

Eugene Bike Share



Agenda

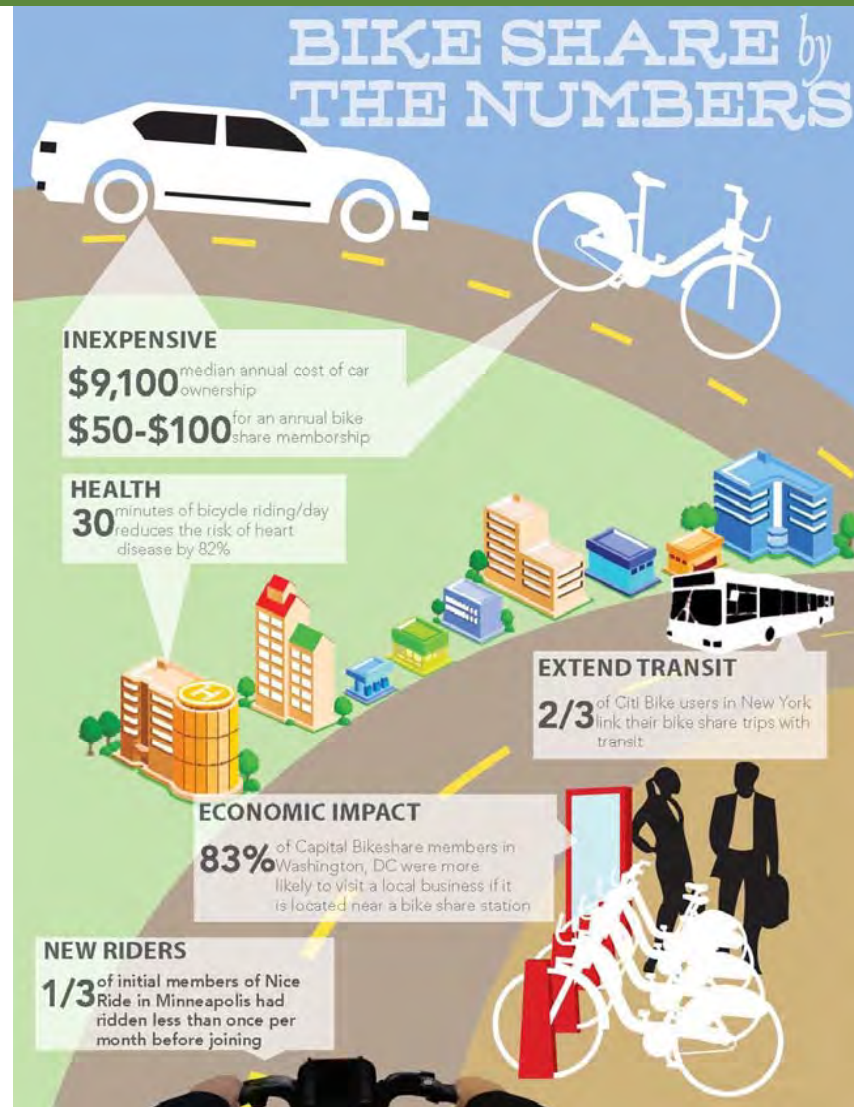


- Background
- Introduction to Bike Share
- Bike Share Feasibility
- Bike Share Valuation and Sponsorship Strategy
- Funding
- Timeline



Why Bike Share?

- Increased accessibility - CONVENIENT
- Complement and expand transit
- Economic development and competitiveness
- Reduce household transportation expenditure
- Improve physical and mental health
- Environmental benefits



Transit Integration

- Extends the reach of transit
 - 5 min walk = ¼ mile
 - 5 min ride = 1 mile
- First-mile/last-mile trip completion
- Bike share users also use transit
 - 2/3 of Citi Bike users link their trip with transit



Source: Capital Bikeshare

Long Range Plans

- LTD Long-Range Transit Plan
- COE Transportation Systems Plan
- COE Climate and Energy Action Plan
 - Ordinance 20540
- Envision Eugene
 - 20 minute neighborhoods



What is Bike Share?

