



6 August 2013

Dayton Bike Share Feasibility Study

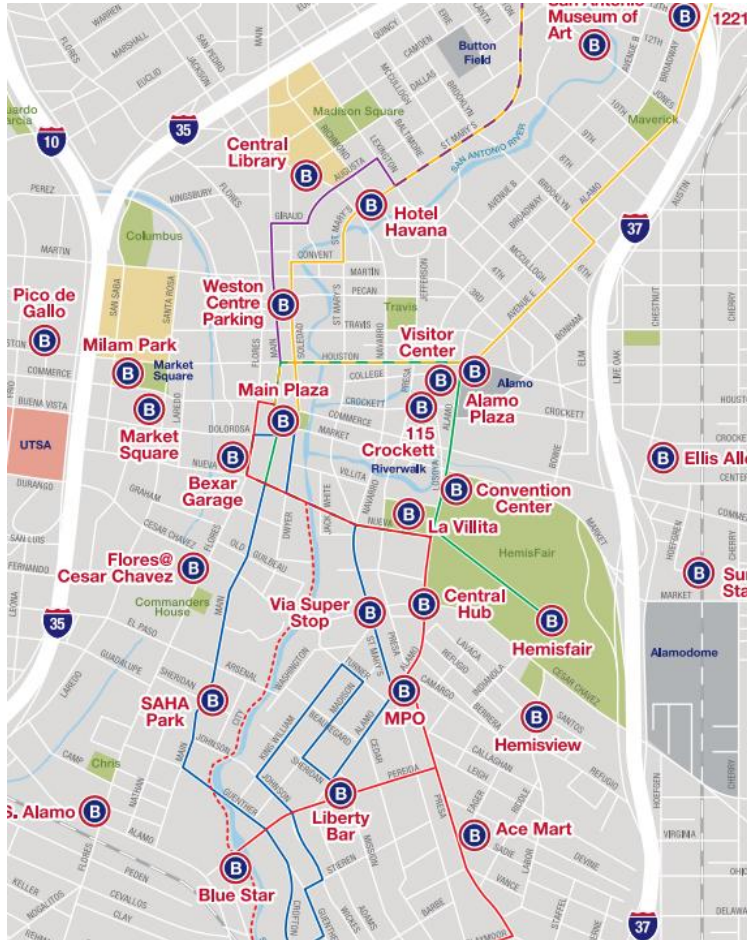


Conducted by Bike
Miami Valley

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What is Bike Sharing?

