CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

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May 4, 2015

Start: 10:42 a.m. Recess: 11:46 a.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

BEFORE:

YDANIS A. RODRIGUEZ

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Daniel R. Garodnick

James Vacca

Margaret S. Chin Stephen T. Levin Deborah L. Rose

James G. Van Bramer

Mark S. Weprin

David G. Greenfield

Costa G. Constantinides

Carlos Menchaca I. Daneek Miller Antonio Reynoso

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Chris Boylan Director Government and Strategic Partnerships General Contractors Association

Rebecca Bailin Senior Organizer Riders Alliance

Mary Eliza [sp?]

Alyssa Blumstein Member Families for Safe Streets

Alana Miller Policy Manager Transportation Alternatives

Edith Prentiss Vice President Disabled In Action

Nadine Lemmon New York & Federal Policy Coordinator Tri-State Transportation Campaign

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Good morning and thank you; not only those that will my colleagues here, but also the advocate d elected official and the DOT Commissioner, who also was with us before we are starting the hearing, in a press conference in regard to today's hearing.

Welcome to today's hearing of the New York City Council Transportation Committee; I am Ydanis Rodriguez, Chair of the Committee [background comments] and I am joined by my colleagues -- Can we please focus on this -- Council Member Garodnick, Weprin, Reynoso, Greenfield and Jimmy Van Bramer.

Today's hearing focuses on a resolution calling on the United States Congress to pass and President Obama to sign a major federal transportation bill known as Grow America Act. again, America finds itself facing a steep cliff put there by Congress' inability to take meaningful action when it comes to the vital infrastructure that we too often take for granted.

Moving ahead for progress in the 21st Century Act also called MAP-21, a Federal Transportation bill passed in 2012, is now set to

expire on May 31st of this year. This bill will provide over \$52 billion each year to maintain our nation's roads, bridges, mass transit systems and other key [sic] infrastructures, as well as providing needed resources for cycling- and pedestrian-oriented projects [sic]. Its funding source, the National Highway Trust Fund, which earns revenue from the National Gas Tax, is also in need, as revenue has steadily declined in recent years with more fuel-efficiency standards on cars.

As has been widely discussed, New York is in need of major transit funding, with a \$14 billion gap in the MTA's five-year Capital Plan, the potential catastrophe caused by a failure to maintain our city's most valuable asset is unthinkable and could set our city back tremendously [sic]. This Capital Plan already assumes a contribution of \$6.7 billion from the Federal Government, money that could be in peril [sic] if Congress fails to act on a new transit bill.

While we as a city and a state have the primary responsibility for funding this plan and we should be exploring all options, including those presenting on the table, such as Move New York, a

loss of funding from our partners at the federal
level would damage many of the gains we have made in
restoring our transit network and growing our local
and regional economy.

The Grow America Act put forward by

President Obama would substantially increase

transportation funding across the country and would

increase funding for public transit projects,

specifically by 70 percent compared to current

funding levels. This bill would also strengthen

state and local control over what projects we seek

funding, further empowering local communities, and

let's be clear, communities; they can be democratic

or republican.

Our City and State Departments of

Transportation, as well as the MTA, need Federal

resources to support a number of projects, its budget

constraints and a steam-lined transit to spur

economic growth.

The Committee hopes to hear today about what projects would be affected by the continued inaction in Congress on getting a long-term transportation bill passed as well as the benefit of the Grow America Act, and the most recent steps taken

to say a few words, and thanks to the folks who are

in attendance here this morning and those who are

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most impacted by this Federal transportation funding,
the commuters, transit workers and construction
workers, environmentalists and advocates and all
those who understand the value of Federal
transportation funding on urban America, and

 \parallel particularly the city here.

I know this is a matter of national important to the advocates, such as the AFL-CIO, international unions such as the ATU and TWU,

Transportation for America, the BlueGreen Alliance and many, many others. As Chair mentioned, Grow America's proposal, put forth by President Obama, seeks to provide \$478 billion over the next six years for transportation infrastructure projects across the United States, many of which just right here in the State of New York. Obviously we talked about the half-funded MTA Capital Plan and how do we build up and grow out of that. So we know that is critically important throughout the country, but most importantly here.

So I'm gonna kinda divert from this statement here and just say, in my experience, it has been that not only that we had suffered here in New York City and State, but in urban America from a lack

of funding based on the funding mechanism, the 80/20
mechanism, which does not change in Grow America, but
what this does is; it increases the amount of funding

5 that comes in that will be sufficient to build out

6 and sustain our infrastructure over the next few

years.

