

Accessible Parking

UT Parking Regulation Changes

Christopher D. Pionke, Ph.D., P.E.

*Associate Professor, College of Engineering Honors Program
& Dept of Mechanical, Aerospace & Biomedical Engineering*



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Outline

- Previous Regulations
 - What was required?
 - What were the problems with the previous system?
- Subcommittee
 - What was our charge, who was on the subcommittee, how did we proceed?
- New Regulations
 - What are the new regulations?
 - How are they better than the previous system?
- Are things better?
 - Did we accomplish our goals?

Previous Regulations

- Required a State Issued Permit
 - State issued Placard or License Plate
 - ***Must be issued to the person using the permit***
- **Should** also register with the university
 - E or K hangtag (*both are free of charge*)
 - Yes, this meant **NO-CHARGE** at all for Accessible Parking
- Available Parking
 - Any Accessible Parking space
 - Any non-reserved, non-UT service vehicle space

Previous Regulations – Problems I

- No Connection between State Permit & UT
 - The previous system did not connect the State Issued Permit to the UT registration
 - The previous system did not **easily** connect the State Issued Permit with the **actual permit holder**
 - The previous system did not **easily** connect the State Issued Permit with the UT citizen (i.e., student or staff).

Previous Regulations – Problems II

- **Abuse:** Individuals used State Issued Permits *issued to someone else* like a friend or relative (i.e., not to the person operating the vehicle). Why?
 - *Can park closer to where they need to be*
 - *Can avoid the cost of a permit*
- Obviously this takes away available spaces for those that truly need the access
- Difficult to enforce under previous system. Required:
 - A check with the State first
 - Then a check against the license plate
 - Then a check of UT hangtag to verify that the **State issued permit holder** is a UT citizen

Charge of the Subcommittee

- Traffic and Parking Authority (TPA) Charge:
 - **Improve** the availability and **consistency of availability** of accessible parking for those that have a need
 - Provide a system that would reduce or possibly eliminate fraud and abuse
 - Provide “real data” on the accessible parking needs
 - What is the number of students, staff, and faculty that need accessible parking and where do they need those parking spaces?

Subcommittee

- Dr. Chris Pionke, Chair (faculty, TPA member)
- Mark Hairr (Director, Parking & Transit Services)
- Elizabeth Hamilton (student)
- Dr. William Hart (faculty, TPA Member)
- Annazette Houston (Director, Disability Services)
- Deby Libby – (staff, TPA Member)
 - Advisor
 - Matthew Scoggins (Deputy General Counsel)

Subcommittee Work I

- Reviewed 20-30 other universities
 - Mostly large state supported institutions
 - Alabama, Florida, Michigan State, North Carolina, ...
 - Some private institutions
 - For example, Vanderbilt
 - Several Board of Regents Universities
 - ETSU, MTSU, Tenn. Tech, U. of Memphis
- What were their regulations?
 - How were they similar or different from UT's?
 - How were they similar or different from each other?

Subcommittee Work II

- All of the universities that we reviewed either:
 - Required a **simple** dual registration
 - You must have a State issued handicapped placard or license plate **and** a university issued accessible parking permit
 - A State issued permit was sufficient for a university issued permit
 - **Examples:** Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas A&M, ETSU, U. of Memphis, Tenn. Tech
 - **OR** Required a **complex** dual registration
 - You must have a State issued handicapped placard or license plate **and** a university issued accessible parking permit
 - You must **Apply** to the university for a university permit
 - **Examples:** Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Michigan State, Ohio State, Michigan

Subcommittee Work III

- *All* of the universities required the purchase of a parking permit
 - Most charged based on classification (student, staff, ...)
 - In some cases (e.g., Alabama), the charge was based on the lowest cost permit
 - In some cases, student permits were rolled into general fees so there is no direct charge, but everyone still pays
- Remember, UTK did NOT Charge
 - Why?

Subcommittee Work IV

- We decided that the “simple dual registration” was the best method of achieving our goals
- New Regulations – “Dual Registration”
 - Must obtain and display a valid State issued handicap placard or license plate
 - **AND** must obtain and display a UT issued accessible parking permit
 - This ties the UT registration of the vehicle to the State issued placard/plate **and** the individual that actually requires the accessible parking

UT Accessible Permit Process

- Obtaining a UT Accessible Parking Permit
 - An individual can visit the UT Parking Office to complete the registration process in one step and obtain a parking permit
 - **OR** an individual can purchase the appropriate UT permit (commuter, non-commuter, or staff) on-line and then “trade-it-in” for a UT Accessible Permit at the UT Parking Office
 - Either way, the ***individual must provide proof*** of the need through ***documentation*** of a State issued accessible placard/license plate ***issued in their name***