Source: San Antonio B-cycle



User interface terminals: accepts credit cards or member passes

Durable bikes designed for short trips and to discourage theft

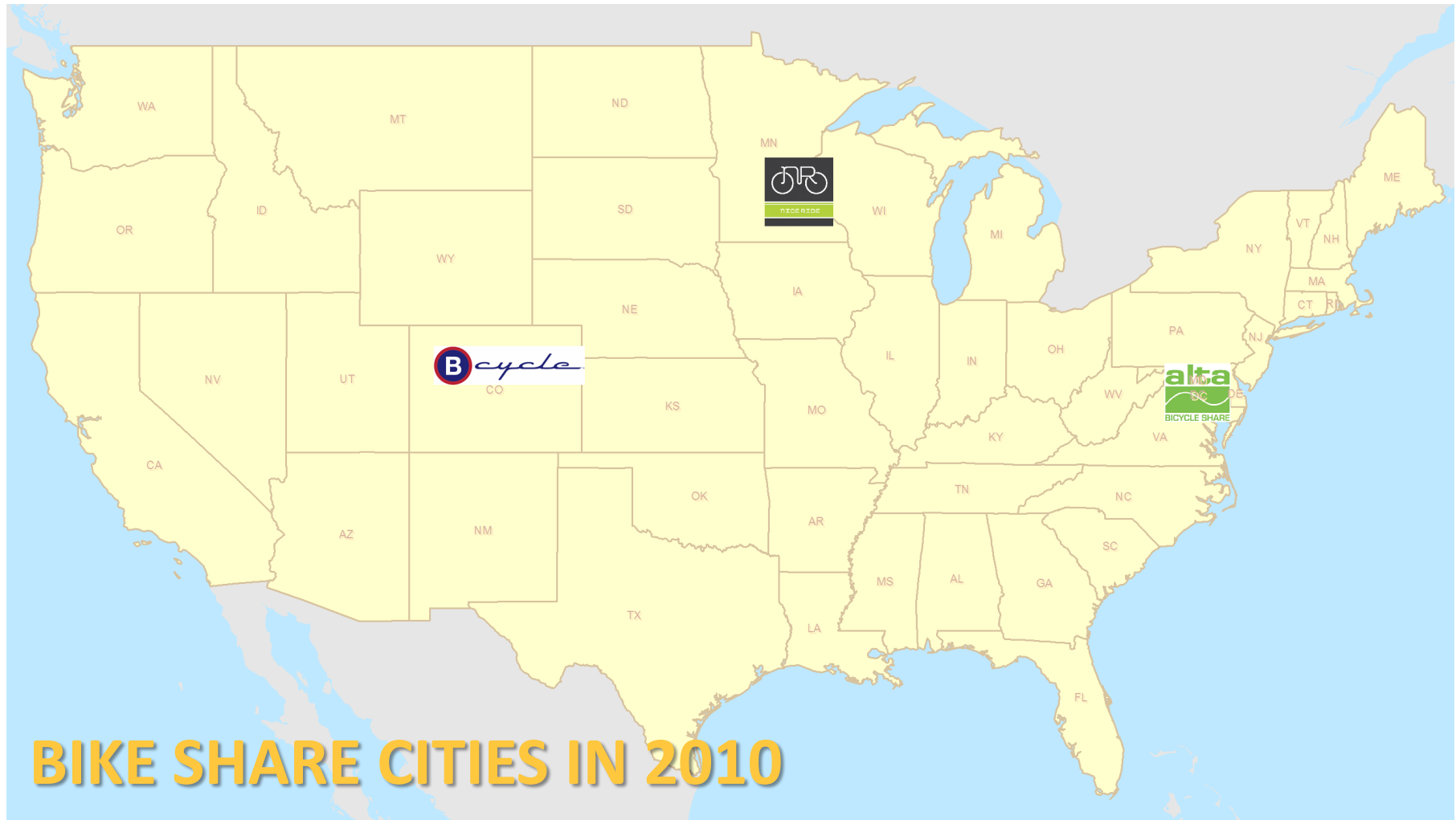


An array of bike docks that can easily be relocated and have solar power and wireless communication

- Annual and daily memberships allowing an unlimited number of short trips (less than 30-45 min) within membership period
- All bikes tracked via GPS; checkouts / check-ins recorded electronically



Bike Sharing in the United States





Bike Sharing in the United States



BIKE SHARE CITIES IN 2012

BIKE SHARE CITIES IN 2013

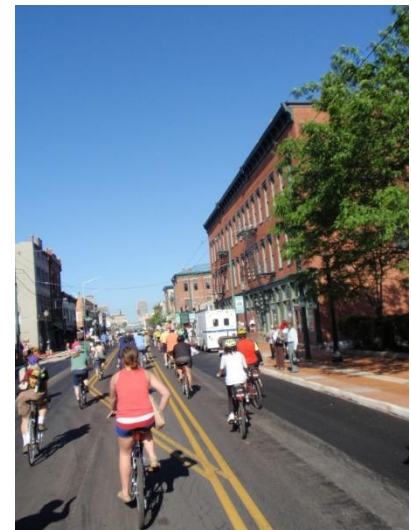




Why Bike Sharing in Dayton?

Bike Sharing Benefits

- Connects areas in and around downtown; increases street traffic, people visibility, and vibrancy
- Highly supported by young professionals; data from other cities shows young people are early adopters
- Proven strategy to improve connectivity of public transit; increase mode share
- Increases appeal of businesses within reach of bike share service area
- Significant health benefits due to increase activity and exercise
- Environmental benefits – North American cities report approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of bike share trips replace a vehicle trip





Bike Share Feasibility Study Overview

Two Major Study Elements

- GIS based “demand” analysis that examines factors influencing Dayton’s suitability for a bike share
- Public survey to measure local support / interest for a bike share

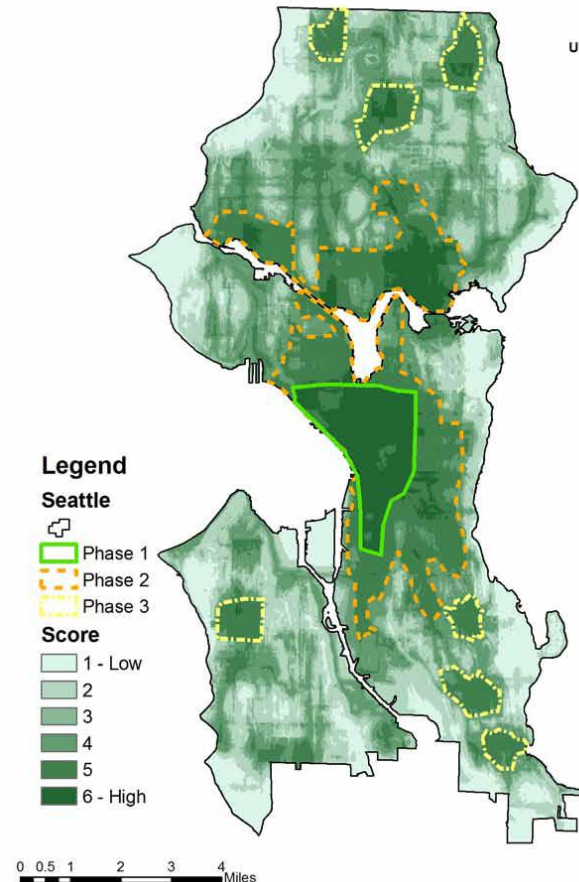
Similar to Studies Conducted for Other Cities

- **DVRPC:** Philadelphia Bike Share Concept Study (2010)
- **University of Washington:** Seattle Bike Share Feasibility Study (2010)
- **Alta Planning + Design:** Cincinnati (2012), Memphis (2013), Providence (2011), and several others