Recently there was an Urban Future report that detailed that New York City's failing transit and road infrastructure, only 69 percent of the streets can be deemed in good condition, 47 percent of the bridges across the five boroughs are either fracture critical or structurally deficient; our MTA subway and bus shops [sic] average 90 years old in age. The Federal funding proposed by Grow America is desperately needed to fix these problems and keep New Yorkers running.

There has been disinvestment in urban

America over the past few decades and we have seen

transportation funding move to prioritize suburban

and rural areas, yet the conditions that exist within

our nation's largest cities, particularly here, have

become unacceptable. For this reason we are here

today to hear this resolution in support of Grow

America, which includes an expansion of Federal

Highway Trust Fund; the fund currently accounts for
roughly \$50 billion in annual transportation
infrastructure and capital spending, including \$3
billion allocated to be used throughout New York
State alone; this will be enhanced under the
President's proposal, as the fund will see a much as
\$90 million bump to account for over the next four
years. Broken down separately, this represents over
one billion dollars in investment increase for New
York State and Federal FY16; this bump will split
between \$300 million for highways and \$700 million
for mass transit; this is a positive development for
New York City commuters and workers; in addition, it
is a promising sign of the future development in the
line of the Mayor's Affordable Housing Plan.

An infusion of new infrastructure spending benefits all over America protects existing jobs, stimulates growth, it connects communities to other communities and it promotes development, which in turn serves as a spur of workforce expansion.

Grow America could be a modern-day [sic] public works administration, as we seek to facilitate careers, pathways and local hiring; it is essential that we keep this fact in mind. And again, let me just say,

as a past chair of the MTA Coalition of Unions, which represented more than 70,000 workers here in the State of New York, that they continue to be in support of highway funding; in particular, this piece of legislation, and I look forward to working with each and everyone here to ensure that this is passed so that we get this message to our Congress.

 $\label{eq:with that I turn it back over to the} % \end{substitute} %$

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you,

Council Member. First we will hear from the part of
the transportation industry also who have been
following the impact that the lack of renewing this
act can have on our city. First I would like to ask

-- And before we start, I would like to, for the
record, to let everyone know that we have a recent
testimony in record submitted by the Department of
Transportation, which will be entered into the
record.

First let's hear from Chris Boylan from the General Contractors Association and Rebecca

Bailin from Riders Alliance. [background comment]

Let me also recogni...

2	CHRIS BOYLAN: Good morning Mr. Chairman;
3	members of the Committee. My name is Chris Boylan;
4	I'm the Director of Government and Strategic
5	Partnerships for the General Contractors Association
6	and I'm here on behalf of our 275 members who employ
7	20,000 trades and professionals throughout the New
8	York region. They are all solid middle class

9 employees, many of whom; in fact, the vast majority 10 of whom live within the five boroughs of the City of

New York. 11

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We appreciate the opportunity to talk about the transportation infrastructure needs of New York City and the importance of Federal funds to help the city maintain and improve that infrastructure.

The expiration of the Federal Transportation Bill MAP-21 at the end of this month is really what brings us here today. The legislation authorizes about \$3 billion for New York State in terms of highway, road, bridge and transit funding; about half of that goes to the MTA for its State of Good Repair Program and for system expansion projects like the Second Avenue Subway and the East Side Access project, all of which will benefit the City of New York. The other half is spread around the state,

2 | with about 23 percent of that going to the City of

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New York. So both halves of the transportation

4 equation dollars are very important to the city.

As we know, after more than a dozen

6 extensions, Congress is once again setting the bar

7 | low for another temporary extension; it's unclear at

8 this point whether the extension after May 31st of

9 this year will be for six months or two years or even

10 a month; some of that has to do with the raising of

11 revenues. However, these short-term extension, and

12 | there's been more than a dozen short-term extensions,

13 | have kicked the can down the road and have thwarted

14 sensible planning and many of the projects that

15 | improve the roads, bridges and the transit system

16 | rely on long-term planning and this has not only

17 | thwarted it from a planning perspective, but given

18 | the fact that the funding levels have remained flat

19 have actually rolled the progress back in terms of

20 the benefit of those dollars.

The GCA itself actually put out a report called The Time to Think About Infrastructure is

While It's Still Working -- we will share copies with

24 | the Committee and the Council, and we highlight a

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number of issues and a number of areas where Federal funding is critically important.