UT Accessible Parking Options

- Registered vehicles displaying the appropriate permits as outlined before are allowed to park in all accessible spaces as well as in any unreserved, non-UT vehicle space
 - It should be noted, there may be time limitations that will be enforced like the 2-hour limited accessible spaces by the library



Example of UT Accessible Parking Space Signage



UT Accessible Parking Permit
Must be Displayed on Windshield

Advantages

- An individual would NOT be able to use “Grandpa’s” handicapped placard
- Ticket writers can easily check to see that the UT Accessible permit matches the registered State issued Accessible permit
- UT Parking will have a database of individuals that require access
 - UT Parking will know where the demand is for faculty and staff (and maybe even students)
 - UT Parking can better locate accessible spaces in areas of high demand (*due to the ADA, there are limitations on this, but we will have some flexibility*)

Implementation

- New regulations approved by the TPA on 3/7/16
- Was there any “**Push-Back**”?
 - Yes, but not as bad as I expected
 - Biggest concern was the “cost,” was this legal?
 - Gave a number or presentations to different UT groups
- New regulations approved by UT BoT in June, 2016
- New Regulations Effective Aug 1, 2016
- I purchased permit **SA-0001** on 7/12/16 for \$420
- Are the new regulations successful?
 - My favorite engineering answer: **It Depends!**

Permit Data

- Accessible Parking Permits Sold

Permit Type	2016-2017	2017-2018
Staff Accessible - SA	215	210
Commuter Accessible - CA	130	145
Non-Commuter Accessible - NA	20	18

- Total is steady around 360-380 per year
 - We now have an idea of demand (total and by classification)
 - Can we now use this information to better “allocate” accessible spaces (*more on this in a minute*)
 - And yes, we need to account for “visitors”

Citation Data

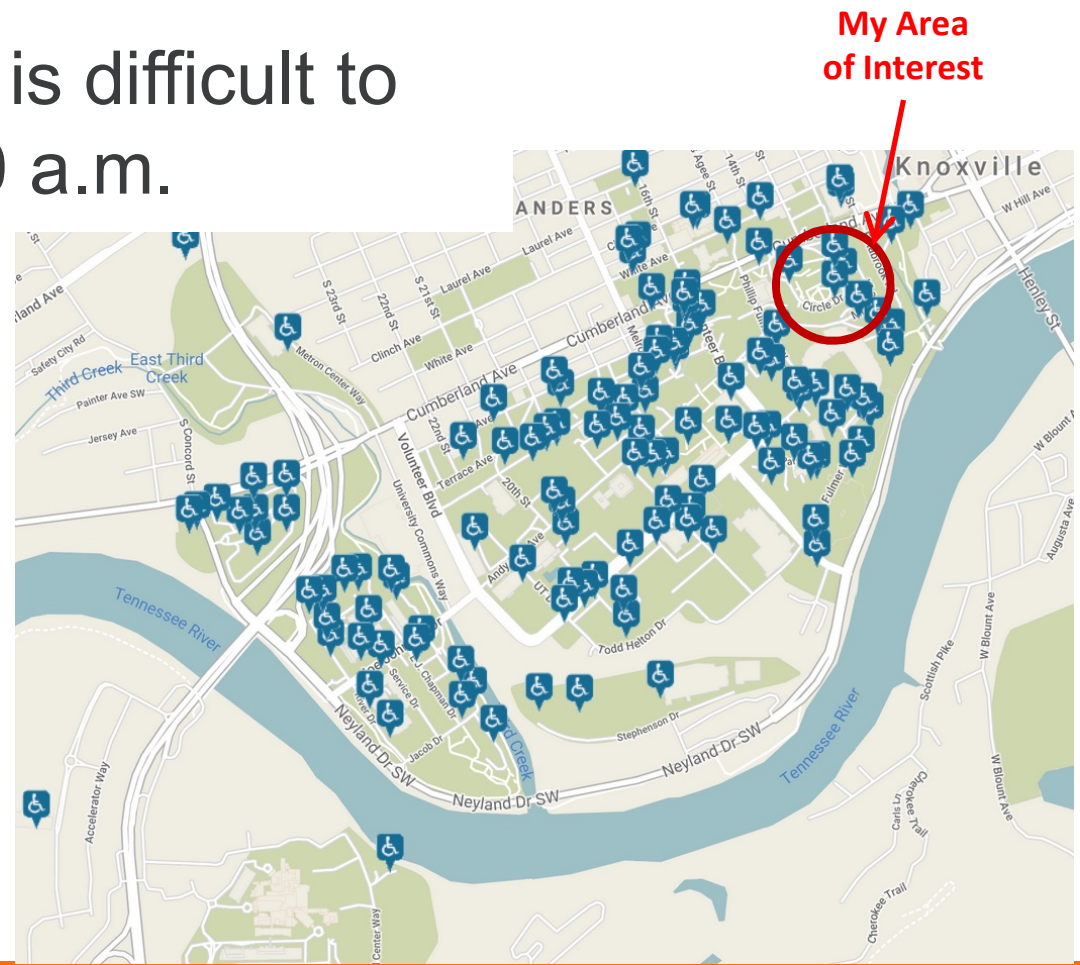
- Fall 2015 – Old Regulations
 - 157 at \$200 each
- Fall 2016 – First Semester of New Regulations
 - 72
 - A decrease of over 50%
- Fall 2017 – One Plus Years of New Regulations
 - An additional decrease of over 30% from Fall 2016
- Conclusions:
 - Attempts at violating the law have been reduced?
 - Easier to catch violators and enforce?
 - I think yes on both accounts

