

Solar-Powered Electronic Multi-Space Pay & Display Parking Meters



Why?

- **Pay and Display** Stations would increase the payment options for customers, enhance revenues, reduce maintenance costs and improve the on-street or in-lot aesthetics. “Your meter forests make the lot ugly.”
- The financial **justification** for **Pay and Display** was based, in part, on the operational efficiencies that can be gained.
- Recognize parking as valuable commodity

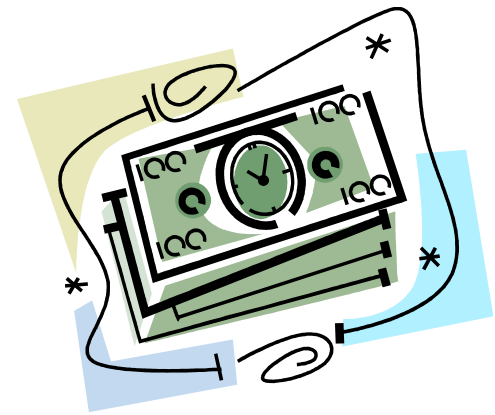
Operational Advantages

The background image shows a modern, dark-colored parking meter on a brick-paved sidewalk. The meter has a blue 'P' sign on its side. In the background, there is a street with parked cars, a black street lamp, and a building with a sign that says 'Pay To Park'. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting daytime.

- Solar powered by day
- Rechargeable battery by night
- Receipts are made from recycled paper
- Communicate problems to Meter Technician via cell phone text message
- All activity and collections monitored via back office website
- Reduced maintenance load
- All users pay for own time

... and timing:

- 83 Current Traditional parking meters are beyond their expected life span.
 - Replacement cost for traditional single-space system: \$42,000
- Ad Hoc Parking Facility Finance Committee recommended implementation to pay for future garage without use of general funds.
 - Cost to institute Pay & Display city-wide: \$403,000



Project Costs

| | Pay & Display Meters | Single-Space Meters |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total needed to outfit the City | 40 | 558 |
| Current on-street inventory | 0 | 83 |
| Cost per meter installed | \$8,000 | \$550.00 |
| Spaces per Meter | 10 | 1 |
| Total project cost | \$403,000 | \$306,900 |
| Phase I cost for 9 | \$78,000 | \$45,650 |

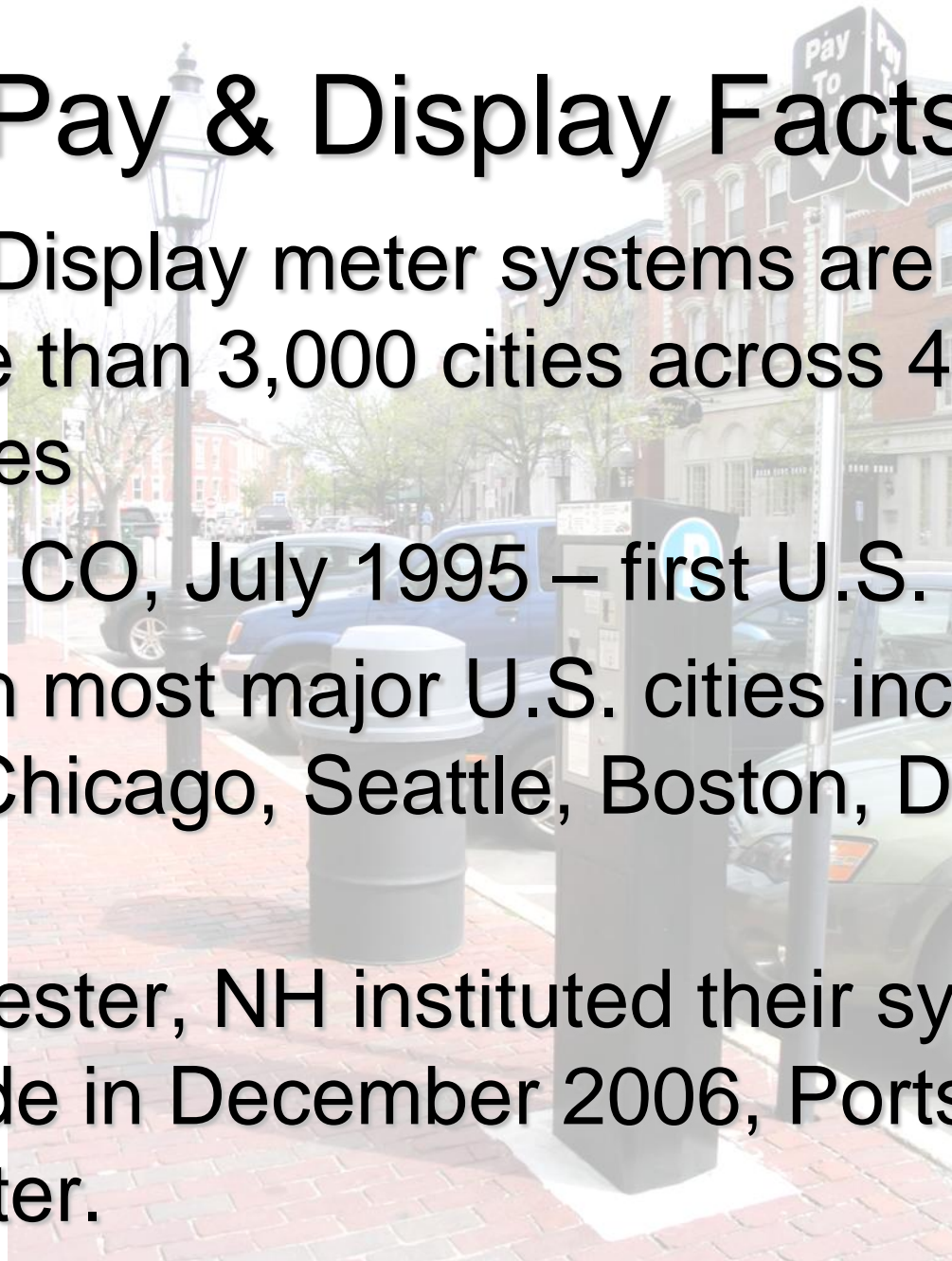
| | Pay & Display Meters | Traditional Meters |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| Phase One | 9 | 83 |
| Current on-street inventory | 0 | 83 |
| Cost per meter installed | 8,000 | ~\$550 |
| Total project cost | \$80,000 | \$45,650 |
| Expenditures to date | \$0 | \$0 |
| Estimated remaining project costs | \$323,000 | \$310,800 |
| Estimated Effect on Annual Revenue: | | |
| annual meter revenue | n/a | \$34,067 |
| Expected revenue increase | 37% | 0% = \$0 |
| Expected annual revenue | \$90,750 | n/a |
| Estimated credit card usage | 60% | n/a |
| Annual credit card revenue | \$54,450 | n/a |
| Credit card (c/c) charges | 15% | n/a |
| Estimated annual c/c costs | \$8,168 | n/a |
| Net meter revenue | \$82,582 | \$34,067 |
| Net meter revenue increase | \$48,515 | \$0 |
| Expenditures-maint & fees | 5,520 | \$ |
| Current Annual violations revenue | \$135,109 | \$135,109 |
| Net Annual Change | \$77,062 | \$0 |