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Let me close by saying that Grow America is a good proposal; it's not a perfect proposal, the funding amounts are very robust and we like those; I think the dilemma that we all face is that Congress has been leery of providing the resources necessary; there have been several proposals, everything from the gas tax to repatriation, but Congress needs to act and they have been loath to do so. I will say I am very proud of the New York delegation members, our senators; Senator Schumer in particular as been a true champion for transit and other members of Congress, Jerry Nadler and others have been very strong supporters; they need the help of their colleagues from around the country and I think we in the GCA work hard down in Washington to try to convince them of the importance of investment not only in New York City but around the country so that everyone will benefit.

Let me just close with other thing; the other two parts of the equation are: strong support from the State, with the MTA's Capital Program lying ahead for approval, we need a lot of support from the

Rodriguez for inviting us here today and the Transportation Committee.

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So we're obviously in support of the Grow America Act; if we're going to fix our subways and buses, we'll need a partnership between the State, the City and the Federal Government to get it done. The Grow America Act is a step toward ensuring that we're not paying for public transit on the backs of

2	riders who have dealt with five fair hikes in seven
3	years. New York's transportation system is starved
4	for funds; when the recession hit, New Yorkers had to
5	content with massive service cuts on several subway
6	lines and 32 bus routes; many of those buses served
7	low-income communities that need public
8	transportation the most. On top of that, fair hikes,
9	which were double the rate of inflation, just as
10	families were digging out of the recession and that
11	riders were paying more for less and less.
12	Unfortunately the cuts we've already seen will pale
13	in comparison to what might happen if the MTA's five-
14	year Capital Program isn't funded, and right now that
15	has a \$15 billion shortfall. If we don't fill that
16	gap, riders will bear the cost and low-income riders
17	suffer more than anybody. A report from Comptroller
18	Stringer's office found that not only is New Yorkers'
19	commutes longer than any other U.S. major city and
20	low-income New Yorkers bear the brunt of the problem,
21	they are furthest away from reliable trains and
22	buses. While raising fairs burn holes in their
23	wallets, low-income neighborhoods are often far away
24	from subways and fast bus service and they have the

longest commutes in the city. The Grow America Act

can fund the priorities that the MTA has identified in its Capital Program, so like state-of-the-art bus service, new subway cars, renewed subway tracks and signals and more that will go towards increasing and improving service, as well as stopping the trend of 6 constantly increasing fairs, benefitting everyone, but especially low-income riders that need it most. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I just have a question. How the lack of failure of renewing this act can have such negative impact from the private contractors to deliver future projects on time? [sic]

CHRIS BOYLAN: Well it's already having an impact in terms of places like New York State DOT, New York City DOT and the MTA, who are planning projects but don't have the funding in place for the long-term execution of those projects, so while they may be making the plans, they don't know where the funding will be coming from, so in terms of the jobs that will be lining up for our members, they are starting to slow down, we're starting to see a little bit of a slowdown in that. You need predictability in terms of funding in order to be able to build some of these large infrastructure projects, they are

see the level of engagement of the private sectors nationwide to be involved, you know like since -- you know anyone, especially -- you represent the general contractors; right, you know that, like very powerful, you know whoever can be of the capacity to build in the city, most likely those are individuals so they have a big portfolio, so they also have partners who invest in other parts of the city. From your perspective, do you think that there's like enough support from both democrats and republicans nationwide to support President Obama?

CHRIS BOYLAN: Well interestingly enough,
I think if you asked every member of Congress, they
would all agree that the need is there; I think the
trouble that you run into is that they don't agree on

2	how you are going to fund this, and that's where the
3	show stops actually. In terms of support from our
4	colleagues in the construction business, we are
5	actually very active; the General Contractors
6	Association just represents heavy civil contractors
7	in New York City, but we work with the state
8	association and we work with the national
9	association; actually two, the Amalgamated General
10	Contractors and then the American Road and
11	Transportation Builders, and they're all concerned
12	all over the country, whether you're democrat or
13	republican or whether your organization is affiliated
14	with one or the other, everybody is concerned about
15	it, but I think we are stymied by the inability of
16	the leadership in Congress to really bring this stuff
17	to a head and say we have to make the hard decisions
18	and the hard decisions are not necessarily popular
19	decisions, but that, as you know, being an elected
20	official, because you have to make decisions; the
21	buck stops with you many times; sometimes they're
22	unpleasant decisions to make, but I think they have
23	to be made. We do have a lot of support around the
24	country. It's important, by the way, to continue to
25	build strategic partnerships with other places. In

