CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE

jointly with the

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL
HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND
ADDICTION

and the

COMMITTEE ON AGING

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Friday, February 24, 2023

Start: 10:33 a.m. Recess: 3:40 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers

B E F O R E: Selvena N. Brooks-Powers, Chair

Linda Lee, Chairperson

Crystal Hudson, Chairperson

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

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning everyone and welcome to today's New York City Council hearing for the Committee on Transportation jointly with Aging and Mental Health. At this time, we ask that you silence cell phones and electronic devices to minimize disruptions throughout the hearing. If you have testimony you wish to submit for the record you may do so via email at testimony@council.nyc.gov.

Once again that is testimony@council.nyc.gov. We thank you for your cooperation. Chairs, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Good morning and thank you for joining today's joint hearing of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Aging and the Committee on Mental Health, Disabilities and Addiction. I am pleased that I'm joined today by my colleagues, Chair Hudson, and Chair Lee. Today we are going to talk about a service hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers rely on Access-A-Ride. As New Yorkers, we value diversity, diversity in race, ethnicity, age, and abilities. We also recognize our responsibility to ensure every member of our diverse communities can live and move throughout our city with dignity, including older

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8 adults, and those living with disabilities. means ensuring everyone has access to affordable public transit service. However, our transit infrastructure is not built to be accessible. Just 27 percent of our subway stations have elevators or ramps. Even when stations are equipped to be accessible elevators and escalators at the stations are frequently plaqued by outages and delays, making their availability unpredictable for riders in need. Buses are not much better. While all MTA buses are wheelchair accessible, we hear frequently from constituents that drivers do not know how to operate the bus lifts and ramps that allow riders to board. We also hear about safety concerns at the bus stops themselves. Street traffic can create dangerous conditions for boarding and exiting buses, as can street impediments like trash piles and snow banks, and I'll add double parking. It is because of inaccessibility in our subway and bus system that we need a competent paratransit service in New York, one that provides our older and disabled residents service comparable to that which the rest of the system provides. This is a legal obligation under federal law, but it also is a moral obligation and

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responsibility to ensure every New Yorker can get around the city with dignity.

Since July 1993, the MTA has been responsible for the operation of Access-A-Ride. Access-A-Ride was created after the passage of the ADA, which required the city to provide paratransit to individuals with disabilities and ensure a level of service and response time comparable to the service for nondisabled passengers. Access-A-Ride operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week throughout the city, and includes shared ride service, origin-to-destination service, and feeder service for those who will complete a trip partly by bus or subway. After a two-prong test is conducted, those who are determined eligible are assigned to one of several categories, including continual, temporary, or conditional eligibility. There are currently 170,000 eligible Access-A-Ride customers. Once eligible, a customer receives and Access-A-Ride MetroCard allowing them to use mass transit or Access-A-Ride with cars with customers making reservations through MTA's call center or through their mobile app. MTA contracts with private carriers to provide paratransit service,

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with paratransit vehicles being equipped with lifts and ramps.

In addition, private taxis livery services, black car services, green and yellow accessible taxis, and standard taxis are also utilized to provide this vital service. Although the MTA has said publicly that riders satisfaction with Access-A-Ride is up, that data is contradicted by the stories each of us on this day is have heard from our constituents.

Moreover, that data is contradicted by findings released last fall by the United States Department of Justice, which, prompted by rider complaints undertook an investigation of Access-A-Ride and found that Access-A-Rides failing to meet its obligation under the Americans with Disabilities Act. The DOJ found that the New York City Transit Authority has failed to provide paratransit services at a level of service comparable to the level of service provided to individuals who use the fixed route system.

I want to recite a few of the Department of

Justice public findings, which raise serious concerns

regarding the program's compliance with the ADA.

First DOJ found that the MTA uses a standard for

determining whether an Access-A-Ride drop off is

late, that differs from the standard recommended by
the federal government, and that under the
recommended federal standard, which requires drop
offs occur by the requested appointment time, 13.9

percent of drop-offs were late.

with the recommended federal standard.

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The Department of Justice also found that nearly
40 percent of drop offs were unreasonably early,
occurring more than 30 minutes prior to the requested
appointment time, and thus, also out of compliance

The Department of Justice also found Access-A-Ride travel times to be excessive for 78 percent of trips, originating in Brooklyn, 91 percent of trips originating in Manhattan, and 72 percent of the trips originating in Queens.

These findings indicate that the program is not meeting the needs of its customers.

Today's hearing should be focused on how accessorial can better meet those needs. I want to understand what changes Access-A-Ride has made to limit the number of late drop off and extremely early drop offs, what it is doing to reduce travel time for trips originated in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. And whether it has adopted the recommended federal

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standards for assessing timeliness and duration of trips. I want to understand how Access-A-Ride is ensuring compliance with the ADA. I am also interested in learning about how Access-A-Ride can expand its services. Several years ago, Access-A-Ride permitted a select group of 1200 riders to use the E-Hail app to secure rides, a pilot program that was met with great enthusiasm as it obviated the need for Access-A-Ride riders to book cars days in advance and let them hail cars at the time a trip would be taken.

Since its launch however, the program has not expanded. I know MTA has promised to at least double its size in early 2023. Today, we will discuss the commitment and prospects for further expansion. This includes expanding the number of drivers who can participate in this program as well, such as Yellow cab medallion owners. Above all, it is critical that New York City's paratransit service not merely comply with the ADA as it must, but that it exceeds the baseline legal requirements and provides high-quality service to older adult and disabled residents.

Finally, we will discuss Access-A-Ride's funding structure. Just this month the governor released her

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fiscal 2024 state executive budget, which calls on the city to contribute 100 percent of paratransit costs to the MTA. In the past, the state and city have shared the cost of the program.

From 1993 to 2020, pursuant to an agreement with the MTA, the city paid a third of the program's net operating expenses. Annual increases to the city's share were capped to no more than 20 percent from the amount the city had paid in the prior year. In 2020, the state imposed a new mandate, requiring the city to pay 50 percent of the paratransit costs. This change impacted the city's budget by more than \$100 million annually, and it is expected to cost the city \$242.9 million in calendar year 2024. Now, if the budget passes as is, the city would be required to reimburse the MTA \$485.7 million dollars in calendar year 2024. The city's obligation will continue to grow reaching \$573 million in calendar year 2026.

Today, we will explore what the city's role should be in funding this service, a service operated by the state. I look forward to hearing from the MTA and the city, and discussing how we can make Access-A-Ride work better for New Yorkers, and I want to thank the advocates, and members of the public who

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have joined us today. We will hear today from users of Access-A-Ride, those who can speak firsthand about the shortcomings of this service. I am grateful they are here today to share their stories. The work we do to improve this service must be guided by the experience of its users.

I thank my staff and committee staff for their hard work, Samuel Breidbart, counsel to the committee; Kevin Katowski, senior policy analyst;.

John Basile, principal finance analyst; Jorge Munez Reyes, communications; Jack Siegenthaler, my policy and budget director; and Renee Taylor, my chief of staff. I also want to thank my Co-Chairs and their staff. We will now turn it over to my Co-Chairs for their opening statements. Councilmember Lee?