Proposed Seattle Bike-Share Implementation Phases with Weighted Raster Analysis

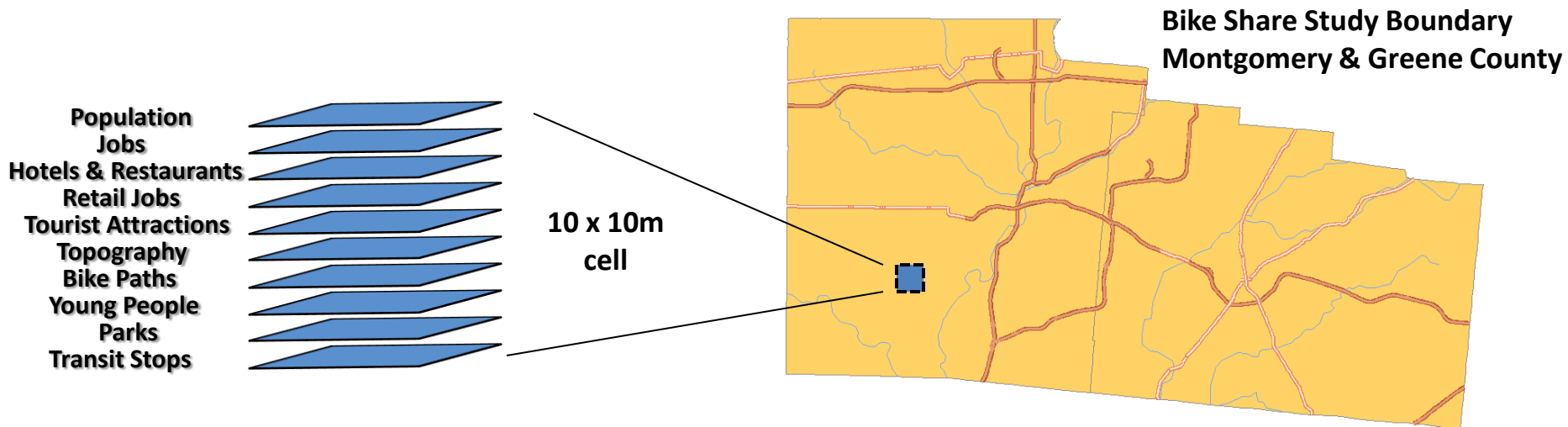
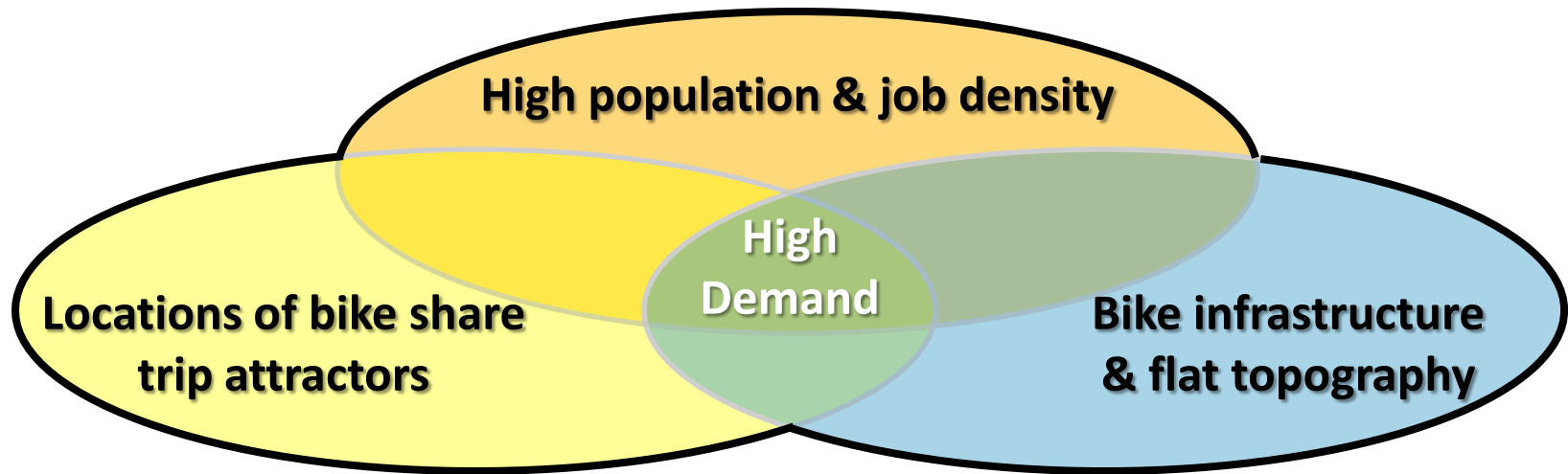