Miscellaneous Facts:

| | Pay & Display Meters | Traditional Meters |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| replacement | No | Twice per year ~1,700 9V batteries |
| Back office processing | Yes | No |
| Accurate coin collections | Yes | No |
| Proof of purchase | Yes | No |
| Receipt material | Recycled paper | None |
| Trouble reporting | Text message, website | Customer or PEO phone call |
| Power source | Solar, rechargeable battery | 9 volt battery |
| Maintenance time (Note 3) | 2 hours per week | 8 hours per week |
| Parking spaces per meter | 20 w/max. of 22 | 1 |
| Return to car after payment | Yes | No |
| Average credit card revenue | 40% of total | |
| Average credit card transaction | \$1.26 | |
| Average coin transaction | \$.80 | |

Pay & Display Facts

- Pay & Display meter systems are utilized in more than 3,000 cities across 40 countries
- Aspen, CO, July 1995 – first U.S. city
- Used in most major U.S. cities including NYC, Chicago, Seattle, Boston, D.C., Miami
- Manchester, NH instituted their system city-wide in December 2006, Portsmouth a year later.



PROS

- Credit card option
- Proof of purchase
- Free streetscape of meter poles
- More environmentally friendly
- Less steps and wait time than an ATM
- People want to pay if given the opportunity

CONS

- Increased walk to return receipt to dashboard
- Potential for waiting to pay
- Learning curve
- Enforcement learning curve, but no increase in PEO's

Added Benefits

A photograph of a brick sidewalk with a bench and a street sign, serving as a background for the text. The sidewalk is made of red bricks and has a wooden bench with a flower box on it. A street sign is visible in the background, and a car is parked on the street to the right.

- Better internal accounting controls
- Reduced meter maintenance load
- More versatile staffing options
- Less obstacles for sidewalk snow removal
- Recognizes parking as a valued commodity

Common Concerns

A photograph of a parking garage entrance. In the foreground, there is a black turnstile with a blue light. To the right, a white sign on a wooden stand displays the number '25'. The background shows a brick building with a glass door and a sign that says '25:00'. The ground is paved with red bricks.

- I have to walk back to my car.
- I had to wait in line in the rain.
- Inconvenient to carry my kids and their stroller through the snow and climb over snow banks to get to the meter.
- They don't take dollar bills.
- Credit card security

Solutions To Address Pay & Display Concerns

- In-Dash Meters may be offered/purchased (program not available yet)
- Accessible Parking for retail customers
- Retail parking programs/permits still doable and viable
- PCI Compliance

PCI Compliance

- The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) is a set of requirements designed to ensure that **ALL** companies that **process, store** or **transmit** credit card information maintain a secure environment. <http://www.pcicomplianceguide.org>
- Compliance Levels 1 through 4, Level 1 being the highest (6M transactions/yr)