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much Chair Brooks-Powers. My name is Linda Lee, and I am the Chair of the Committee on Mental Health, Disabilities, and Addiction. I'd like to begin by thanking both of my colleagues, Chair Hudson from the Committee on Aging, and Chair Brooks-Powers from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for holding this important hearing today, and especially thank you to all the advocates, as well as the folks from the MTA,

and I see Commissioner curry is here with us, so I want to thank all of you for being here with us today.

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New York City is home to approximately 1 million disabled individuals. In fact, 21 percent, or one in five New Yorkers, have a functional disability which affects their mobility, cognition, independent living, hearing, vision or ability to administer self care. Additionally, adults with disabilities in New York City are more likely to experience greater health disparities, higher rates of unemployment, and significant barriers to finding affordable and accessible housing than people without disabilities.

In my district in Queens, we are already faced with living in what is known as a transportation desert, so we have no railways, subways, or Long Island Railroad in the district. So we rely heavily on buses and services provided to us like Access-A-Ride, and are truly they are a lifeline for many of our neighbors that, like the rest of us, need to go from point A to point B on a regular basis.

And services like Access-A-Ride or I have to say
I learned today it's sometimes called Stress-A-ride
because it stresses people out. You know, it impacts

2 people's ability to get to and from work, doctor's

3 appointments school, which impacts their education,

4 and this has a significant economic security, and

5 | health, and well-being impact that is often

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6 predicated on being able to get from point A to point

7 B as I mentioned earlier, and it's important to note

8 that, you know, daily living, various appointments,

9 as well as cultural social activities in a safe and

10 timely and dependable manner are what we should

11 strive for and what should be the standard.

Today, we look forward to hearing from the advocates and asking members of the administration what can be done to improve Access-A-Ride which serves as an integral part of our community's health and well being. I want to thank everyone for being here today to testify, and I look forward to learning more about the city's plan to improve Access-A-Ride and how this council can best support these efforts going forward. And in closing, I'd like to thank committee staff, Committee Counsel Sarah Sucher, and Senior Policy Analyst Christie Dwyer for their work on this hearing, as well as my own staff.

And I will now turn it over to Chair Hudson to deliver her opening remarks.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much, Chair

Lee. Good morning. I'm councilmember Crystal

Hudson, Chair of the Committee on Aging. I want to

thank transportation infrastructure committee Chair

Selvena Brooks-Powers, and Mental Health,

Disabilities, and Addiction Committee Chair Linda Lee

for agreeing to hold today's hearing.

While the city's subway and buses can be very convenient. It's not always so easy for the 1.1 million older adults, aged 65-plus, who live in New York City. Certain age-related issues may make it more difficult for some older adults to go up or down subway stairs, travel to a subway or bus station, get on, ride, and exit a subway or bus, and/or independently ride or navigate the bus or subway It could be that an older adult is system. recovering from surgery or has a long-term condition. Whatever the case, as the older New Yorker population increases and grows older, it is critical that the city's public transportation system also grows to meet their needs. The MTA's Access-A-Ride service a paratransit option for people who cannot use the city's subway or buses, picks up eligible commuters and drives them to their destination. In order to

become an AAR customer, they must prove they have a need for it. This includes scheduling an assessment, submitting an application, and attending a physical assessment. Once approved, participants must reserve their ride one to two days in advance online or by calling Access-A-Ride. Rides must be canceled at least two hours before the scheduled pickup time.

However, AAR customers complain about slow and inefficient service and accessible vehicles and drivers who are poorly trained in working with passengers with disabilities. Moreover, there are restrictions placed on the number of rides one may book. Given their unique needs accessible, affordable and convenient public transportation services are critical to allowing older adults to live independently.

Thank you to the advocates and members of the public who are joining us here today. And thank you to representatives from the MTA and the administration for joining us. I'd also like to thank my staff, Casey Addison and Andrew Wright, Aging Committee staff Christopher Pepe, Chloe Rivera, Ostrom Chan, and Kelly Welch. And I'll now turn it

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questions?

2.3 ALL: We do.

24 COUNSEL BREIDBART: You may begin.

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MR. DAVEY: Thank you. Well, good morning,
everyone. Good morning to the folks here in the
room, our riders, and our customers in particular. I
want to thank the City Council for having us here
today to discuss our paratransit program,
particularly to Chair Brooks-Powers, Chair Hudson,
Chair Lee. Nice to meet the both of you. I
appreciate you having us here and for the opportunity
to discuss how we are making improvements to the
service for our customers with disabilities.

This is my second time appearing in front of the City Council, and the fact that I was invited back must be a good sign. So I appreciate the opportunity to once again talk about the important work that we together do the city and the state to move New Yorkers across the city in the region.

As mentioned, I am joined by Vice President paratransit, Chris Pangilinan, and our MTA Deputy Chief Financial Officer Jai Patel, to help answer questions you might have.

I want to emphasize how important Access-A-Ride is to the MTA. We consider it equal to our bus and subway services, and as a result last year, made the head of paratransit reporting directly to the

President of New York City Transit to make sure that paratransit has an equal seat at the table within New York City Transit. We moved it out of the bus group, because we felt it should have equal attention, and its customers deserve equal consideration.

I'm thrilled to be here today, but I'm not the person you want to hear from. Before I pass the baton over. Let me tell you a little more about Chris, who has been driving the driving force behind some of the positive change at AAR since he arrived last year.

Chris came to the MTA to oversee paratransit, leading the team that provides nearly 30,000 rides per day to people who have difficulty using the bus or subway system due to a disability. Chris has dedicated an 18 year career in public transportation to enable people, especially those with disabilities to live their lives to the fullest. In his previous role, he was the leading public transportation and access accessibility policy manager at Uber. He also held several roles at Transit Center, New York City Transit, the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency, and the US DOT.

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Now, when I joined New York City Transit now 10 months ago as President, we made a commitment to put customer satisfaction first. We often call it our Northstar at New York City Transit. Now, we certainly have more to do in that regard for all modes, bus, subway, and paratransit. But I do want to emphasize that we are growing ridership and paratransit while improving our key performance metrics across the board, including customer satisfaction. Now, let me turn it over to Chris to who has led these extraordinary improvements over the last year to provide an update on all things AAR and then to take the Council's questions. But again, I appreciate the opportunity to be with you today. Chris?

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MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. Thank you Rich. And thank you Councilmembers for having us here today to share with you some of our successes and challenges in administrating the Access-A-Ride program, with the hope that we will be able to provide the best experience for our customers moving forward.

Here in New York Access-A-Ride the lifeblood for many of our fellow New Yorkers, including myself, enabling all of us to access all of the great

opportunities that this city has to offer. I'm honored to be here before you today, because I can confidently share that the team had access right has made monumental improvements to the services we deliver during a tumultuous time for public transportation, and we have several initiatives that we're taking on to address a lot of long standing issues with our service, some of those that you mentioned in your opening remarks.

