

Proposed changes to the Dockless Bike Share Ordinance

City Council
Workshop Item #6.1

Overview

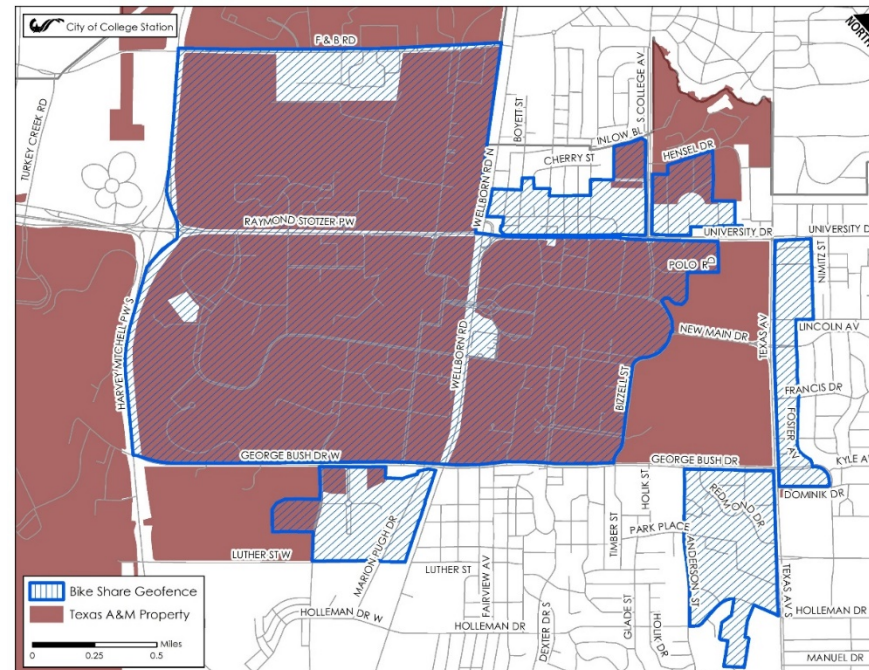
- ❖ Background on the Dockless Bikeshare Program
- ❖ Changes since adoption
- ❖ New term – micromobility
- ❖ Shared electric micro-vehicles
- ❖ How to manage and regulate?

Background

- ❖ Ordinance adopted in 2018 in response to TAMU bikeshare program
 - Requires an annual permit to operate in the City for short-term bike rentals
 - “Dockless” technology model – bikes can park anywhere
 - Requires a geofence
 - Currently doesn’t allow electric scooters or other electric modes of transportation

- ❖ Veoride - Current TAMU Operator

- Since launch in 2019:
 - Rides: 1.1 million
 - Riders: 67,000
 - Miles: 895,000
- Current Geofence:



Since adoption of Dockless Bikeshare Ordinance ...

- ❖ Parking changed to a “lock-to” system
 - To manage bikes being left everywhere and in undesirable locations
 - End ride with bike locked to a bike rack and a picture to verify
 - Fines and suspension for repeat offenders
- ❖ Veoride introduced electric sit-down scooters (called the Cosmo)



675 Cosmos



1250 pedal bikes

- ❖ Blue Duck introduced electric stand-up scooters in Midtown



Micromobility

- ❖ A range of micro-vehicles
- ❖ Human-powered or electric
- ❖ Privately owned or shared
- ❖ Low speed – less than 20 MPH



Shared Electric Micro-vehicles

Should they be allowed in the City?



❖ Pros:

- Convenient alternative to human-powered micro-vehicles or cars for short distances
- Expand the area riders can easily travel without a car
- Potentially help alleviate traffic congestion
- Veoride

	Bike	Cosmo
Rides per day	1.5	3.7
Avg. distance (in miles)	.66	1.8

❖ Cons:

- Safety concerns with stand-up scooters
 - Less stable and controllable than bicycles and sit-down scooters
 - Small wheel size is more sensitive to road conditions (potholes, uneven pavement, etc.)
 - TAMU doesn't allow stand-up scooters on campus
 - Crash and Injury data is limited

❖ Things to consider:

- Electric micro-vehicles will be hard to regulate without changes to current ordinance
- Additional micro-vehicles may require more staff resources to enforce new regulations if not followed by users

How to Manage and Regulate?

Parking

❖ “Dockless” system – bikes left anywhere

- Pros
 - Easy to use
- Cons
 - Creates hazards – block pedestrian access especially for people with disabilities; driveways, etc.
 - Creates clutter
 - Encourages misuse



❖ “Lock-to” system – locked to a bike rack

- Pros
 - Fewer hazards - don't block pedestrian access
 - Easier to fine offenders and correct behavior
- Cons
 - Limited bicycle parking off-campus
 - Limited bicycle parking for personal bikes
 - Restricts changes to the geofence based on available parking especially in neighborhoods



How to Manage and Regulate?

❖ Specify types of micro-vehicles allowed

- Sit-down vs. Stand-up scooters
- Scooter wheel size (large vs. small)



❖ Define the service area

- Texas law only allows e-scooters on roads with a speed limit of 35 MPH or less
- TAMU has an exclusive contract with one company (currently Veoride)
- Allow everywhere vs. Pilot program/location

❖ Consider Fleet-size

- Limit total number of micro-vehicles allowed per company
- Limit based on # of rides per day

Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Greenways Advisory Board

- ❖ Allow shared electric micro-vehicles - Yes
- ❖ Parking - Require a “Lock-to” system
- ❖ Type
 - Most preferred larger wheel size vs smaller for scooters
 - Most preferred stand-up scooters vs. sit-down scooters
- ❖ Service Area
 - Concerns with some neighborhoods not having access depending on geofences

Ordinance Amendment?

- ❖ Allow shared electric micro-vehicles?
- ❖ Change Parking?
 - ❖ “Dockless” or “Lock-to” system
- ❖ Specify Types to Allow?
 - Sit-down vs. Stand-up scooters
 - Scooter wheel size (large vs. small)
- ❖ Define Service area?
 - Everywhere vs. Pilot program/location
- ❖ Consider Fleet-size?
 - Limit total number of micro-vehicles allowed per company
 - Limit based on # of rides per day