2	terms of the MTA's Capital Program, for example, one
3	of the things that makes that work is the fact that
4	some of the equipment and supplies are manufactured
5	around New York State; that's a tremendous asset to
6	have when you're asking the State to help pitch in
7	billions of dollars, as long as they know that
8	there's something in it for everyone, it kinda helps
9	move things along; without that, then it's just New
10	York City on its own and that's troubling. But we do
11	have good partners around the state and we do have
12	good partners around the country.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great. I just hope that -- I know that we have like a short period of time, but if we can work with the advocate groups and other partners in this initiative, that they, with the Mayor's coordination, and they will go to D.C.; if we can bring a bus from New York City also that can visit not only the New York City congressional delegation, but other congressional for the state, I think that this something that can be very effective. [sic]

CHRIS BOYLAN: That's terrific and as you may know, there was a national Standup for Transportation Day a couple of weeks back which we

a number? So where it's asking for \$478 billion to

his Grow America Act Plan... [crosstalk]

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2	CHRIS BOYLAN: The
3	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: as a country
4	[crosstalk]
5	CHRIS BOYLAN: Right.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: what is it now
7	[interpose]
8	CHRIS BOYLAN: About \$50 billion a year
9	nationally, split… [crosstalk]
10	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Fifty billion?
11	CHRIS BOYLAN: Yeah. So about \$40
12	billion of that is for highways and bridges and roads
13	and then the other roughly \$10-11 billion is for
14	transit.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Alright. So
16	this would mean a significant increase in
17	[crosstalk]
18	CHRIS BOYLAN: It is, it's [crosstalk]
19	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay.
20	CHRIS BOYLAN: It's a significant
21	increase, yeah.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I just wanted to
23	put it in perspective as to what we're doing now and
24	what we could be doing; I'm extremely supportive and
25	thank you guys for your testimony, I'm excited to see
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what would happen if this goes through and I'm gonna
be as helpful as possible.

CHRIS BOYLAN: Thank you, Councilman.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you.

Thank you guys.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yes. Does the General Contractors Association -- Can you give us an estimate in terms of this increase of funding, how many jobs you project?

knowing exactly what projects will be out there, but I will say that the Federal Transportation Bill as well as the MTA Capital Program and the City's Capital Budget does help support some 20,000 good, solid, middle class jobs, the core backbone of the City's workforce, and they come from every borough, they come from every council district. So I would have to put it in the context of both maintaining and increasing jobs, but without them, you can be assured that many of those jobs will disappear; sometimes the people with them. As you'll find in heavy civil industry, people go where the jobs are and so you know if there's a job in another state and there's no

wanna make sure this resolution, you know, will pass and the City Council, make sure we get the Federal support. And I think for the transit riders, I don't think they're looking for another increase anytime soon; I mean now it's already up to \$2.75 and for, as

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especially like on the C Train, that would help the cars to keep moving and not be delayed so often that causes that awful crowding.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, so there is a great need and we need to really strongly advocate for the funding. Thank you, Chair.

[background comments]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you, Chair and thank you to my Council Members for asking some really good questions about the kind of impacts that we're gonna be able to have in our community.

And I'll start with you on the General Contractors Association. And really I'm also thinking a lot about the resiliency questions we've asked post Sandy and how these dollars can really, from your perspective and the work that you've kinda seen, post Sandy work, [background comment] both for the immediate, how this can be helpful in that realm from your perspective.

CHRIS BOYLAN: Well the federal piece is a critically important element of all the capital expenditures that the City and the MTA make; I know from past history that federal funding represents about 25 to 27 percent of the MTA's capital program,

2	so without those dollars, a significant portion of
3	the work that they'd like to do is not possible,
4	whether it's Sandy-related Sandy-related is a
5	special category of funding, so you know we kinda
6	know what that window is, but the day-to-day state of
7	good repair, the future, you know the Councilwoman
8	spoke about capacity, the Second Avenue Subway, when
9	it's completed will help with certain parts of the
10	city, but not all parts of the city; the work that's
11	going on on the Number 7 Line, which is disrupting
12	service in and out from Queens; the G Line service
13	all those things are supported in part by federal
14	dollars, so without those things, two things will
15	happen; either we'll be over capacity and the system
16	will shut down or people will leave, and I think
17	that's the thing we worry about the most is that if
18	you don't have the reliable, quality service, that
19	people will vote with their feet eventually and say I
20	can't be here anymore. So it's very, very important
21	not only in terms of the direct jobs, but in terms of
22	the impact on the larger economy.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you for

24 | that. And I'm hoping that that message is sent strong across, not only the country, but directly to

Washington, that the future of our city, not just on capacity, but resiliency and building the system of

4 | the future...