I'm also honored to speak with you today because not only am I the vice president of accessory ride, but I'm also a regular customer, a wheelchair user with cerebral palsy, and a disability advocate. And I believe that I am the first one to be leading this great organization. As such, I know firsthand how frustrating it can be to have a late pickup, to be left behind on the sidewalk and your vehicle not pick you up, or to go on a long shared ride. But I also know how magical it can be to have this service available, and to be able to get anywhere in the five boroughs with a few clicks of the MTA app or a phone call, and I'm excited about where we're going and heading for our future.

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So to begin my remarks, I would like to start with an overview of what paratransit is, and then discuss how we're doing today, and finally end on where I see us going into the future before we get into questions.

So first, what is ADA paratransit, and why does it exist?

With the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990, Congress created a mandate for paratransit as a quote/unquote "safety net" for individuals who are unable to use the fixed route system due to disability. Paratransit is governed by these regulations of the United States Department of Transportation as they implement the ADA. regulations strictly define who is eligible for paratransit service, how the service should function, including the reservation window, service levels, the service area, the fare structure, and many other aspects of the service. And like all transit agencies across our country, our mission has historically been to develop and operate a paratransit service that meets these regulatory requirements.

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So our paratransit service here in New York, better known as Access-A-Ride, provides transportation for 170,000 customers within the five boroughs, as well as we have a three quarter mile corridor beyond the fixed route service of MTA bordering Nassau and Westchester Counties. Customers may book their trips online on our app, or can call in before 5 p.m. the previous day to schedule their trips for the next day, or the day after. although the ADA in the US DOT allow transit agencies to charge double the fixed route fare, which in New York will be \$5.50, Access-A-Ride fare is \$2.75, the same as the bus and subway. We also operate without regard to trip purpose and will take you anywhere in the five boroughs you want to go whether that be going to the bar, seeing your friends, going shopping, or if you do need to make that medical appointment. Our monthly performance goals meet or exceed industry standards, including measures such as 94 percent on time performance for a 30-minute pickup window, and 95 percent of our calls into the call center answered within 60 seconds.

Now over the past three years, the onset of and the continuing recovery of the COVID 19 pandemic led

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to much upheaval for New York City Transit, including Access-A-Ride, the associated shocks of the stay-athome orders created a multi-year period of adjustment for Access-A-Ride customers, employees, and our service providers alike. This was especially true towards the end of 2021 when driver shortages and surging demand for travel within the city combined to produce subpar service for our customers. However, thanks to the hard work of the Access-A-Ride team based out of Long Island City to increase the pace of hiring for primary carrier operators, and bring on more Taxi and Limousine Commission taxi and for-hire vehicle drivers into our nondedicated broker program, and increase the capacity in our call center, we saw a significant increase in performance throughout the year in 2022, continuing into February of this year.

And the result is that despite ridership up over 26 percent From November 2021, Access-A-Ride service is far more reliable today than it was then. On time performance increased from a low of 86 percent in November 21 to 96 percent in January of 2023.

Customers calling in to reserve their trips also saw much better service over the phone with 95 percent of our calls answered versus 86 percent a year ago, and

the call speed reduced from four minutes on hold to less than 44 seconds this month. And all of these improvements led to a 32-point increase in customer satisfaction from a low 44 in in fall of 21 to 76 percent last month.

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And although we are happy with the results of our hard work in 2022, we're excited to continue to work further to continue and improve. In 2023, we will maintain our push for expanded capacity in anticipation of travel demand growth that will reach or exceed pre COVID levels. We will also continue to strive to improve efficiency by getting the recently-updated My Access-A-Ride website and My MTA app into more of our customers hands.

We will also be seeking to harness the latest technology to streamline our shared ride travel times and improve reliability.

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Now, of course, in addition to our recent successes, we have challenges that we are taking head on, and we want to be able to acknowledge that although our service has improved, we want to also be able to acknowledge that there is room to improve as well.

So on the technology front, we recently ended a contract to upgrade the software that powers our booking, scheduling, and dispatching of our 29,000 daily trips. The project was unfortunately two and a half years behind schedule, with little hope of finishing with the intended benefits, and while it was disappointing to end work that began before my tenure here at Access-A-Ride, I did so to ensure that our technology investment was going to bring the most benefits possible to our customers in a reasonable amount of time.

And although in the near term, we will continue working with our existing software that does scheduling, I am excited at the opportunity before us to explore a technology marketplace that has changed drastically in the intervening five years, and bring on the right tools that will enable us to serve our customers more effectively and efficiently. Our other main challenges are similar to what other paratransit providers across the country are facing, ensuring we continue to have enough capacity to meet our growing demand. And so to do so, we're going to keep up the momentum on hiring, pushing our dedicated

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2 primary carriers which are the blue and white vans to 3 reduce their vacancies to zero percent.

We will also continue to onboard taxiing for-hire vehicle drivers as part of our non-dedicated broker service that we do with our TLC driver partners.

So looking forward to the future, my vision for Access-A-Ride is one where customers can completely book their trips online or over the phone, can count on their rides to arrive on time every day, and to be assured that when their rights are shared, they're efficient and streamlined. I didn't come to Access-A-Ride to maintain the status quo. Again as a disability advocate myself, and as a customer of Access-A-Ride, I come I came here to make to implement this vision and make the changes that I just described. And the good news is that we have made significant progress toward this vision and that we should be able to realize this in the next couple of years.

So two weeks ago, we announced an exciting new update to the My MTA App and My Access-A-Ride website. These improvements provided a more user-friendly, intuitive experience making the app accessible to all 170,000 Access-A-Ride customers.

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The updates also make it easier to find paratransit information and track trips, including alerts and notifications about canceled trips. And the app is also now more screen-reader friendly. And one of our customers also helped us with the testing on this too, which was a great collaboration.

These enhancements responded specifically to feedback from customers using the app and are designed to allow the MTA to greatly scale up usage across the Access-A-Ride customer base. And what's even more exciting, too, is that we were able to do this in house using MTA IT resources. And I want to express my gratitude to Josh Gee, and the team under Raph Portnoy, and our Chief Information Officer at the MTA for their partnership on this project, which will continue to improve the customer experience for so many of our riders.

And by September of this year, we're going to be tightening our on-time performance window from the industry standard of 30 minutes to a more customer friendly 20 minutes to reflect the needs of our most active riders.

As I mentioned earlier, technology and transportation capacity will be the cornerstones of

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making the vision this vision a reality. The technology to enable us to develop more reliable and streamline schedules on a daily basis, and the transportation capacity. In other words, the thousands of taxi drivers, for-hire vehicles, and primary carrier operators to help facilitate our trips for our customers.

So to conclude my remarks, I just want to note that we have made significant strides in recent months and years with Access-A-Ride service, but our work is not yet done. The recent customer service and our on time performance numbers are encouraging, but we will continue to work to modernize Access-A-Ride through the latest technologies, increasing capacity, and improve our reliability, and shared ride travel times. We appreciate the Council's partnership and oversight with that, and I'm happy to take any questions that you may have. Thank you CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I'm going to just

COUNCILMEMBER NARCISSE: Good morning and thank
you Chair for giving me the opportunity to just make
a short statement because this is very important.

