# Transit and Parking Commission (TPC) briefing related to information about car-sharing services (including car2go model) – August 13, 2014

# **Policy Issues**:

- 1. Residential Permit Parking Program (RP3)
  - Impacts (at least initially) will be highest in the high density areas, identified by the handout. Although there may be perceived negative impacts to the RP3 program initially, over time this could benefit RP3 areas by taking little-used vehicles off the road, which is good public policy

# 2. Revenue Sharing

• Collection routes in the CBD suggest our recommended compensation would be similar, and likely more (avg rev/space of \$1,742 which does not include a separate cost for parking in the RP3 areas), than the City of Minneapolis cost of \$1,689/stall (for the 1<sup>st</sup> 250 vehicles)

### 3. Operator(s)

- Impacts and potential for other car sharing operators like Zip Car, Community Car
- 4. State Statutes currently don't allow for the permanent reserving of on-street public parking spaces going beyond time restrictions, which is the point-to-point, ondemand format which car2go uses
- 5. Home Area include the entire City of Madison

# **History**

Daimler pioneered the service in <u>Ulm, Germany</u> in October 2008, where it was developed by one of its internal business innovation units and was first tested exclusively by Daimler employees. As of May 2014, car2go operates over 10,000 vehicles, which serve eight countries and 26 cities worldwide with over 700,000 customers.



car2go member card reader that allows access to the vehicle



car2go cars in Austin, Texas

# **Cities**

The following table details all cities where Car2go operates as of June 2014:

| City                      | Country        | Vehicles  | Type                   | Start date  |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|
| Birmingham                | United Kingdo  | Suspended | Gasoline               | May 2013    |
| London                    | United Kingdo  | Suspended | Gasoline               | Dec 2012    |
| Austin                    | U.S.           | 300       | Gasoline &<br>Electric | May 2010    |
| Columbus                  | U.S.           | 300       | Gasoline               | Oct 2013    |
| <u>Denver</u>             | U.S.           | 300       | Gasoline               | June 2013   |
| <u>Miami</u>              | U.S.           | 240       | Gasoline               | July 2012   |
| <u>Minneapolis</u>        | U.S.           | 300       | Gasoline               | Sept 2013   |
| Portland,<br>Oregon       | U.S.           | 375       | Gasoline &<br>Electric | March 2012  |
| Saint Paul,<br>Minnesota  | U.S.           | 185       | Gasoline               | July 2014   |
| San Diego                 | U.S.           | 300       | Electric               | Nov 2011    |
| <u>Seattle</u>            | U.S.           | 500       | Gasoline               | Dec 2012    |
| South Bay, Los<br>Angeles | U.S.           | 150       | Gasoline               | June 2014   |
| Washington, D.C.          | U.S.           | 400       | Gasoline               | March 2012  |
| Amsterdam                 | Netherlands    | 300       | Electric               | Nov 2011    |
| <u>Florence</u>           | <u>Italy</u>   | 200       | Gasoline               | May 2014    |
| <u>Milan</u>              | <u>Italy</u>   | 600       | Gasoline               | August 2013 |
| Rome                      | <u>Italy</u>   | 500       | Gasoline               | March 2014  |
| Berlin                    | Germany        | 1,200     | Gasoline &<br>Electric | April 2012  |
| Cologne                   | Germany        | 350       | Gasoline               | Sept 2012   |
| <u>Düsseldorf</u>         | Germany        | 300       | Gasoline               | Feb 2011    |
| Hamburg                   | Germany        | 700       | Gasoline               | April 2011  |
| <u>Munich</u>             | Germany        | 300       | Gasoline               | June 2013   |
| <u>Stuttgart</u>          | Germany        | 500       | Electric               | Nov 2012    |
| <u>Ulm</u>                | Germany        | 300       | Gasoline &<br>Electric | Oct 2008    |
| Calgary                   | <u>Canada</u>  | 550       | Gasoline               | July 2012   |
| <u>Montreal</u>           | <u>Canada</u>  | 340       | Gasoline               | Nov 2013    |
| <u>Toronto</u>            | Canada         | 375       | Gasoline               | June 2012   |
| Vancouver                 | Canada         | 700       | Gasoline &<br>Electric | June 2011   |
| <u>Vienna</u>             | <u>Austria</u> | 600       | Gasoline               | Dec 2011    |

#### **Business model**

The car2go business model is similar in all markets, although rates vary by location. The company charges a per minute rate, with discounted fixed rates for hourly and daily usage also available and applied automatically. The rates are all-inclusive and cover rental, gas, insurance, parking (in authorized areas), and maintenance. A low fixed annual fee is sometimes also charged. In most markets, car2go vehicles can park in either specially designated parking spots, or in standard parking areas, with a special permit from the local municipality.