University of Washington
Bike Share Studio



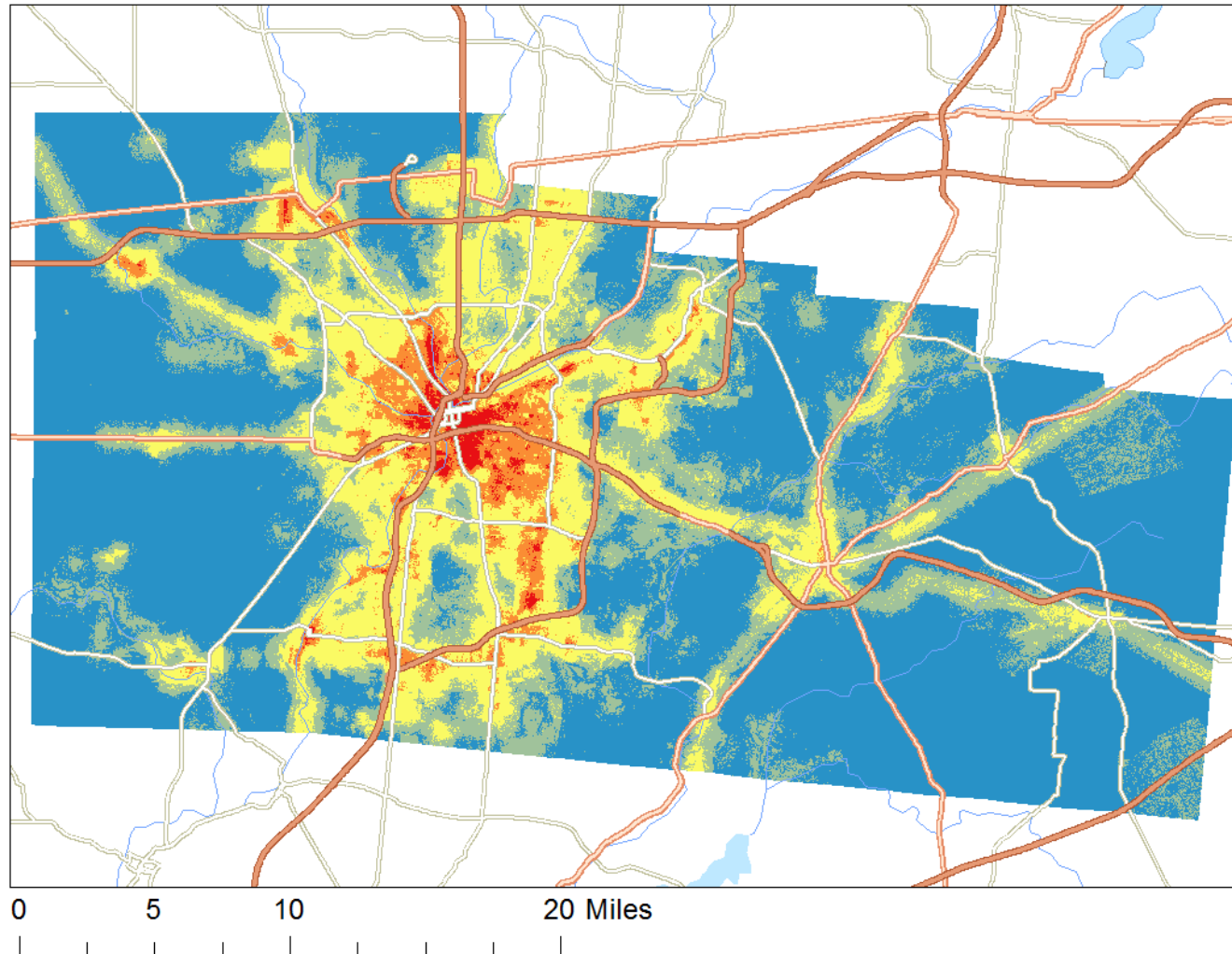
Seattle “Heat Map” of Bike Share Suitability