CHRIS BOYLAN: Right.

council Member Menchaca: while it's still working and I like that title before [background comment] that piece, because it's working right now, not to it's capacity and we have so many ideas about how to make that better, but that funding is the life blood of our vision and our dreams for a better system here in New York City.

about, Council Member, is that for those of us who are old enough to remember how bad things were back in the 70s and 80s, that was a process that took place over many years; the MTA didn't use to have a five-year Capital Program, they went from year to year to year; that's where we're headed again, right, we're headed from year to year to year and the Chairman was talking about the short-term nature; that's what happens; eventually the system collapses, and that's why our report is; the time is to think about it while it's still working. Unfortunately human nature leads you to not focus on these things

2	until they collapse and that's where we don't wanna
3	go and repeat history. You know, you weren't around
1	in those days when it was really bad and we don't
5	wanna go back to those.
5	[background comments]
7	COUNCIL MEMBED MENCUACA: But wolvo

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: But we've -- Some of us have been around, but...

CHRIS BOYLAN: Not by choice, but...

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: and those photos are still alive and well and so they serve as a reminder to where we cannot return.

And Rebecca, I just wanna ask you a quick question about organizing and some of the work that is happening already. What can someone do right now in their neighborhoods, in their communities to get involved in this campaign?

REBECCA BAILIN: Great. So the Riders

Alliance is fighting for more funding where focus is
on the state right now, because the state bears the
bulk of that funding that the MTA's need is, so of
course, thank you, Council Member Menchaca for
asking. Folks can go to our website and sign up for
our campaign and come to our strategy meetings and
talk to their... [interpose]

so that we can make an official position before it

will expire on May 31st.

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Now let's hear from Families for Safe Streets, Mary Eliza [sp?] and Alana from Transportation Alternatives.

MARY ELIZA: Chairman Rodriguez; Council Members, thank you very much for hosting this.

I am old enough to remember the headline in the Daily News, "Ford to City: Drop dead," we don't wanna see anything similar.

New York City has an epidemic, like most cities around the country, because they have been car-centric for so long and yet those grids were built at a time when we were not driving SUVs bumper to bumper and our streets are dangerous, so what's good for New York is gonna be good for cities, you bet, like Houston and Dallas and L.A. and Minneapolis and Chicago as well. So I think it's crucial, from the perspective of someone who has lost her husband to traffic violence, that I see the Federal Government involved in changing the flow of this epidemic. We have 200 injuries a day, we have 4200 life-altering injuries a year; we have an average of 300 deaths; this is wrong and New York City is one of the safer cities in terms of transportation.

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Our public transportation; I'm talking about biking, walking and public buses and subways, are crucial in changing the tide of this epidemic; those are the areas that need the greatest strengthening and our street redesign needs to be what is conducive to those people, the majority of whom are taking those various forms of public transportation, and that includes buses, that includes people who are walking; that includes anybody who's walking to the subway. This is the kind of city that attracts young people, attracts business and so what is good for business is good for public transportation and vice versa.

So I hope that the aspect of this epidemic and the loss of life will be equated to other epidemics; if this kind of carnage was the result of Ebola or SARS, the CDC would be camped out in the center of New York City and every other city in this country, but we treat it as something that sort of goes with the territory and it does not have to, and the federal funding is crucial in healing New York City become the city that it could be, where all of its street users are treated equally. Thank you.

2 And I apologize that I cannot stay; I have to leave, 3 so thank you.

ALYSSA BLUMSTEIN: My name is Alyssa

Blumstein; I am a member of Families for Safe

Streets; we are a group dedicated to working to

create safe city streets and prevent traffic

fatalities; we are comprised of survivors of traffic

crashes and those who have lost loved ones.

My little sister was a victim of one such crash; on June 12th my sister Emma was riding her bike down Bedford Ave. through Crown Heights when a truck driver hit her, ran her over and killed her; she had just turned 24.

I don't know that Emma and I always got along as children; I vaguely remember being at a family friend's house and putting butter on cardboard and telling her it was a Wasa cracker, but as adults we were great friends. There was this moment years ago where everything shifted and she went from being a little annoying sister to this incredibly funny and supportive friend. What happened to my sister that day back in June feels intensely personal, but it's sadly not unique at all; every year hundreds of people are killed and injured due to unsafe street

conditions, but the ways and means by which to make

our streets safer are clear and we don't have to

years and years to do so and I can't really imagine

5 doing so.

I love this city fiercely, but I wanna traverse these streets knowing that there has been a real commitment to make reducing traffic fatalities to zero by creating safe streets.

I'm here on behalf of Families for Safe

Streets, for my family, for everyone who's been
injured or lost someone in preventable traffic

crashes because of unsafe streets and I'm here on
behalf of Emma, because she couldn't be, to urge you
to increase funding and support the Grow America Act.