#### **Vehicles**



Two car2Go Smart electric drive cars charging at the Herengracht in Amsterdam.

Car2go offers exclusively two passenger vehicles. Their fleet operates two types of Smart Fortwo "car2go edition" vehicles: gasoline-powered; and electric-powered. The gasoline-powered cars can be found in three variants based on roof configuration: "original" with integrated solar panel roof; "upgraded" with a panoramic polycarbonate roof and power side mirrors; and "new" featuring a standard roof. Electric car2go models are currently available in several markets, have a range of 84 miles (135 km), and need to be recharged every two or three days.

#### **Apps**

First-party and third-party apps for mobile devices allow users to locate and reserve vehicles. When reserving a car online, the customers are able to see the car's fuel gauge (gasoline-powered cars) or the battery's state of charge (electric-powered cars), so if the customer wants to go for an extended drive, they can find the right car for that trip. Customers can choose to refuel a vehicle to gain free usage minutes.

# <u>Information from Josh Moskowitz, Business Development Manager at car2go</u> N.A., LLC

Thanks for the email and for the opportunity to elaborate upon the benefits of car2go to a city and its residents.

#### Regarding vehicle ownership/transit usage:

- ➤ 37% of active/heavy users in our 13 North American cities have either forewent the purchase of a vehicle or sold a vehicle; 87 percent of these members said access to car2go played a significant role in this decision.
- > 30% of all car2go trips are taken in conjunction with public transportation.
- ➤ 74% of car2go members are not members of another car sharing service, illustrating car2go's unique appeal to folks who would not otherwise use car sharing (i.e., traditional car sharing).

#### Regarding additional benefits:

- car2go provides economic development benefits to each city that we operate in:
  - o car2go compensates each municipality for foregone meter revenue and access to residential permit parking. This is a dedicated revenue source for each city that we operate in.
  - o car2go hires local residents to oversee operations. For Madison, we will hire 1-2 full-time employees, as well as between 7-10 contract staff who will fuel, clean and maintain our fleet of vehicles.
  - o car2go will have an office presence in Madison, Wisconsin.
  - Each individual trip transaction has an associated sales tax that is collected by the local jurisdiction.
- > car2go provides a city with a new transportation option that does not require a single cent in public subsidies:
  - o car2go provides a city and its residents with a new transportation option that does not require any dedicated public funding. Car2go pays for each vehicle, pays for the ongoing maintenance and covers parking, insurance and fuel for our members.
  - o For Madison, car2go will provide city residents with between 100-150 vehicles to use for one-way trips. Residents can pick up a vehicle at any legal parking spot and drop it off at any legal parking spot; it's as easy as parking your own vehicle.

- > car2go partners with existing transportation providers on marketing and outreach campaigns:
  - o car2go has marketing partnerships with bike sharing providers in Minneapolis (Nice Ride), Miami (Decobike), Washington DC (Capital Bikeshare), Denver (Denver B cycle). Members of these services typically receive a free car2go membership, plus free drive time and we also work with these bike sharing programs on joint marketing efforts, including events. I have spoken with Claire Hurley, who manages Madison B Cycle, on joint partnership ideas and she is very supportive.
  - o car2go works with transit providers on joint marketing efforts to educate members about how car2go is the perfect solution to "first-mile, last-mile" transit constraints, allowing members to combine trips and not rely exclusively on a private vehicle. We have worked with transit providers in Austin, San Diego, Minneapolis and Denver on these types of programs.

# **Simple Pricing**

| One time sign up fee         | \$35 plus tax      |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Per minute                   | \$0.38 plus tax    |  |  |  |
| Per hour                     | \$13.99 plus tax   |  |  |  |
| Per day                      | \$72.99 plus tax   |  |  |  |
| Per mi after 150 mi per trip | 45 cents, plus tax |  |  |  |

Follow up questions proposed to car2go via email request on Wed, Aug 6<sup>th</sup>:

- Can the Home Area include the entire City of Madison?
- Do you have any models which include social benefits to the community e.g., free/reduced membership to low income residents
- What is the speed of the vehicles? How do they manage in inclement and subzero temperature conditions? How well do they get up hills?
- Would they consider a home area that did not include the core Residential Permit Parking (RP3) area identified on the map provided?