

To: O&S Committee

Date: March 31, 2017

From: Rashidi Barnes, Sr. Manager of Transportation

Reviewed by:

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### **SUBJECT: Shared Mobility Update**

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#### **Summary of Issues:**

Public transit is at the beginning of a disruptive period where what we know, think, and use to get around is evolving. Due to declining revenue and increased competition for riders, the concept of public transportation is being redefined. Forms of shared mobility include but are not limited to, carsharing and bikesharing, ridesourcing, microtransit and connected/autonomous vehicles. Coupled with public transportation, these modes offer the region the ability to reduce its environmental impact, lessen traffic congestion and provide efficient equitable transportation options.

#### **Shared Mobility Trends:**

Ridesourcing – Transit agencies are exploring pilots and non-exclusive partnerships with Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) as a first/last mile solution to help riders travel to or from public transit. Examples of these are in Livermore, Los Angeles, Sonoma County, Pinellas County (Tampa Bay area) with Uber.

Micro Transit – In general this service draws customers who are willing to pay a slightly higher fare for greater comfort and curb to curb service. App-based dynamic route-generating technology is used by many of these services which has tremendous potential for growing transit ridership. Examples of this type of program are currently in service at Kansas City Area Transportation, AC Transit and VTA in the forms of a “FLEX” service.

Bikesharing – A short-term rental program that allows users to pick up a bicycle at one station and return it to any other station in the system. It is designed for short, point-to-point trips. It also aims to bridge the first mile/last mile issue to and from public transit hubs. Examples of these are in Los Angeles, Chicago and Austin.

Carsharing/Vanpool – Carsharing is a service that provides members with access to an automobile for short-term—usually hourly—use. An example of this is the partnership between BART and Scoop or MTC and WAZEpool.

Connected/Automated Vehicles – Automated vehicles are those in which at least some aspect of a safety-critical control function (e.g., steering, throttle, or braking) occurs without direct driver input. Automated vehicles may be autonomous (i.e., use only vehicle sensors) or may be connected (i.e., use communications systems such as connected vehicle technology, in which cars and roadside infrastructure communicate wirelessly). Connectivity is an important input to realizing the full potential benefits and broad-scale implementation of

automated vehicles. Similar to the testing that is being done at the GoMentum station; there are other similar projects in Santa Clara, Treasure Island, Columbus and Jacksonville.

**Next Steps:**

As these types of projects mature, staff will update the Board with as well as submit other mobility concepts that could potentially be integrated in County Connection's current transportation platform. Staff will also report back on National or local shared mobility projects to highlight results and or lessons learned.

**Financial Implications:**

None at this time

**Recommendation:**

None at this time