Problem – Not All Demand is Equal

- UT has over 500 Accessible Spaces
- Total demand is less than 400
- Yet, ***in some areas*** it is difficult to get a space after 9:00 a.m.

Location of Parking Lots with Accessible Spaces

Most Lots Have Multiple Spaces



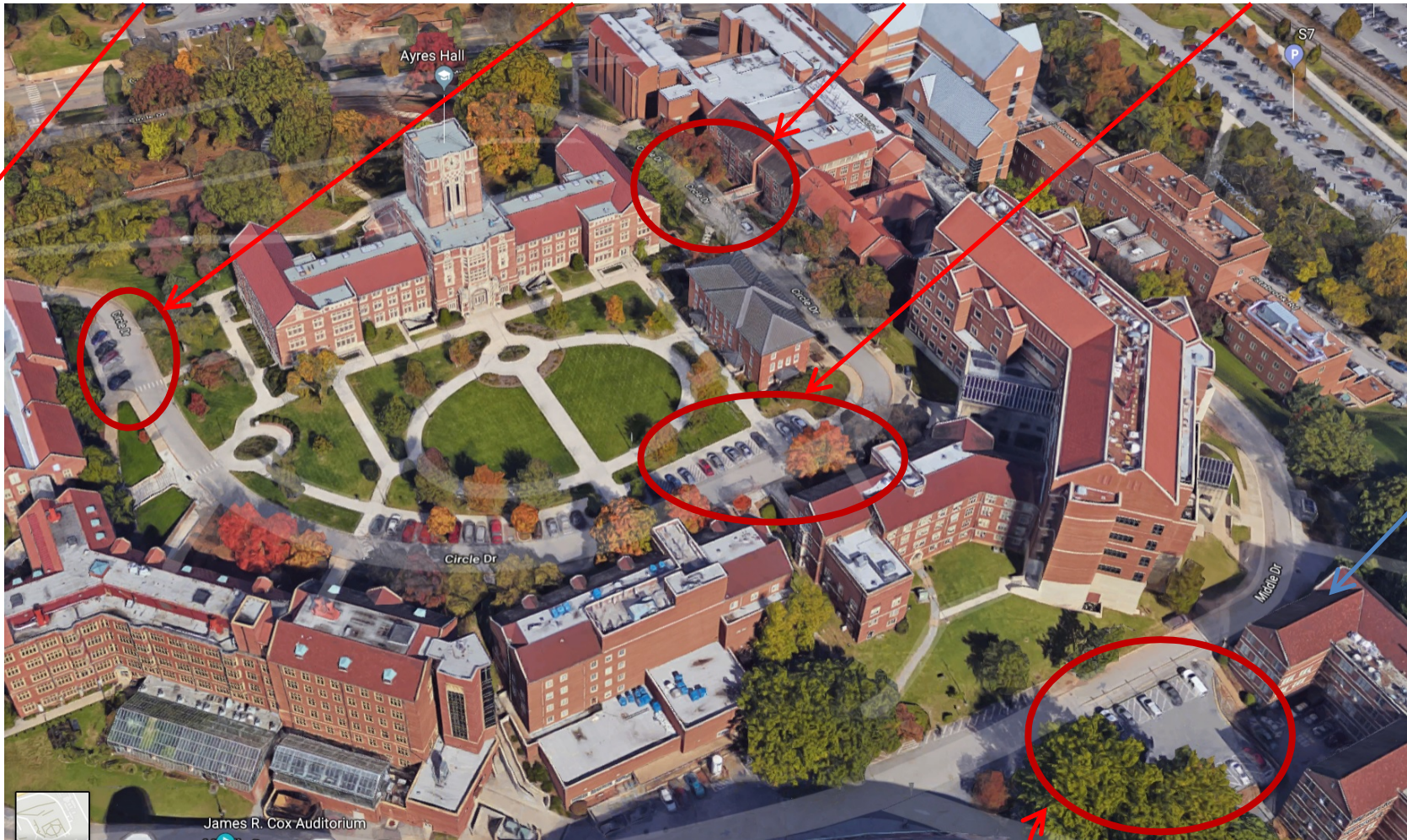
Accessible Spaces on “The Hill”