Thank you.

and members of the Transportation Committee. My name is Alana Miller; I'm the Policy Manager at Transportation Alternatives. We're a 40-year-old nonprofit made up of 100,000 members across the city, or supporters across the city dedicated to improving the safety of New York City's streets. I'm here to voice concern that unless we prioritize funding in

2 street reconstruction, we are accepting a tremendous
3 loss of life on our city streets.

First I'd like to thank the Council for their bold leadership on Vision Zero and for including an additional \$250 million for street reconstruction in their recent budget recommendations. We as a city are working to find the resources necessary to reconstruct our most dangerous, but we also need federal support.

New York City is the most pedestrian-rich city in the country; our 6,000 miles of streets carry millions of people on foot, on bike, on public transit every day; these streets makes up 80 percent of our public space and they're where people shop, where they talk to neighbors, where they travel; where they exercise and yet for more than half-acentury these streets have been designed almost entirely to move car traffic and high volumes of fast-moving traffic and reconstruction has been woefully underfunded. Many sidewalks are far too narrow for the daily demand; most major streets lack the most basic safety infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists and bus lanes are dedicated on only a few routes, and the results have been deadly, as

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we've heard today; more New Yorkers are killed by cars than shot by guns. Traffic crashes are the leading cause of injury death for children and second for their grandparents.

But we do know how to fix our streets; where DOT has made changes we've seen fatalities drop by 30 percent and without an unparalleled investment in street redesign, Vision Zero will be unachievable. The reconstruction of New York's most dangerous streets into safe corridors is a down payment for future generations of New Yorkers. The Grow America Act would help create safe and equitable streets by funding complete street redesigns on arterial streets, traffic-calming measures, protected bike lanes and expanded transit networks in all five boroughs.

We urge Congress to give New York and other cities the resources that we need for safer, more equitable and more resilient road network.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: You've been partners on whatever we've been doing on transportation and we understand and we appreciate and we will continue working, having in mind that as

_	COMMITTEE ON TRANSFORTATION 50
2	you have that particular, you know, connection with
3	those loved ones that you have lost and we know and
4	appreciate and respect that you have decided to
5	fight, not only for them; also for the future
6	generations, so I really appreciate it. Thank you.
7	ALYSSA BLUMSTEIN: Thank you.
8	ALANA MILLER: Thanks for your

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Next panel; Edith Prentiss and... [background comments] Nadine from Tri-State Transportation.

[pause]

leadership.

EDITH PRENTISS: Hello, my name is Edith Prentiss; I am Vice President of DIA, Chair of the Taxis For All Campaign and a member of the PCAC Transit Riders Council.

The age of New York City's subway system is particularly arduous for many people with disabilities -- the lack of accessible stations, the problems still with gaps, the fact that the MTA, when it renovates and rehabs the station, does not raise the entire platform, but rather only the point at which the accessible boarding area allegedly is, at the door in front of and after the conductor. Now,

unfortunately, if you use a different train, if you 2 3 have a short train, that no longer is the boarding spot; this creates a problem for many people. People 5 with disabilities have lots of problems with the current transit system and the issue has been that 6 without a long-term funding source it's pretty much impossible to plan increasing the accessibility of a 8 9 system like New York City; you know, D.C., it's a new 10 system. New systems, you design them and you build them up and you can make them accessible; New York 11 City is not that. We are still waiting for South 12 Ferry to be reconstructed after Sandy and as a 13 14 result, the really only dependable way people with 15 disabilities can travel in the city of New York is by 16 bus, the slow trip, the very slow trip. We deserve to travel like everyone else. If you look at the 17 rate of under and unemployment for people with 18 19 disabilities, which interestingly enough is higher for people who have gone through college or graduate 20 school under the state funding; one of the main 21 problems people will point out is transportation; no 22 one wants to use Access-A-Ride, please, you make me 23 use Access-A-Ride, I get crazy. Okay, if I'm going 24 25 to Pelham or the far reaches of Staten Island, maybe

2	I'll consider it. There are so many problems from
3	every single level of transportation in New York City
4	ferries, buses, trains, etc. A longer-funding
5	bill cycle, a 10-year funding bill, would have a
6	tremendous impact on the type of jobs transit could
7	be considering. At this point we are really doing
8	patchwork still and I think we deserve more than
9	that; I think all New Yorkers, all visitors; all
10	people who travel through New York City with or
11	without disabilities need to know they're traveling
12	safely and they're traveling expediently. I think we
13	all deserve that. Thank you. Oh, one last thing;
14	the City and State have to step up to the bat for
15	their fair share of transit money and we have to make
16	sure we get a locked box so we never get the money
17	stolen in Albany. Transit money should be transit
18	money; it should not go into the General Fund. Thank
19	you.
20	NADINE LEMMON: Good morning Mr.
21	Chairman; committee members, thank you for providing
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My name is Nadine Lemmon and I am the New York and Federal Policy Coordinator for Tri-State

Transportation Campaign; we are a nonprofit policy

this opportunity to testify today.