- Automated self-service bicycle rentals
- Short, one-way trips
- Membership base
 - Annual
 - Casual
- Pricing Schemes
- Dense network of stations located conveniently



Current Bike Share Systems



Elements of “Smart Dock” System



Elements of “Smart Bike” System

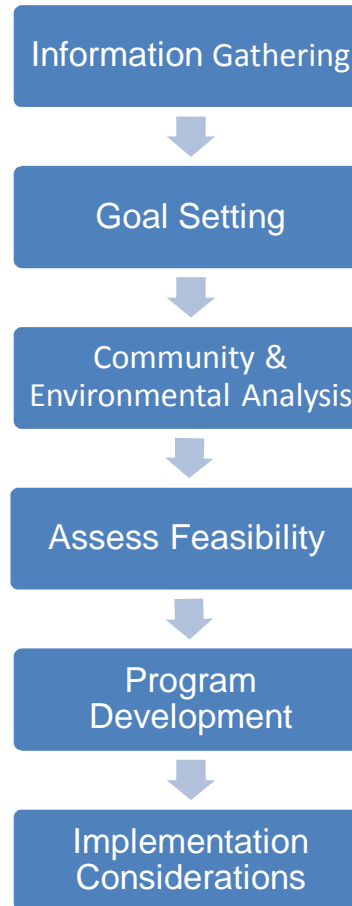


Why Conduct Feasibility Study?

- Prove the case for bike share in Eugene
- Test partner agencies for readiness
- Convene a community discussion about bike share
- Create a business plan to confidently pursue funding