Walters Life Sciences
3 spaces

Austin Peay
2 spaces

Dabney-Buehler
6 spaces

Ayres
10 spaces



My Office

37 spaces total

Estabrook - 3 spaces

Perkins - 13 spaces



Data on “The Hill” Utilization

THE HILL ACCESSIBLE PARKING LOT COUNTS											
Hill Area	MON 4/23/2018		TUE 4/24/2018		WED 4/25/2018		THU 4/26/2018		FRI 4/27/2018		AVG OCC BY LOT
	10:00AM	2:00PM	10:00AM	2:00PM	10:00AM	2:00PM	10:00AM	2:00PM	10:00AM	2:00PM	
North Side Walters Life Sciences (3 spaces)	CA-1 SA-1 E-1	CA-1 SA-2	SA-1 PPA-1 E-1	SA-2 PPA-1	CA-1 SA-2	CA-1 SA-2	SA-3	SA-3	SA-3	CA-1 SA-2	93%
Austin Peay (2 spaces)	SA-2	SA-2	SA-2	SA-2	SA-1 E-1	SA-2	SA-2	SA-2	SA-2	SA-2	95%
Ayres Hall (10 spaces)	CA-2 SA-6 V-1 E-1	CA-2 SA-5 NA-1 E-1 EMA-1	CA-1 SA-9	CA-3 SA-7	CA-2 SA-8	CA-1 SA-8 EMA-1	CA-2 SA-8	CA-2 SA-8	CA-1 SA-9	CA-4 SA-6	98%
Dabney-Buehler Circle Dr (6 spaces)	CA-1 SA-5	CA-2 SA-4	SA-5 E-1	SA-4 E-2	CA-1 SA-5	SA-5 E-1	SA-6	CA-1 SA-5	CA-1 SA-4 E-1	SA-4 E-2	88%
Perkins Hall (13 spaces)	CA-5 SA-8	CA-3 SA-9 NA-1	CA-5 SA-6 E-2	CA-5 SA-7 NA-1	CA-6 SA-6 PPA-1	CA-3 SA-5 PPA-1 E-4	CA-3 SA-7 PPA-2 NA-1	CA-2 SA-5 PPA-3 E-3	CA-6 SA-6 PPA-1	CA-5 SA-5 NA-1 PPA-1 E-1	92%
Estabrook Hall (3 spaces)	E-3	CA-1 E-2	CA-1 E-2	SA-1 E-2	SA-1 E-2	E-3	E-3	E-3	CA-1 E-2	E-3	17%
Avg Occ. by Date & Time	87%	92%	89%	89%	92%	79%	92%	92%	92%	84%	

Key: CA-Commuter Accessible, NA-Non-Commuter Accessible, SA-Staff Accessible, EMA-Emeritus Accessible, PPA-Paper Permit Accessible (usually for temp staff), E-Empty

Why The Problem?

- Large number of buildings in a small area
 - Parking is in high demand on “The Hill” in general
- An Increase of Commuter-CA parking
 - Students may Not have realized that they can park here
- Is there fraud and abuse still occurring?
 - Very possible
 - Fraudulent attainment and use of accessible permits has increased nationwide. Example:
 - ¹In California in 2016, 26,000 **Active** Accessible Placards were registered to people that were 100 years old or older
 - The problem: there were only about 8,000 residents of California that were 100 or older in 2016
 - Similar reports have been reported from many more states

¹California Bureau of State Audits, Department of Motor Vehicles - Report 2016-121

What we (UT) Can and Cannot Fix

- Fraudulent attainment of an Accessible Placard
 - UT can't fix this
 - Requires legislative action or better control by the medical community
- Reallocation of Accessible Spaces
 - The problem is NOT the total number
 - The problem is the number of spaces in SOME areas
 - We now have data to look at “Location Demand”
 - Doing this analysis this summer
 - We have some flexibility, but not a lot by ADA rules
- Conclusion
 - I think that this is part of the Mobility/Accessibility issues that Smart Cities will need to address
 - How do we provide Mobility/Access and prevent abuse?