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and advocacy organization working for a more sustainable transportation network in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

As you know, on May 31st the one-year extension of MAP-21 will expire. In a flashback to last year, the Federal Government will start running out of money in July for transportation and will need to cut back on payments to the State. With no clear solution coming out of D.C., other states have begun to start delaying and canceling their transportation projects, despite the fact that the limited window for construction projects and construction season has opened. The stopgap measures and short-term bills coming out of D.C. have jeopardized our national transportation infrastructure, environment and economy; they also negatively impact the city's ability to plan for and build long-term transportation projects. Over the last five years, since the expiration of SAFETEA-LU, there have been 19 continuing resolutions and 11 extensions of the transportation bills; these patches, what Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx calls "these legislative duct tape and chewing gum approach" have tripped us up long enough.

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New York's transportation system desperately needs a stable, predictable and adequate funding program; 38.8 percent of New York's bridges are considered structurally deficient and/or functionally obsolete. Driving on our roads costs drivers in repairs, \$4.551 billion a year in extra vehicle repairs, or \$403 per motorist and the MTA, with it's 100-plus-year-old transit system, is struggling to meet service demands in increased ridership while signal systems fail and rails and cars are desperately in need and replacement. Grow America Act is a six-year long-term reauthorization that ends the patchwork approach to long-term planning.

In addition to additional funding, it will provide the State and City of New York possible benefits from the increase in stable funding provided by moving the TIGER program into the Highway Trust Fund. Overall the Grow America Act provides 25 percent increase in highway investment for the nation, 70 percent for transit investment and 250 percent for the TIGER program. An increase in the TIGER program could be particularly valuable for New York City; New York has availed itself of this

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program several times. In 2014 there was a \$25 million TIGER Grant awarded for Vision Zero projects in Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens and Staten Island, and an additional \$1.15 million planning grant for a study out in East Rockaway. In 2010 TIGER funded the Fordham Transit Plaza in the Bronx for \$10 million and in 2012, \$10 million went to the Hunts Point Freight Rail Improvement Project. It is a terribly oversubscribed program; in total there were more than 6,100 applications nationwide and only 6 percent received awards. Unfortunately, the House Appropriations Committee last week has introduced a budget for FY16 that proposes to slash TIGER funding, from \$500 million down to \$100 million. So again, the Grow America Act would increase that funding by 250 percent.

Raising the gas tax is a viable source of new revenues that must be considered for the Highway Trust Fund; currently the U.S. gas tax is the lowest amongst developed nations, in part because of the lack of indexing of that tax. The tax would bring in 30 cents per gallon if it had been originally indexed to inflation; instead is currently bringing in 18.4 percent.

Fixing the trust fund is particularly important for New York's transit systems; New York receives more transit funding than any other state in the union and therefore we are subject to a greater loss when the trust fund is not adequately funded.

New York also has the largest manufacturing transit cluster in the nation, if not the world; from Bombardier in the Adirondacks to Kawasaki and Westchester, funding for transit capital means real jobs, not just for the City, but for our entire state.

It is important to note however that sustaining our transit system here in the city is not solely the responsibility of the Federal Government; local, state and federal funding partners must all pull their weight. We urge the City Council to double its contribution to the MTA. According to the Independent Budget Office, if the city's contribution had also kept pace with inflation, it would be \$360 million a year; the \$44 million placeholder put in the Mayor's budget his year pales in comparison to the need and does not adequately reflect the stated support of our transit system, which is a crucial engine for our economy. We will not be able to

years back for their last capital plan; it's called

NADINE LEMMON: Great. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member

Reynoso.