It's just like I have a skin in this game, because

segue really quickly to Councilmember Narcisse.

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for me being a nurse for over three decades serving the population of disabled New Yorkers and seniors, I understand the statement you make, and I want to say thank you for the effort you're making.

But Access-A-Ride is a crucial lifeline for our most vulnerable populations, and that's the reason I want to say something before I go. This is much needed door-to-door transportation which seniors and disabled access rely on in our city every day.

However, it also appears to be one of the most complained-about services our city. Often, seniors in New Yorkers with disabilities come to my office to lodge their complaints about wait times, delay, and not really dealing with the drivers, you know, the drivers are not complying, or not supportive to them. Those are the complaints that I receive in my office time and times.

And we have a need to increase-- I mean, to improve the services. I'm curious to hear: What steps are being taken by MTA to improve this service, and to give the people the freedom, those that struggle, and the statistic proving those are the most population that have most difficult time to deal with. I'm not going to be here to wait for the

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answer, but my colleagues, the three Chairs will continue. But I want to know, what's the step that you're taking in hiring the drivers as well, so they can be responsible, they can be sensitive. Those are the things that we need to improve much more.

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Because the reality, you have the folks right in front of you, telling you, they're going through it.

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I understand you are using the service as well. But we need to do much more, the ADA compliance in the train stations, all those things, in the bus station, and even, you know, providing the services for those folks who know the transportation to come around closer, to make it easier. That's why I would

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like to hear more.

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So I'm going to leave you. So thank you Chair for giving me the opportunity. I have to go but my heart and soul is with you, and I'm here to support and whatever my colleagues need me to be. going to work together to address the issues. you.

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like to take a moment to acknowledge that we are joined by the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities Commissioner, Commissioner Curry, who we

Thank vou.

I'd also

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 34 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 will have come up momentarily and will be on hand for 3 question -- to be able to answer questions from the 4 members of the Committee as well. We are also joined by Councilmember Won, who is online, and here in the chamber we're joined by 6 7 Councilmembers Ariola, Palladino, Ayala, Brewer, and 8 Abreu. 9 Okay, so thank you for the testimony today. I guess we could just kind of jump into it. 10 11 Please walk us through the process of signing up for Access-A-Ride and what their recertification 12 13 process looks like. MR. PANGILINAN: Sure thing, thank you for the 14 15 question. So if a customer is interested in signing 16 up for Access-A-Ride, what they can do is give us a 17 call, and we will be able to schedule -- after a quick brief discussion with them, be able to schedule an 18 19 appointment for an assessment with them. And so what 20 they'll do is they will get the paperwork, and fill 21 it out and bring it with them to the assessment when 2.2 they-- when that assessment that happens. 2.3 At the Assessment Center, what we do based on the US DoD regulations and the ADA is we assessed the 24

functional abilities of the of the customer that

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are able to educate the customer on-- on the transportation options, we'd be able to give them the right option that they need based on their functional abilities. And I say that just to make a distinction between the disability, in that regard. Someone like me, for example, with cerebral palsy in a wheelchair. The exact same -- somebody with the exact same disability and mobility device might have a different ability to use public transportation. And so we want to be able to distinguish between that ability to ensure that they have the right level of service on either bus, subway, or Access-A-Ride. And so once that determination -- determination has been made, we'll be able to grant them a level of-- of eligibility for our paratransit service in which 90 percent of customers that apply will get some level of eligibility. And once they are eligible, they're able to use the Access-A-Ride service at that time.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And then the recertification process?

MR. PANGILINAN: Thank you for that. Yeah, for the recertification process, depending on the-- their level of disability, it's every five years, we'll

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 36 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 bring them in back into the -- the Assessment Center, 3 but after-- after 10 years, if they've had a full eligibility for that -- that length of time, they will 4 no longer have to be recertified and just need to update their paperwork every five years with us to 6 7 make sure that we can stay in touch with them. 8 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: For those who have like permanent disabilities, is there a need for them 9 to still go through that recertification process? 10 11 MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, so we do that, again, at 12 the five year mark and at the 10 year mark. 13 after the 10 year mark, if it's the same level of-of eligibility, they won't have to come in at that 14 15 time. The reason why we check in at five and 10 years is if anything has changed with their 16 17 functional ability. Again, they might be able-- they 18 might have, for example, the ability to have an 19 elevator that's opened up in their-- in their-- in their neighborhood, for example, or their abilities 20 21 with their disability have changed. But if not, 2.2 again, after 10 years, they don't have to come back 2.3 in. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: So what I've heard 24

from some of the advocates, especially this morning,

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COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 37

2 before coming into the hearing was, you know, there

3 are some disabilities that are just not coming back,

4 like some abilities that are not coming back, that

5 are permanent, and is there a way that in those

6 instances that they can just bypass to have to

7 recertify, considering that nothing is going to

change in terms of that that particular ability

9 coming back?

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MR. PANGILINAN: So it's hard for us to determine that at the outset, because we want to be able to give them a chance to come in at the five-year mark, and at the 10-year mark, and it's only-- so it's only two more times that they would have to come back in to recertify. And so at that point, we're able to say, "Okay, at this point we'll give you-- we will be able to give you full continual eligibility," in which they will not be coming in again after-- at that point.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Also, if you could walk through the process, including a timeline of booking an Access-A-Ride by phone, and then versus over app.

MR. PANGILINAN: Sure thing. So when booking a trip by the phone. For example, if you want to

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travel on Saturday or Sunday, you would book your trip today by 5 p.m. on the phone. You would give our reservation agents a call before 5 p.m., and let them know where you want to go, where you're coming from,. and what time you want to depart.

Right now, our average hold time, if you will, is—is 44 seconds, which is wonderful. It's a lot better than it was before when it was up to four minutes, a year and a half ago. So we're very proud of that, that we'd be able to reduce that time. And but once they booked their trip, we'll be able to pick them up and drop them off on either Saturday or Sunday, with a trip that's booked on a Friday.