Dayton Bike Share Demand Analysis





Bike Share Demand



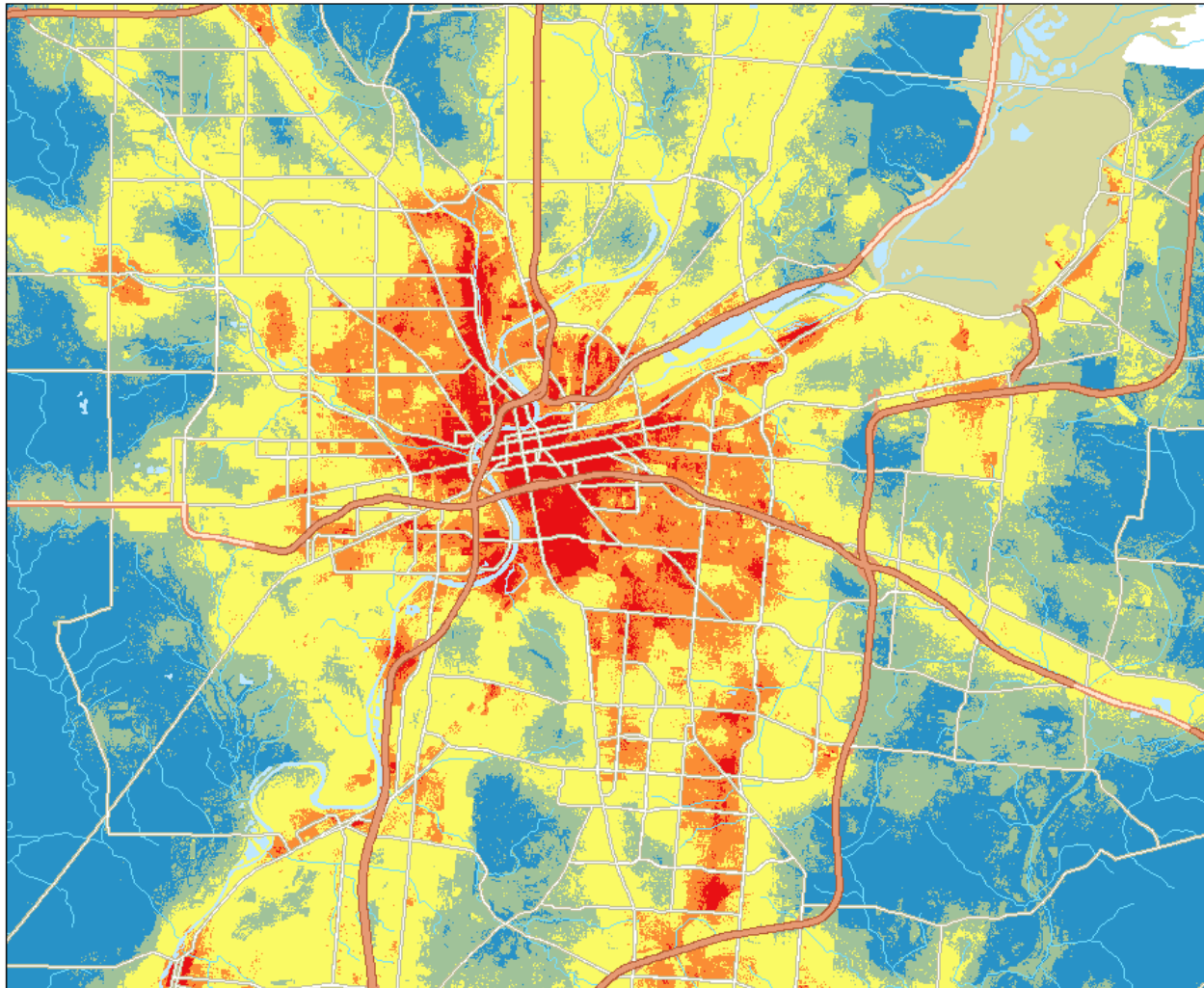
Bike Demand



Note: High and above is equivalent to the top 5% of demand results



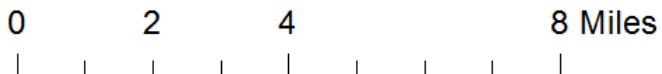
Bike Share Demand



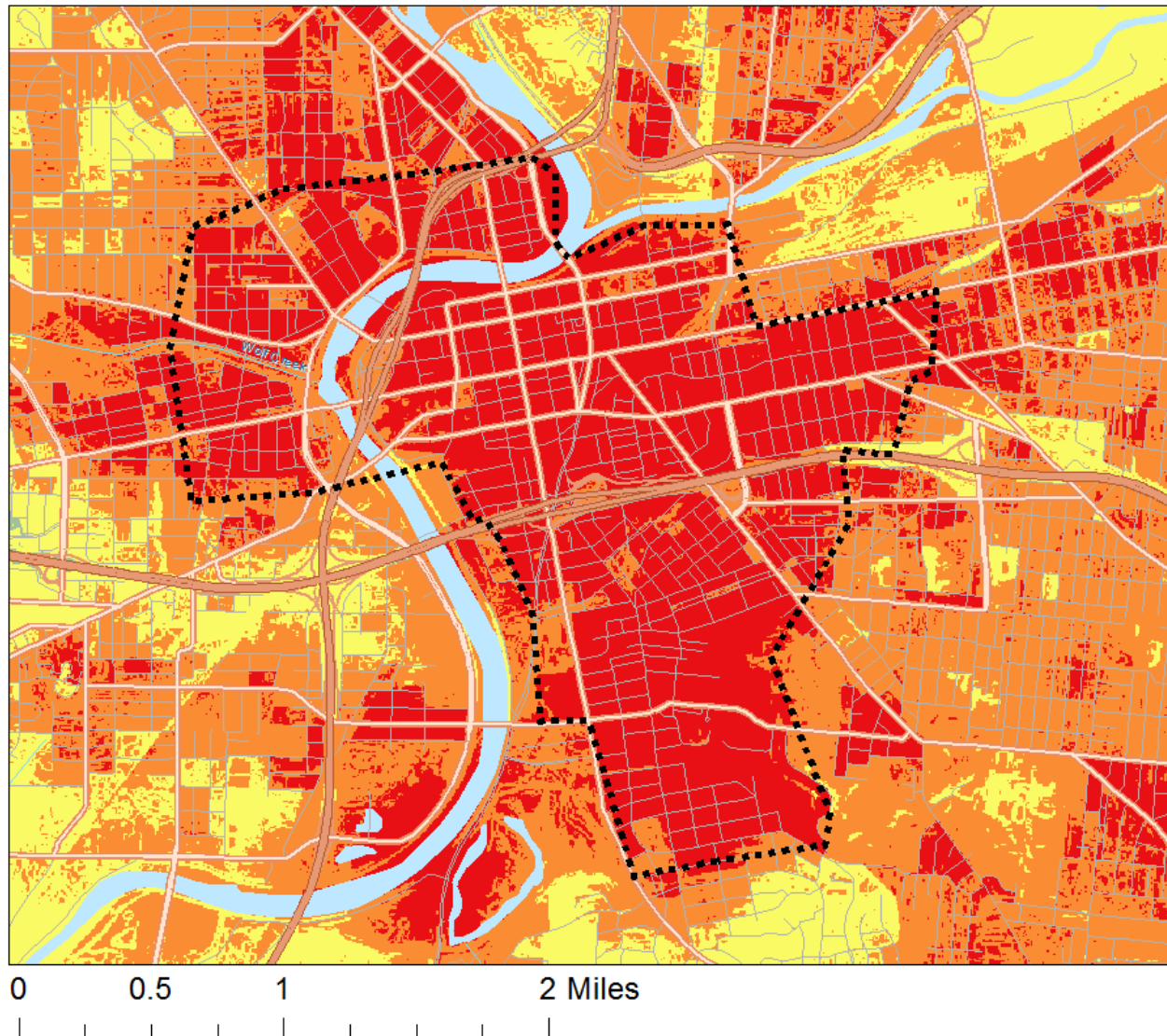
Bike Demand



Note: High and above is equivalent to the top 5% of demand results



Bike Share Demand – High Demand Area



Bike Demand



- **Note:** High and above is equivalent to the top 5% of demand results
- Highest demand area is equal to ~4.0 square miles