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COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

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expansion of this -- if we were to get the followthrough, or this would be successful, I'm saying, we
would see like a new wave of accessibility coming to
the City of New York, given that they would have to
spend a certain amount of money on accessibility; if
we see this money, we can really see a change,
hopefully, for the better, because transportation...
accessibility in transportation for disabled folks is
almost non-existent in the City of New York, compared
to what we're getting let's say for everyone else.

we're an old system, you know and I think -- one of my favorite factoids is that the Lexington could not be made accessible at Union Square because they'd basically have to cut through a track to pop an elevator through there, because it's such a spaghetti bowl of transit. The issue to remember though is; accessibility does not always mean an elevator. So for example, on Smith-Ninth and on Middletown, they met the accessibility requirement by doing other things -- you paint the edge of the step; that's accessibility, you have rail signing; that's accessibility, you put in loops for hearing aid;

those are all different accessible features. People sort of point to accessibility and say it's an elevator; it's very important to remember that the disability community has a variety of needs and

elevators only serve one part of the population and

7 serves everyone else as well.

much for that; that's very interesting because when we have conversations with the MTA and we tell them about, for example, existing stations that we want them to reopen because they have been closed, they say, oh if we reopen it we're gonna have to put an elevator; it costs \$100 billion; we can't do it, I'm sorry; we throw our hands up and it's done. But to know that it's just a percentage of the development costs have to go to, other construction costs, have to go to accessibility and it doesn't necessarily need to be an elevator is very interesting.

EDITH PRENTISS: You know for example, reopening a station that's been mothballed probably would not require the same level of accessibility as the Second Avenue Subway or the 7th extensions, because those you are building from ground zero. A mothballed station I strong suspect would not require

2	the level of accessibility. Howard Roberts, the
3	former President of New York City Transit, traveled
4	with many of us in the community, people on canes,
5	and crutches and wheelchairs and scooters, to see the
6	needs of our community and one of the things that he
7	was very conscious of was the need for redundancy.
8	We have one elevator and it goes down; we're not
9	going to work that day. If you have extra elevators
10	the reality is, it's like, you know, the ball
11	field, you go in to build it, people will come and
12	you have an elevator, people will use it. It's
13	interesting; when the the George Washington bus
14	station is temporarily closed and the people's route
15	of travel from the Jersey Transit now brings them
16	walking past the elevator; you know, how many of
17	those people who never used the elevator who may not
18	have even known the elevator existed are now riding
19	it. You know, you make it available and people will
20	use it. So it's an interesting problem; we want
21	everyone who needs to use it to have the opportunity,
22	but at the same time people who can only travel by it
23	should be being given some priority

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you; I really appreciate that.

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2	EDITH	PRENTISS:	Thank	vou.

3 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you.

4 | Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thanks. Council Member Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you, Chair.

Miss Lemmon, in your testimony you were talking about the city's commitment to the MTA budget; what do you see that in terms of city's contribution should really be going forward every year and also, how do we also get the state to also commit?

NADINE LEMMON: No I spend my time up in Albany, lovely city; not quite as fun as New York City, unfortunately, so I spend a lot of time with our state representatives and I hear what they're saying at hearings like this, and over and over again they do say, why should we contribute more if the city's not contributing more? So historically it seems that the city's contribution has been about \$100 million, but again, if that had been indexed to inflation it would be more up to \$360 million -- is that the correct number -- \$360 million by now. So just as the gas tax is not indexed to inflation, the

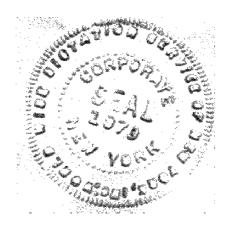
2	city's contribution should be indexed to inflation.
3	I'm not suggesting that you should jump to 360 now; I
4	mean that would be a difficult nugget to swallow, but
5	if you could gradually move up. So what we have
6	called for in this testimony is a doubling of the
7	current contribution, so that would bring us up to
8	\$200 million. I know in the MTA's plan, they had
9	thought that they were gonna get \$125 million this
LO	year and it's my understanding that in the Mayor's
L1	budget that was released there was kind of a
L2	placeholder number of \$44 million, so there's quite a
L3	big difference between what the MTA was expecting and
L4	what that placeholder I understand that they'll be
L5	coming out with possibly a different number soon.
L6	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Okay, so that's a
L7	good guide for us in terms of how we need to really
L8	push also for the city to take up responsibility.
L9	In terms of the state; I mean what is the
20	state contributing and how do we get them to also
21	increase that amount?
22	NADINE LEMMON: Right now the state needs

NADINE LEMMON: Right now the state needs to deal with this \$14 billion gap and there hasn't been significant discussion on it, and so in the advocacy community we're a little panicked about

NADINE LEMMON: Easy task; right?

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [laugh]
3	[background comments]
4	NADINE LEMMON: Mostly we need
5	leadership; we need people to speak out on the
6	subject, like you have today.
7	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Right.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you very
9	much.
10	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.
11	Thanks everyone, especially Families for Safe Streets
12	and with this, this hearing is adjourned.
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date _____May 13, 2015