On the app, it's very similar as well, they'll just— Instead of calling however, they can just bring up their smartphone or log into the website and enter in their origin and destination and the time they want to travel, and we'll be able to receive that and confirm the booking within one or two minutes on their app.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And I know you noted in your remarks that you will be shortening on-time performance from 30 minutes to 20 minutes, but isn't 20 minutes still too long? I think about how

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 39 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 difficult it is when the subway runs five minutes 3 late. Why is it 20-- like why is 20 minutes late 4 okay. MR. PANGILINAN: Yep. So with-- The standard with the ADA, the -- the main thing that we're looking 6 7 to-- to be compliant with is the FTA's-- the FTA's regulation, which says that paratransit providers 8 9 across the country may not provide an artificial capacity constraint. In other words, they must serve 10 11 all customers that want to travel, no-- no 12 restrictions on the number of trips or where they 13 want to go. 14 And one of the ways that they measure that is 15 artificial constraints of untimely pickups, and the 16 FTA and guidance around that is generally defined, in 17 practice around the country has generally defined 30 18 minutes as the pickup window to when an untimely 19 pickup occurs. And that is what we've been 20 following, and a number of properties around the US. 21 Now I agree with you that is -- that is too long, 2.2 30 minutes, which is why we want to bring that down 2.3 to 20 minutes. And I think what's-- what's been great is we've actually hit that 20 minute goal 24

briefly in January, which is wonderful. And we're

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 40 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 going to continue to work to maintain that to 3 maintain hitting that goal for the rest of the year 4 going forward. Now bringing that below 20 minutes: Absolutely. I think that is a wonderful goal for us to shoot for 6 7 as well. What I want to do is make sure that we have enough capacity and the ability to do that first 8 before getting -- before getting there. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And then I know 10 11 Councilmember Narcisse had spoke about the -- the 12 staffing piece, and just to kind of add on to it: 13 Like, how are the rides assigned to drivers? Like is 14 there a priority for specific vehicles? 15 MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, so we have essentially 16 three sets of vehicles, if you will. There's more, 17 but three major categories. One is our primary 18 carriers, which are blue and white vans. 19 all equipped with lifts and wheelchair securements. 20 I think we've all seen them running -- running around New York. Those have lifts and securements in them. 21 2.2 We call those our primary carriers. 2.3 The second kind is our broker service. And within brokers there's wheelchair accessible vans and 24

sedans. Now, the wheelchair accessible vans are

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 41

2 going to be-- and the sedans are driven by the for-

3 hire vehicle and taxi drivers here in New York. And

4 I want to acknowledge all the progress that's been

5 made to bring more wheelchair accessible vehicles

6 into the TLC fleet, if you will, over the last

7 several years, which has made our work with our

8 customers a lot easier than in prior-- prior years.

9 We, of course, we have a long ways to go in that

10 space as well.

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Now so what happens is if a customer needs a specific type of vehicle we indicate it in their profile. So for example for me, I need a wheelchair-accessible vehicle, but I don't necessarily need a lift. So I can use either the broker service or a wheelchair accessible broker vehicle. Some customers might need a lift and so we indicate in their profile that they will need a primary carrier vehicle only, and not a broker. And while-- while most of our customers, 85 percent in fact, are what we call ambulatory, which means they can use a sedan, a wave, or a blue and white van.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And with the broker service, especially during the pandemic, I know that it was extended to use, for example, Uber and I think

our-- a different program, that's also administered

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 43 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 by us, called E-Hail. And that program, with the 3 1200, is split between three different providers, 4 ARRO, Limosys, and LEAP. Uber is not part of that 5 program. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And in terms of, just 6 7 going back, like staying online with the E-Hail, what 8 vendor do you use for that? 9 MR. PANGILINAN: Yep, for E-Hail, the vendors that we use for E-Hail, there's three of them. 10 11 one called LEAP, L-E-A-P. The other one is called 12 ARRO, A-R-R-O, and the third one is called Limosys. 13 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Who? MR. PANGILINAN: Limosys, L-I-M-O-S-Y-S. 14 15 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Any of the three of 16 them MWBEs. 17 MR. PANGILINAN: I don't-- I can't answer that. 18 I don't have that information on me. But I know that 19 with our broker program, one of our brokers is an 20 MWBE, though. 21 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. And is there 2.2 like a 30 percent goal in terms of MWBE 2.3 participation, like across the board with the paratransit service? 24

MR. PANGILINAN: That's correct.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 46 1 2 as on-time performance, and I think other data as 3 well that I'm not-- that's not at the top of my head 4 right now. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay, and--MR. DAVEY: Let me just jump in there. It's 6 7 important to note that data sent was from 2013 8 through 2016. So the DOJ's investigation, the facts 9 that they reviewed, are now between seven and 10 10 years old. 11 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. And has all of 12 the request-- have all of the information requests 13 been complied with? 14 MR. PANGILINAN: So we've submitted all the 15 information to them as part of the investigation. 16 Maybe this isn't the question you asked, but I'll try 17 to answer it anyway: In October of 2022, they did mention a set of findings in that letter, in which 18 we've spent some time to review, and we're in the 19 process of responding to them right now, actually. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Is it correct that 2.2 FTA encourages establishing policies to drop off 2.3 riders no more than 30 minutes before an appointment

time and no later than appointment times?

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standard of our drop off performance time.

Previously, before I was here before, and before Rich was here as well, a number of years ago, the drop off time was different— excuse me, the drop off standard was different. And so that since has changed since that investigation began to what you stated.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And is it correct that the late drop offs are a capacity constraint under the ADA?

MR. PANGILINAN: So what the ADA in the US DOT say is that we have to have -- and all paratransit providers across the country -- must have not a significant number of untimely pickups and drop offs.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I want to move to improvements and expansion. In what ways can Access-A-Ride customers provide feedback for service improvements and complaints?

So for example, I was hearing about complaints where some of the drivers may be on their phones while they're driving, for example, which if it was a bus driver under MTA standards, they would be disciplined. [background noise] Bless you. So what is like what, in what ways can they be able to

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 48

provide that feedback and complaints? And how are

Access-A-Ride customers made aware of their right to

4 provide feedback?

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MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, so there's a couple different, I would say, timeframes on the feedback. There's one on the immediate, which I think you mentioned with, like, for example, the driver on the phone example. And then there's more of, like, the, I guess, there's longer-term feedback about just the service in general or what they think about our practices and Access-A-Ride as it is.

So in terms of the immediate need, if there is an immediate safety issue or immediate issue with the driver or their ride, they may call us at— with their phone number at the command center, which is on our website, and that phone number is also in our—our rider guide rider guidebook, which is available online or in print. And this number connects them directly to the Command Center so they can report any safety issues that are occurring, or if they have a question about where their ride is, or if they're, for example, still waiting for their ride. And what our Command Center can do at that point is to work with dispatch to either handle the real—time

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 49

situation with the driver, or if they haven't been

picked up yet, for example, dispatch what we call a

recovery ride, to pick-- to pick them up immediately

5 and get them to where they-- they need to go.

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In terms of the broader complaints about Access-A-Ride like after their trip is over or about program in general, again, we have we have our comment line, we also have letters that I receive every day from either— that they are either written directly to me or they're written to rich or perhaps even you as well, or there's also we have a couple other forums that we— that we run. One is our Paratransit Advisory Committee (which we actually met yesterday, that group and I), and we also have the accessible—I forget the acronym, but it is— it is an MTA Transportation Accessibility Committee, which is also one that I attend as well.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Who's on the Advisory Committee?