City Comparisons – Bike Share Demand

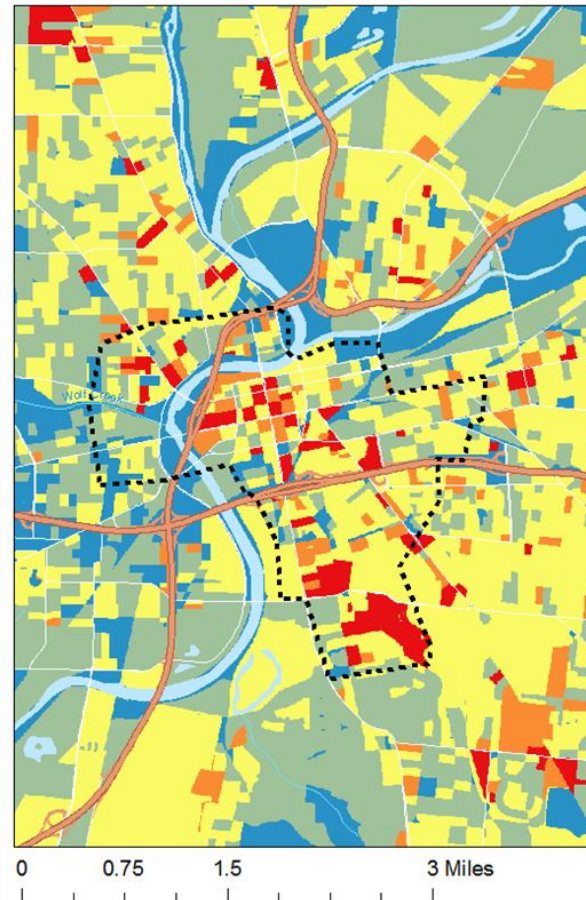
- Benchmarks high demand area in Dayton to other cities
- Addresses question about whether we're "bike share ready"
- All cities assessed for bike share demand on same scale

Bike Demand

NOTE: Bike demand is weighted sum of pop density, age 18-39 pop density, job density, retail job density, and food and accommodations job density




Dayton
Potential Bike Share



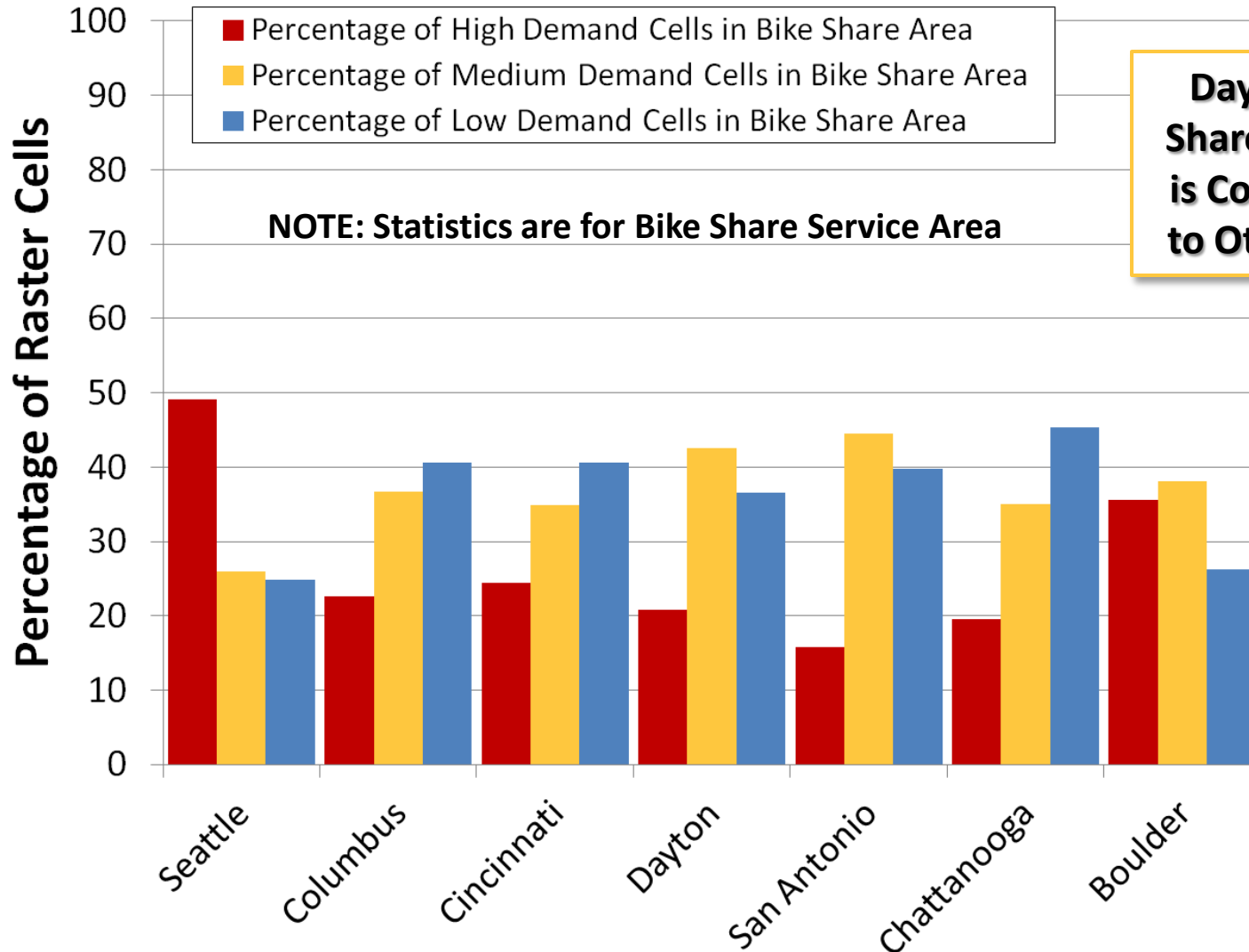
San Antonio
Existing Bike Share



○ Bike Share Locations  Bike Share Service Area
Service Area determined via a 0.5 mile buffer around bike share locations