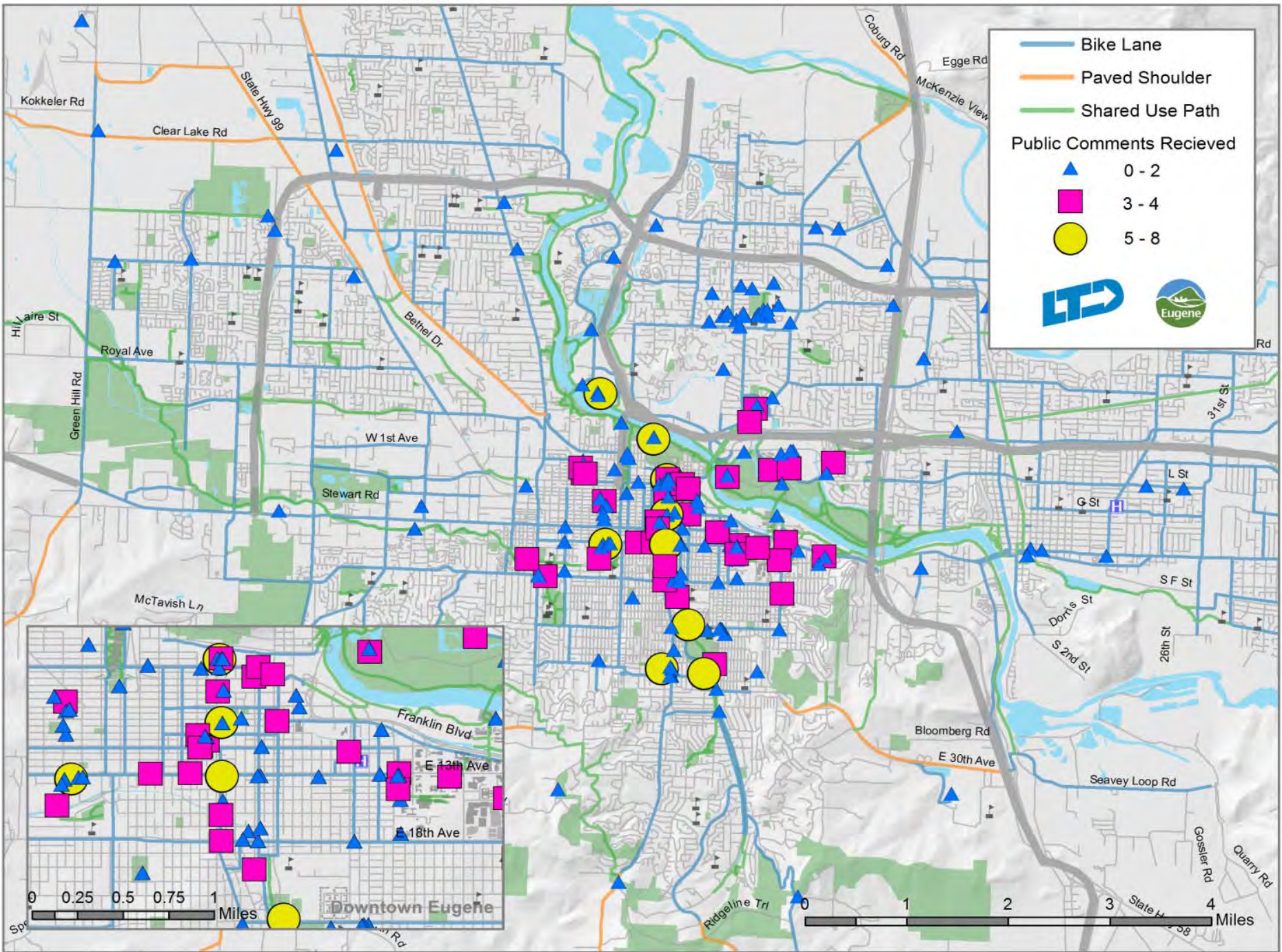
Feasibility Study Process



Organization Structure

Non-profit Organization

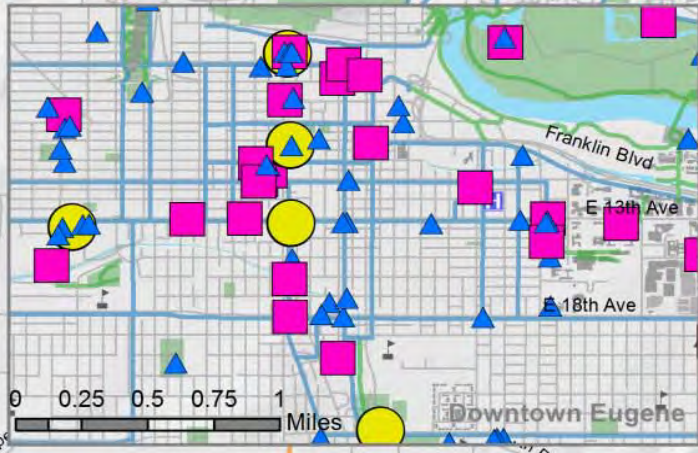
Advantages	Disadvantages
Maximum fundraising diversity	Financial and operating performance are not the only priorities
Community-oriented mission of non-profit aligns with many of the goals of bike sharing	Skills and experience will need to be learned over time
Transfers risk and financial responsibility	Typically there are no (or limited) performance standards for operations
Maintains transparency through agency representation on the Board of Directors	Can be a long timeframe for NPO creation and capacity building
Able to span jurisdictional boundaries	
Profits are reinvested into the system	
Operating cost efficiencies	



— Bike Lane
— Paved Shoulder
— Shared Use Path

Public Comments Received

▲ 0 - 2
■ 3 - 4
● 5 - 8



Demand Analysis

Variable	Points	Methodology
Population Density	20	Census blocks grouped into quartiles based on their population density. Census blocks assigned scores based on which quartile they fall, e.g. top quartile = 20/20, bottom quartile = 5/20.
Employment Density	20	Census blocks grouped into quartiles based on their employment density. Census blocks assigned scores based on which quartile they fall, e.g. top quartile = 20/20, bottom quartile = 5/20.
Student Housing	10	Point locations grouped into quartiles based on their number of units. Locations assigned scores based on which quartile they fall, e.g. top quartile = 10/10, bottom quartile = 2.5/10. Scores graduated from the maximum score within a ¼ mile radius from the point location and decreasing out to ½ mile radius from the point location.
College Enrollment	10	College campuses assigned scores based on enrollment, e.g. University of Oregon = 25,000 student enrollment = 10 points, LCC = 15,000 student enrollment = 6 points. Points assigned to the entire campus area.
Community and Tourist Attractions	20	Point locations based on information from LTD, the City, and publicly available maps. Points vary.
Transit	15	Transit stops grouped into quartiles based on annual ridership data. Stops assigned scores based on which quartile they fall, e.g. top quartile = 15/15, bottom quartile = 4/15. Scores graduated from the maximum score within a ¼ mile radius from the point location and decreasing out to ½ mile radius from the point location.
Bicycle Infrastructure	5	Bikeways coded as line segments. 5 points assigned to every line segment that has a bikeway. Scores graduated from the maximum score within a ¼ mile radius from the line segment and decreasing out to ½ mile radius from the line segment.
Topography	(-10 points)	Negative points assigned to areas with steep topography. Areas with >3% average slope = -5 points; areas with >5% average slope = -10 points.
TOTAL	100	Combined total of above scores