MR. PANGILINAN: On the Paratransit Advisory

Committee, it's a number of our riders and advocates

that are-- actually maybe-- let me restate that. The

Paratransit Advisory Committee is made up solely of

riders of Access-A-Ride. And so they are part of

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 50 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 this committee, which meets with me and my staff six 3 times a year, and they meet with themselves an additional six times a year to discuss pertinent 4 issues related to paratransit and how we are addressing them and make sure that we're aware of 6 7 those issues. The other committee also meets on a regular basis in which they discuss larger 8 9 accessibility issues at MTA, but also including 10 paratransit. 11 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Any of them from like 12 the outer boroughs of like Southeast Queens, 13 Rockaway, like those transportation desert areas? MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, a number of them are from 14 15 all the boroughs. I don't know exactly where they're 16 from. A number of them are actually here in the room 17 today, which is great, but they do represent -- their 18 either organization or different neighborhoods that they-- that they come from. 19 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Can you explain--20 MR. DAVEY: We'll take recommendations Chair, if 21 2.2 there's, uh--2.3 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. 24 MR. DAVEY: Someone you might want us to-- to

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Well just demo-- in terms of the demo graphics I would love to know because like, for example, Chair Lee and Councilmember Schulman, like, they're in areas that have a great level of-- is a transportation desert, and an older population that really utilize these services. Same thing in terms of Rockaway being on a

peninsula. I'm sure Staten Island is the same.

So I just wanted to make sure, in terms of the demographics, it's meeting the needs of everyday New York, and not really centralized. Because like, for example, when I look at a city bike map, and I look where all the bikes are at, they're all in these transit-rich communities, and they're not really sparsed out. So I just would hate to see something like this, where you're taking feedback not reflective of the communities that are really using it.

There have been concerns that -- no, sorry, I'm not asking that one. Can you explain why individuals who qualify for reduced-fare MetroCards do not qualify for Access-A-Ride discounts?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, so Access-A-Ride right now, just a quick background on that, on your

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question: We charge \$2.75, which is the equivalent fare of the bus and the subway.

Now, the ADA and the US Department transportation allow paratransit providers to charge up to double of the fixed value fare, which for New York would be \$5.50. Again, we don't charge that we charge \$2.75.

Nassau and Westchester County, they charge almost

This is unlike neighboring counties, actually, in

10 double their fares for paratransit. And in San

11 Francisco, where I came from before they charge up to

12 \$10 for a paratransit ride when-- when the fixed

13 route is about \$5. So there is a significant

14 practice around the country to charge double fare.

15 And again, we don't do that. We charge \$2.75 here.

16 And on our-- on the discounted fare trips. Some of

17 the customers do-- some customers do receive a half

18 | fare on Access-A-Ride, thanks to the generous program

19 that the city runs called Fair Fares, which is a

20 great program. And for those under 65 years old, and

21 who meet a certain income threshold can benefit from

22 that program. And if the city chooses so, it

absolutely could expand that program to those that

24 are over 65 as well, and we'd be happy to administer

25 | that-- that discount.

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MR. DAVEY: I think, to your question, New York
City might be the only authority in the state of New
York which has a base fare that is not two times,
just the base fare.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And think that's awful that they're allowed to even double it. But that's a whole other conversation. When will Omni be available on Access-A-Ride, and in many cars, if any, is it currently available?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, Omni. So that's going to be one of our major initiatives this year. So we're- we're close to getting that ready to do a pilot.
So what our plan is to do is, as soon as the technical testing is complete, which should be within several weeks, we'll be able to roll this out to a cohort of about 100 customers. And these customers will receive an Omni Card, just like the subway and bus customers have for their-- for their tap and go.

But the unique thing about the Access-A-Ride customers is that their Omni Card will also function as their Access-A-Ride ID. So they'll have their photo and their ID information on the back of their Omni Card. And this way they have one card now which they can use for Access-A-Ride, as well as use it for

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paying for the bus and subway, which as a reminder,
Access-A-Ride customers at their request can get a
zero fare MetroCard to take up to four rides a day on
the bus and subway if they're able and choose to do
so. As well, the other part of this pilot project
will be to test the back-end payment for Omni. Right
now, paratransit customers will pay \$2.75 in fare, in
cash, when they take our rides. But in the future
with Omni they'll be able to just board without
paying with cash and we will deduct the money
electronically on the back end.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I'd also like to acknowledge that we've been joined by Councilmember Restler.

Next I want to pivot to E-Hail. The MTA has committed to doubling the size of the E-Hail pilot for Access-A-Ride in early 2023. Has it done so?

MR. PANGILINAN: So with the E-Hail pilot, the original— the original expansion for phase two was slated for March 2020, so three years ago, but during the pandemic— the pandemic hit, of course, shortly afterwards and put that on ice until then. Right now what we're doing is we're exploring how we can shape a phase two that would expand the participant pool,

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 55 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING but just as importantly, create a program that is financially sustainable and still benefits our customers to the maximum extent possible. That way we can expand that program in a financially sustainable manner. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I'm just going to ask one question on finance, and then I'm going to kick it over to my Co-Chairs. Why is the MTA looking to shift their budgetary obligations to the city? there a concern that if the city does not foot the bill, the state will not-- will be in noncompliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act? MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, I'm going to hand this over to Jai to help me answer. MS. PATEL: Thank you. Thank you for the question. As many of us are aware, the MTA is facing a fiscal cliff. In 2021, the-- the pandemic hit. Farebox revenue used to generate more-- more than half of our revenues as the pandemic hit, that dropped precipitously. We've gained some ridership through the years. But we're still at the farebox recovery that was previously to the pandemic.

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What has that done to the MTA finances? We face a \$600 million shortfall this year, and in the out

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 56 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 years that grows to roughly \$1.6 billion. One of the 3 things that we've been doing is responsibly acting on that on our side. In 2022, we started to take 4 initiatives to actually do cost savings and that tune to about \$400 million of our own efficiencies that 6 7 we're finding to help solve the deficit. governor has proposed in the executive budget a cost 8 sharing plan to help fund the MTA, which is vital to 9 New York City. Though it's the life blood of the 10 11 city, we move our riders to the city and Metro North Long Island Railroad, our customers need the 12 13 services. So this is a balanced plan that we're actually trying to implement here with the support of 14 15 the city, the state, and the MTA itself. And this is 16 just a piece of what we're asking in the governor's 17 budget proposal is to actually fund the paratransit 18 services 100 percent. Currently, the city funds 50 percent of paratransit costs. As you stated earlier 19 in 2020, that went to 50 percent. Prior to that was 20 21 33 percent. The services are essential. We would 2.2 run it similar to what we do today for MTA bus, 2.3 Staten Island railway, which the city funds 100

percent of the deficit as well.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: One last question and then follow-- it will be Councilmember, Chair Hudson.

So if MTA expands the E-Hail pilot for Access-A-Ride, will it impose any restrictions on use of E-Hail. For example, will limit the number of trips and eligible rider can take per month?

MR. PANGILINAN: Thank you for the question.

Yeah. So for E-Hail, we're still looking at the right way to craft phase two. Again, the proposal was presented in March 2020. But we're re-examining what that proposal will-- will look like, to make sure that our customers can benefit the most while still having a financially sustainable program.

