near 85% percent during peak periods).

Implementation Measure 1.3.1: Pursue metered zones, hybrid paid / permit, and hybrid permit / timed zones for high demand areas along the Bayfront.

Implementation Measure 1.3.2: Support metering, where implemented, with a parking permit program.

Implementation Measure 1.3.3: Conduct outreach with the Nye Beach community to address whether or not a non-metering concept, focusing on

options that consist of fees, permit parking, or other dedicated funding sources is preferable.

Policy 1.4: Investigate opportunities to enhance the supply of public and privately owned parking through strategic partnerships in a manner that best leverages limited funding.

Goal 2: Maintain public parking assets so that they are suitable to meet the needs of all users.

Policy 2.1: Develop financing strategies that secure equitable contributions from parties that benefit from and utilize public parking.

Implementation Measure 2.1.1: Metering should be directed to peak demand periods, as opposed to year round, with a baseline for pricing that is consistent with the recommendations contained in the Newport Parking Management Plan (March 2018).

Implementation Measure 2.1.2: In areas where metering is not implemented, fees from businesses and users should be adjusted to cover anticipated maintenance costs, unless other revenue sources are identified for that purpose.

Implementation Measure 2.1.3: Revenues generated from public parking meters, permits or other fees should be dedicated to public parking, and not used to support other city programs.

Implementation Measure 2.1.4: Business license surcharge fees now imposed in the Bayfront, Nye Beach, and City Center should be expanded to apply to short-term rentals, but otherwise maintained in their present form until other funding sources are established.

Policy 2.2: Establish a program for routine maintenance of public parking lots.

Implementation Measure 2.2.1: Incorporate scheduled resurfacing, striping, and reconstruction of the public parking lots into the City's Capital Improvement Plan.

Policy 2.3: Consider adjustments to funding maintenance of public parking areas in City Center once the urban renewal funded transportation system planning effort for that area is complete.

Policy 2.4: Evaluate parking management practices at the City Hall Campus to ensure available parking is sufficient to meet anticipated needs.

Goal 3: Implement changes to how the City manages public parking in a manner that is easily understood by the public, meets the needs of area businesses and residents, recognizes seasonality of certain uses, and is effectively enforced.

Policy 3.1: Ensure city codes and policies provide a clear administrative framework for implementing metering, permitting, or other regulatory tasks.

Policy 3.2: Identify opportunities to facilitate economic development and enhance livability in areas where parking is limited.

Implementation Measure 3.2.1: Add code provisions to allow pervious pavement and other comparable alternatives to paved surfaces for areas suitable for temporary parking.

Implementation Measure 3.2.2: Allow temporary parking on undeveloped properties during extreme demand periods.

Implementation Measure 3.2.3: Reduce or eliminate minimum off-street parking requirements for new development or redevelopment in metered and meter/permit zones.

Policy 3.3: Scale code enforcement resources commensurate to the demands of the parking program.

Goal 4: Provide opportunities for the public to inform city decision making related to the management of public parking areas.

Policy 4.1: Provide a structured method for members of the public to advise policy-makers and staff on how the city might best leverage and invest in its parking and transportation-related assets.

Implementation Measure 4.1.1: Establish a standing parking advisory committee, with representation from affected areas.

Implementation Measure 4.1.2: Utilize public processes to evaluate parking measures on an ongoing basis with attention to economic, land use and related factors that influence parking demand.