

Shared Micromobility in the Denver Region

Checklist for local agency implementation

Is your jurisdiction looking to launch a shared micromobility program? Here's a checklist for what to consider. For more information on each topic, check out the full Shared Micromobility in the Denver Region document at the Denver Regional Council of Governments [emerging mobility webpage](#).

1. Talk with community members and stakeholders.

Connect with community members and share information about how shared micromobility can support local priorities. Learn about their transportation needs and challenges. The results of your outreach will help you determine what kind of shared micromobility program makes the most sense for the community.

Internal stakeholders:

Gather perspectives from a variety of departments, including public works, transportation and community planning, parks and recreation, enforcement teams and legal teams.

External stakeholders and the public:

Gather feedback from a variety of perspectives and provide multiple platforms for community members to give feedback. Ensure fair representation of community members of various ages, incomes and abilities.

2. Consider a pilot program and identify the regulatory environment for the program.

Pilot programs provide a test period to identify successes and challenges and provide the opportunity for program managers to make adaptations before establishing a permanent program. Whether or not a pilot program is implemented, staff should consider the regulatory environment that works best for their jurisdiction. Some communities have permit programs while others issue licenses or requests for proposals, and some have open and rolling application periods.

3. Work with operators.

Successful programs include partnership with shared micromobility operators. Ensure program agreements include clear and specific language around communication protocols and tools to enforce policies. It is critical for jurisdiction staff and operators to be aligned on topics such as program rules, service disruptions or changes, and how to deal with noncompliance issues.

4. Address transportation access.

Include community access considerations in agreements with operators. How will the program serve disadvantaged communities? Consider including:

- Location-based distribution requirements so that vehicles are dispersed across the entire service area geography.
- Free and reduced fare and pass programs for vulnerable populations throughout the service area.

5. Define data-sharing requirements.

Coordinating mobility data at the regional level offers each jurisdiction's program managers the opportunity to discuss and implement consistent privacy practices regarding the collection and use of shared micromobility data. Work with the Denver Regional Council of Governments to define data-sharing requirements and participate in the regional Shared Mobility Data Collaborative.

6. Provide safe places to ride and park.

Roadway conditions and the availability of on-street bicycle facilities or shared-use paths influence a resident or visitor's choice to use a shared micromobility device and the route the individual might travel. Clear planning between jurisdiction staff and operators, and clear communication with riders can prevent improperly parked vehicles, which cause safety and access problems for sidewalk users. Providing safe places to ride and park is critical.