Bike Share Demand: City Comparisons



Dayton Bike Share Demand is Comparable to Other Cities

High and above is equivalent to the top 10% of demand results



Dayton Bike Share Initial Planning

Dayton Bike Share Sizing Criteria

Station Locations

- Near likely trip origins or attractors

Distance Between Stations

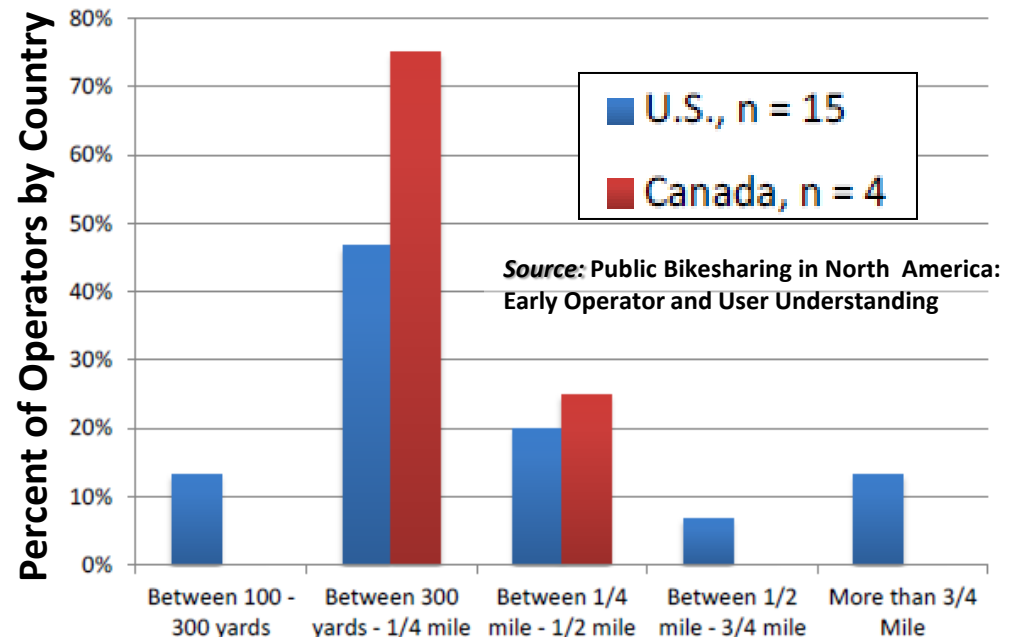
- Stations should be no more than 0.3 miles from each other (~five minute walk)

Overall Station Density

- USDOT: average density of 4.7 stations per square mile
 - Total range: 1.4 - 14.3 stations / sq. mile
 - San Antonio: station density of 4.2 stations / sq. mile
 - Chattanooga: station density of 7.5 stations / sq. mile