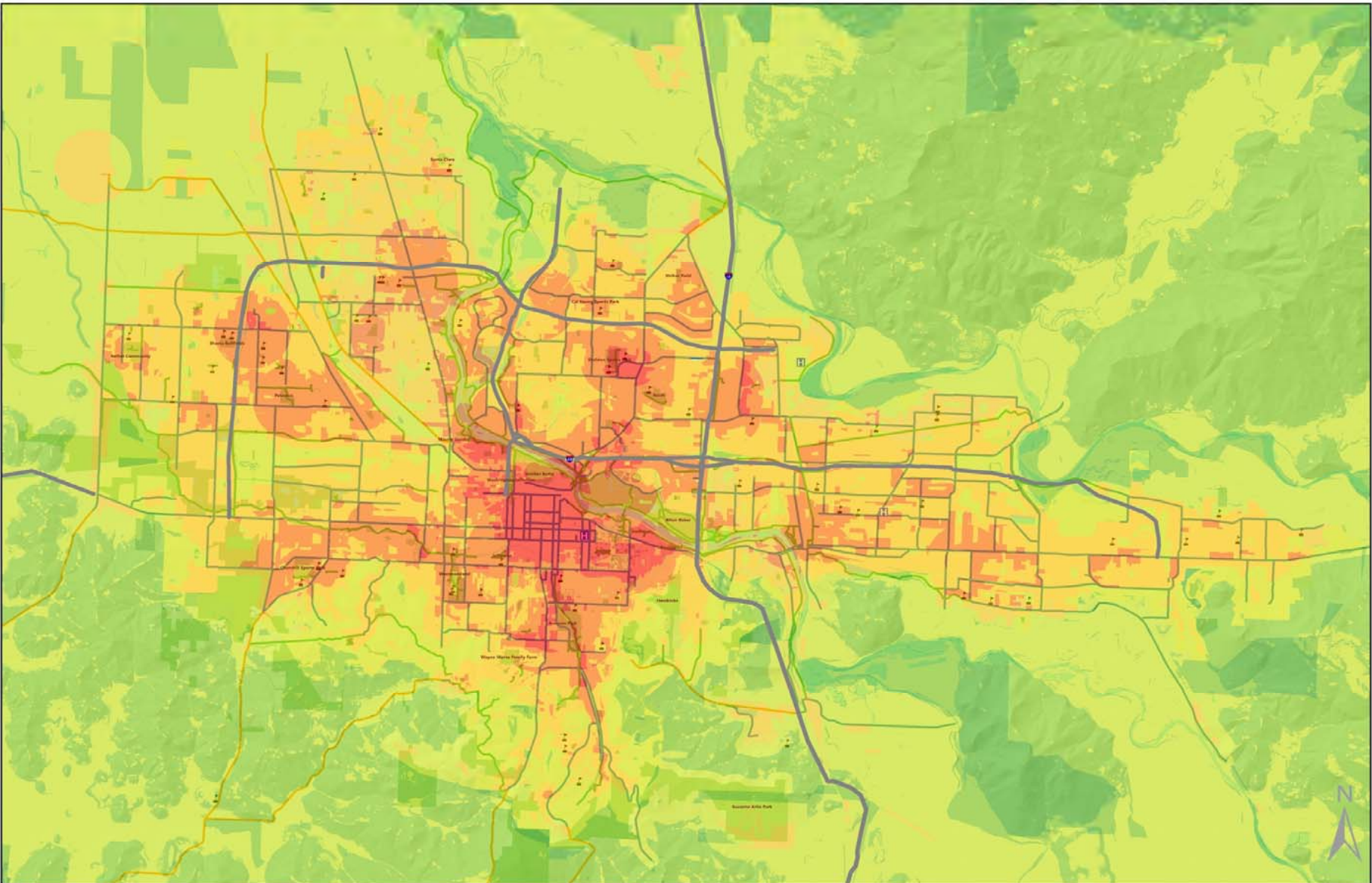
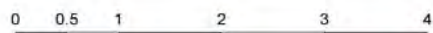
Lane Transit District Bike Share Feasibility Study:

Bike Share Demand

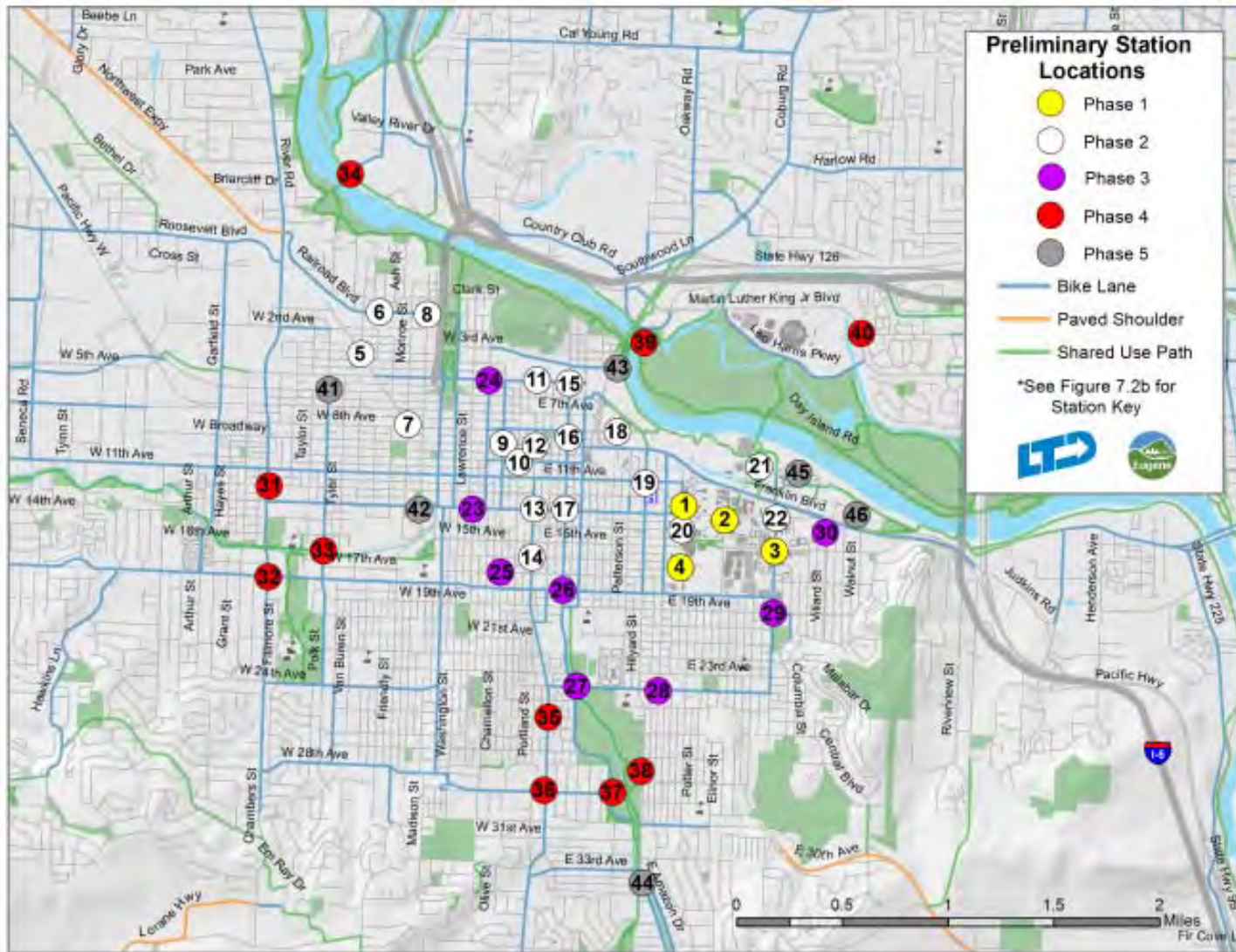
Low    High

Legend

-  Schools
-  Hospital
-  WaterBodies
-  Parks
-  Eugene
-  Springfield
-  Street with Bike Lane
-  Street with Paved Shoulder
-  Shared Use Path
-  Highway
-  Street



Recommended System



Recommended System

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total
Description	University of Oregon	Downtown, Whiteaker	Infill, Amazon	Jefferson West, north side of Willamette River	Infill	
Coverage Area (square miles)	0.3	3.0	0.7	2.0	-	6.0
Station Density (stations / sq.mi.)	13.3	6.0	11.4	5.0	-	7.67
Stations	4	18	8	10	6	46
Bikes	40	180	72	80	48	420
Docks	72	324	130	144	86	756

Total System Cost (5 Phases): ~\$2.3M

Projected Operations Gap (annual): ~\$300K

Valuation and Sponsorship Study

Single Title Sponsor Model WITHOUT Station Naming Rights

Estimated Annual Market Price:	\$200K - \$300K
Estimated Term of the Deal:	5 Years
Estimated Revenue:	\$1M - \$1.5M

Capital and Operations Funding

- Connect Oregon V
 - \$900K (plus match)
- University of Oregon
 - \$193K



Minimum 170 Bikes; 20 Stations

Timeline

2015

Sept: Valuation

Oct: RFP

Dec: Select Vendor

2016

Sponsorship

Operator Selection

Contracting

2017

Contracting

System Launch



For More Information

www.eugene-or.gov/bikeshare

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