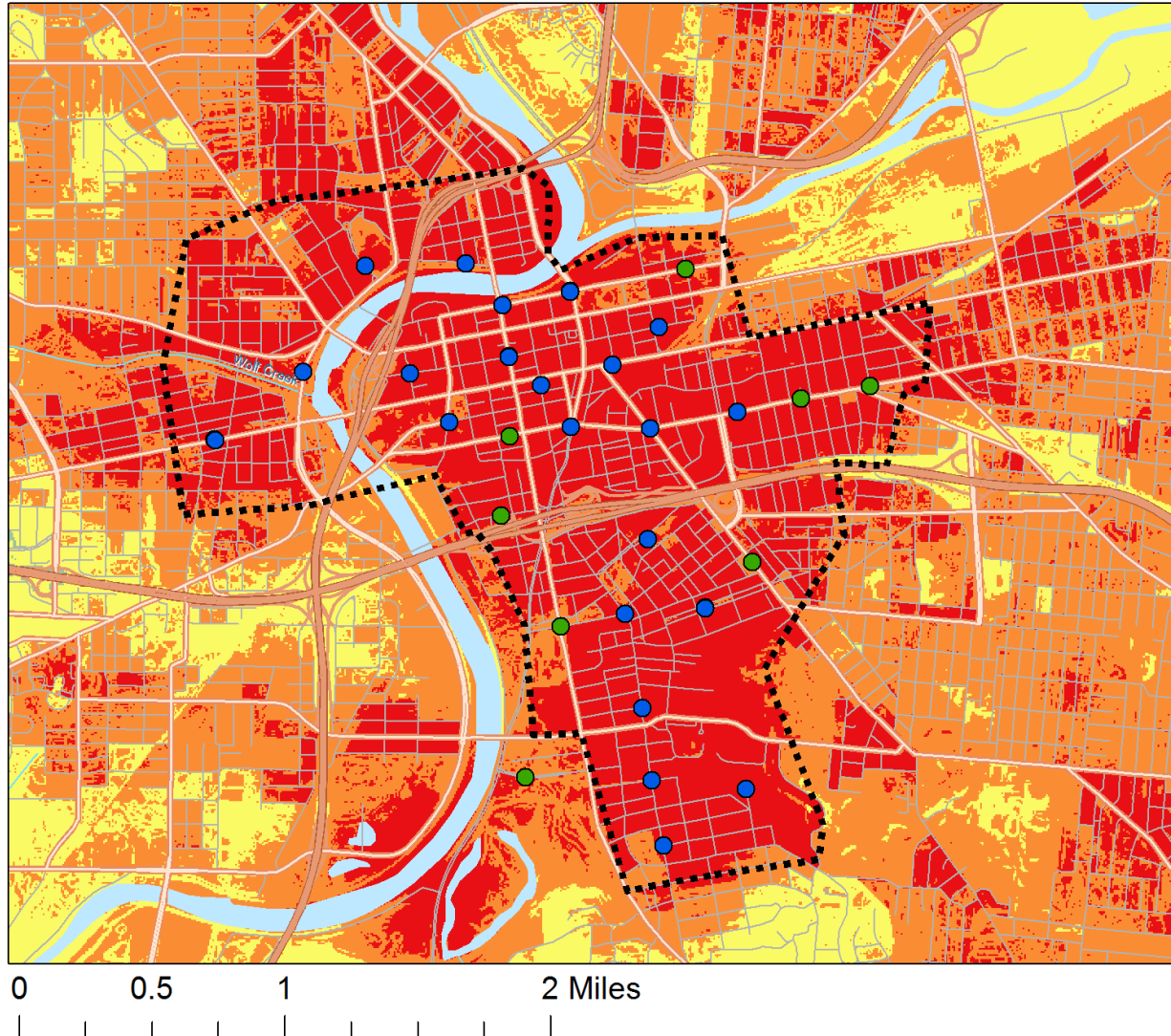


Stated Optimal Distances Between Stations





Possible Bike Share Locations



Bike Demand



- Core Bike Share Locations (22)
- Expanded Bike Share Locations (30)

Finalizing the station locations and total number of bikes will require extensive communication with community stakeholders and business planning



Bike Share Operating & Funding Models

Source: Boulder B-cycle

Operational models typically a combination of:

- Non-profit
- Municipality
- Transportation authority
- For-profit contractors

Funding typically a combination of:

- Federal grants
- Local sponsorship
- Local partnerships, e.g. a university for student passes
- Station / bike advertising
- Membership revenue



Best operational models enable a wide variety of funding sources; right approach is community specific



UD RecBikes: A Dayton Bike Sharing Pilot

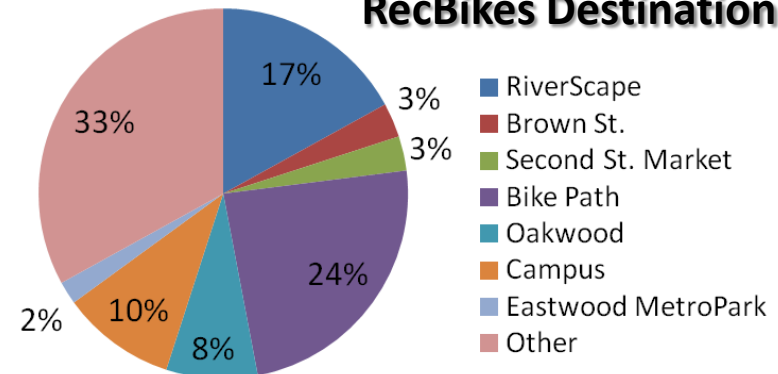
RecBikes program demonstrates the potential of a Dayton bike share

- 20 bikes housed at RecPlex
- Free “rentals” from dawn to dusk
- Only one “station”; less accessible than a typical bike share
- In warmer months, often runs out of bikes for check-out

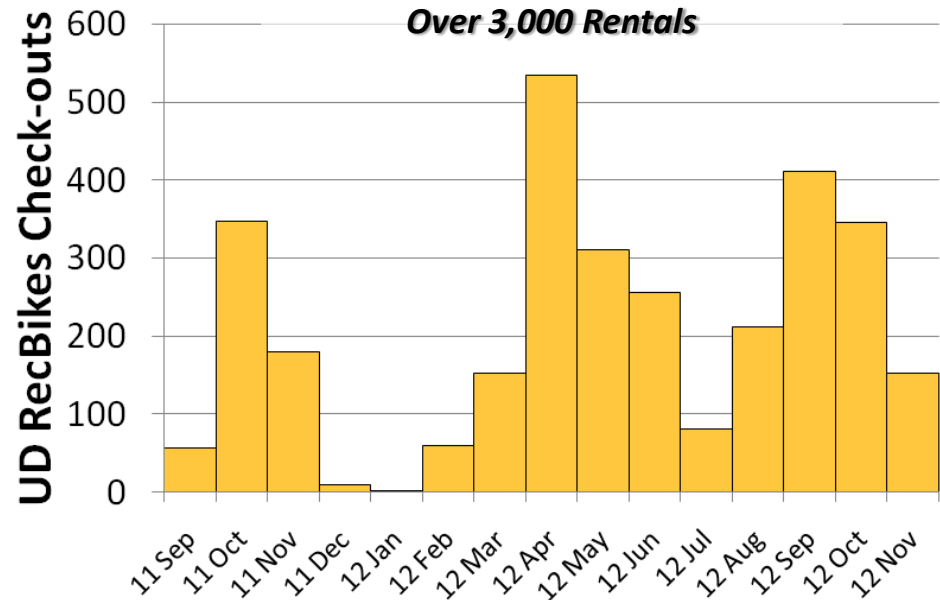
From July – Nov 2012, RecBikes generated ~12% of the total Bike Chattanooga trips, with 7% of the bikes and 3% of stations*

****Bike Chattanooga bikes never run out, and are available any time of day***

RecBikes Destinations



RecBikes Rentals By Month
Over 3,000 Rentals





Summary and Next Steps

Conclusions

- There is strong support for bike sharing in the Miami Valley; both in overall enthusiasm for the concept and interest in use
- An approximate four square mile area surrounding downtown is suitable for bike sharing; comparison to other cities indicates this higher demand area in Dayton is comparable to other cities that have or are considering bike shares

Next Steps

- Continue sharing feasibility study findings with community stakeholders
- Team of community partners has been convened to work on next steps over next 90 days – includes defining operational model, detailed costs, funding plan, and station map