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It is worth noting that around the country and around the world, every city that does some kind of E-Hail program, including just to the north of us, Boston, Denver, Chicago, across the country, all of them do have some kind of limitation, or some kind of a number of trips per month or per day that customers can take, as well as a maximum cost per trip that those cities have as part of their structure. And again, they do that because they also want to be able to expand their E-Hail like service to as many

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customers as possible. And so that is something that
we have observed in those in those operations.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you, Chair. So in your testimony, you said that 170,000 customers across the five boroughs are using Access-A-Ride, but we know that 11 percent of the total population of New York are identified as folks living with disabilities, and 20, almost 21 percent of the population are aged 60 and older, and of that population 34.6 percent have a reported disability.

So I'm just curious to know what type of outreach you're doing, and how we might be able to address the gap in the number of people who might qualify for Access-A-Ride versus the number of people who are actually utilizing it.

MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. Yeah. Thanks for the question Chair. So with our outreach, we have a dedicated team of customer outreach staff here at Access-A-Ride. And they reach out to our customers, whether they be at senior centers or independent disabled centers are other— other areas where we might have a group of folks who could be qualified for our for our service. We do have a large number of applicants every— every month, I believe 2022 is

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 59 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 one of our highest years of applicants. And again, 3 we have about 90 percent of eligibility rate among 4 those applicants. And one note--5 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: I'm sorry, what was the eligibility rate you said? 6 7 MR. PANGILINAN: Oh. About 90 percent of those who apply. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. Thanks. MR. PANGILINAN: In terms of the gap between the 10 11 disabled population and the population over 60, as 12 well as compared to the 170,000. It is worth noting 13 that not everyone with a disability or who is older, or is an older adult would qualify for Access-A-Ride, 14 15 or want to use or need Access-A-Ride. They might 16 have different levels of functional abilities that 17 allow them to use a fixed route system. 18 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: No, totally understood, it 19 just-- it's a huge gap. So I'd imagine there are some people within that number that would be 20 qualified. And then can you just define for me 21 "utilization rate"? 2.2 2.3 MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. Is that in terms of ...?

cleared it up. Thank you. Yeah. So I think we've--

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 61 1 2 I believe my interpretation of that question was: 3 Where our customers are coming from, in terms of the way they live. So for example: Do 20 percent of our 4 customers live in Brooklyn? That's a number that we 5 6 can get back to you on. 7 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. And then-- But that's helpful. So as far as registered users 60,000, you 8 have 60,000 active clients out of the 170,000? MR. PANGILINAN: Correct. And they've taken a 10 11 trip in the last 24 months, the 60,000. CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: So 24 months is considered 12 13 active? 14 MR. PANGILINAN: Under our definition. Correct. CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. Thank you. And 15 that's like, at least one trip? 16 17 MR. PANGILINAN: Correct. 18 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Which could be only one 19 trip? MR. PANGILINAN: Correct. 20 21 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. This is very 2.2 specific, so I don't know if you'll have it or not. 2.3 But what's the utilization rate of the number of trips made divided by the total elderly or disabled 24

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

MR. DAVEY: And just to give context on that,
Chair, the 29,000 is almost 100 percent of pre-COVID
ridership. So unlike bus and subway, where we're
hovering around 66 to 70 percent ridership, preCOVID, we're back almost to pre-COVID ridership on
Access-A-Ride.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. And, and the other number, I think it was 170,000 total registrants.

And again, just to be clear, I know you know this, but it's not necessarily an age-based Entry Program—CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yes.

MR. PANGILINAN: --because people can use a fixed route.

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COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 65 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 locations, how does the share of trips to hospital 3 medical care locations compared to more recreational locations? 4 MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, so our-- our top, and I'll probably want to follow up with you on this exact 6 7 question--8 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: That's, yeah, totally fine. 9 MR. PANGILINAN: --but from a-- from my recent look at this, we have -- our top drop off areas are an 10 11 Employment Center as well as a shopping center, but 12 also the other top three are medical centers in that 13 top five. I don't believe that's changed in the last 14 few months. 15 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. And do you know, of the medical center drop offs, what the on-time 16 17 performance is? 18 MR. PANGILINAN: I don't on-- specific on medic--19 specifically for medical centers, I don't have that. 20 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: But you can follow up? 21 MR. PANGILINAN: I can follow up. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. Great. Thank you, 2.3 that would be helpful. I mean, it'd be helpful to have to have all of them, but particularly the 24 medical -- the medical center. 25

confirming that that determination,

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: But-- so who at the MTA determines what the functional testing, eligibility

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MR. PANGILINAN: Yep. So that would be our-- at

criteria entails?

6 Access-A-Ride we have a-- we have an eligibility and

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compliance officer, and her-- she and her team are the ones that help implement the policies from the--

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from the US DOT and FTA to create our policies that

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reflect that, and then carry out those policies.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Does she have any type of special certification or credentials?

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MR. PANGILINAN: So the people that do the actual

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assessments are all licensed medical professionals,

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whether they be physical, or psychiatrical, as

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. And then can you just share in what ways Access-A-Ride is designed to

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19 | accommodate older adults?

appropriate.

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MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. So Access-A-Ride is made

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to accommodate not just older adults, but also people

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older adults, in that all of our vehicles are--

with disabilities who might have similar needs as

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excuse me, let me step back. All of our primary

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carrier vehicles are accessible for people who can't

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climb stairs, or who need more help getting from door-to-door, for example. As well as our broker service, we have a large enough fleet of wheelchair-accessible vehicles for those who have mobility to devices, or need to use either wheelchair vehicle or might have mobility equipment they need to store in the vehicle. And we also have sedans as well, for those who prefer, or need to use a sedan, because of getting it out of the vehicle is difficult, or what have you.

Also, for people who are low vision or blind, we note that in their profiles so that the drivers see it in their manifest, electronic or paper, they'll see that they'll need to call out the person's name and be able to find them to make sure that the customer and the driver are able to connect during the pickup.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. And apologies. You know, my lens is from older adults, but older adults are obviously a subset of people with disabilities that you all serve. Do you have accommodations for folks who don't speak English?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. For folks who don't speak English, we have alternative options on our-- for the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 69 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 call center to be able to, if they want to communicate in their in their language, depending on 3 4 the availability of that language translation on the 5 phone, as well as in written material as well. Okay, and there-- there have been reports of non-6 7 accessible vehicles arriving to pick up customers who 8 require accessible vehicles. So can you explain that discrepancy and how often this might happen? MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. So we've-- this is 10 11 becoming less of an issue, but it was an issue 12 certainly even during my time as well. What it is, 13 is when a certain-- when a customer requires a lift, for example, that would mean that we would need to 14 15 dispatch them a blue and white vehicle. 16 We were -- like all properties and all industries, 17 really, since the pandemic we had a major driver 18 shortage starting in June 2021-- or that really 19 became apparent in June 2021. We were actually at 24 20 percent vacancy for our primary carriers. That is 21 down to now 4.5 percent, and I imagine that's going 2.2 to get down to zero percent in the -- in the months

ahead. So that's given us a lot more ability to

dispatch the correct vehicle to those who-- who need

the lifts. That is usually the case that you're--

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COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 70

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that you are addressing there, is when somebody needs a blue and white van, and we didn't dispatch them that correct vehicle. Although there are other cases I want to acknowledge too, like they might need a-- a sedan when they needed a sedan, or what have you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. One question I wanted to just go back on, and I think you may have addressed this a bit. But when you were talking about reassessments after five years and 10 years, you know, you were talking about the changes that people might have to their accommodations. What-- If somebody has, and I think you addressed if somebody might have fewer needs, if somebody's needs increase? How is that all, I guess, recorded?

MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. So for example, someone with a disability might come in to do an assessment. And then they might be determined—— a conditional assessment, for example—— I'm sorry, a conditional eligibility in which, let's just take an example, where they need to have a stair—free access for—— for the subway, but they might be able to use a fixed route bus if it's—— if there's a ramp. So they have a conditional eligibility, for example, on stairs, or it might be weather related in terms of temperature.

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Now, let's say when they do come back for a reassessment, that that has changed, and that they can no longer walk five blocks for whatever reason. At that point will be give them a different level of eligibility. It might become instead of conditional, it might just be full, that no matter what the conditions are, they will have access to Access-A-Ride.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Got it. Okay. Thank you.

And then there's my last question before I turn it

over to Chair Lee. But can you describe the required

training for Access-A-Ride staff who interact with

folks with disabilities?

MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. Yeah. So we have a number of staff that interact from our call center, to our drivers, that interact on a daily basis with our customers. So for our drivers, we do an extensive amount of training for our primary carriers in terms of— for our primary carrier operators, in terms of working with people with disabilities, being courteous, and being able to be helpful, and how to help. There's a number of tactical recommendations or requirements, I should say, on, for example, how to help someone who's blind find— find you, and to

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 72 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 offer help, as opposed to helping out, just -- just 3 assuming they need help, as well as driver, safe 4 driver training and safe driving practices. This is also the same with our broker service as well. So we work with our for-hire vehicle and taxi 6 7 brokers to mandate a certain level of similar training when it comes to either working with people 8 with disabilities, working with them in their vehicle, as well as safe driving. And this is all on 10 11 top of the TLC driving as well-- TLC training, excuse me, as well for the for them. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: And you just used the word 14 "mandate." So this is all required? 15 MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. This is all required if 16 they want to be an operator for an Access-A-Ride ride 17 blue and white, or if they want to be eligible in the 18 broker program to take our trips. 19 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, great. And is the-is that training culturally competent? Meaning, you 20 21 know, teaching people about cultural competency and 2.2 language access and things like that? 2.3 MR. PANGILINAN: Correct. Yes. And so, different types of disabilities are introduced in the 24 25 training in terms of what that exactly means, how to

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 73 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 properly address someone with a disability, how to do 3 wheelchair securement in a way that is respectful of 4 the person that's in the wheelchair. You know, one of the aspects -- this is an example that, you know, people like me, when we're in the back of a 6 7 wheelchair accessible vehicle, putting the seatbelt on being respectful where you position your hands and 8 asking for permission to put the -- to reach over and put the securement straps on. That kind of thing is 10 11 discussed at length with our -- in our training. 12 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. And then are there 13 any specific requirements for drivers and licensees to be able to accept Access-A-Ride requests from 14 15 riders? So some of these trainings, but is there anything like what -- what are the things I guess, 16 17 that they're required in order to accept those rides? 18 MR. PANGILINAN: For drivers to accept rides? 19 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yeah. 20 MR. PANGILINAN: Yup. So with our primary 21 carriers, our blue-and-whites, those drivers are 2.2 employed by the contractors and so they're fully 2.3 trained up, and part-- and once they're employed they're-- they can-- they're taking any trips that we 24

give them, as that's their full time job.

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For the Taxi and Limousine Commission drivers who are either taxi drivers or for-hire vehicle drivers, they could be taking a number of trips throughout the day, you know, an app-based drive, then an Access-A-Ride ride trip, maybe as street hail they might be doing. And so Access-A-Ride is not-- might not necessarily be their core business. But in order to be eligible to get Access-A-Ride trips, they must be-- pass those--- those trainings that I mentioned to you, including the refresher courses, as well as do what's called Drug And Alcohol Testing, which is required by the Federal Transit Administration. And that is drug and alcohol testing that's random and required for all transit-safety-sensitive employees, including bus drivers, subway conductors, and Access-A-Ride drivers, including the ones who do this part time, if you will.

19 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Great. Thank you so much.
20 And I'll turn it over to Chair Lee.

MR. PANGILINAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much. I'll try to make a quick because I know there's a lot of folks waiting to ask questions. Um, quick question, because I noticed that— so you said that 90 percent

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 75 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 of the folks passed the eligibility assessment. Is 3 that correct? MR. PANGILINAN: Correct. 90 percent are given 4 5 some level of eligibility. CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. So for the 10 percent, 6 7 is -- what happens if someone is denied? Is there an appeals process? Or if someone feels that there's, 8 you know, that they should be eligible? MR. PANGILINAN: That's exactly right. There's 10 11 an appeals process that they can appeal. And again, for-- I don't have the exact number, but for a lot of 12 13 those, we-- there is some level of eligibility 14 usually granted after the appeal process. 15 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay, great. And then just out of curiosity, is there a waitlist for folks that are 16 17 waiting to get into the program currently? MR. PANGILINAN: So there isn't a waitlist, per 18 se, but -- because that's actually not allowed by the-19 - by the program, by the federal requirements, but 20 21 what-- what there is-- is a certain amount of 2.2 capacity that we have to have available for our 2.3 Assessment Centers. And so the wait-- not the wait time, or waitlist, but the time until your 24 25 appointment might by not immediate, if you will, but

2 might be a few weeks or a month out, or two out, a month or two out.

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CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. And just out of curiosity, because I know you went over some of the percentages of the folks that need the services in terms of percentage of folks that have disabilities, versus the ones that are actually using—utilizing the services. So in terms of the barrier to meeting the demand, is that because of the lack of drivers, the lack of vehicles that are outfitted properly, is it both? Is it also the eligibility assessments that are not happening quickly enough? Or is there anything like that that's happening? If you could go into that a little bit?

MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. And let me, if I may, first verify your question. I think you meant the gap between the number of people who are older and disabled in New York versus who we are serving today? Or do you mean, not being able to meet our current demand of our current customers?

CHAIRPERSON LEE: I think current also, but then also planning ahead, because— and I say this as a background, because I know that, in general, the workforce shortage is a huge issue in, you know, the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 77 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 social service sector, the disability sector, you 3 know, and a lot of the service industry. 4 wanted to know if you guys are also experiencing the same thing, and what the barriers are, and how to address that? And also, maybe from the Council's 6 7 perspective how we can help address that as well. 8 MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. Yeah. Thanks for that 9 question. Yeah. So I would say that we've got-come a long way in the last 18 months, since June 10 11 2021, in that driver -- in that labor shortage area. 12 Like, you're absolutely right, that this is something 13 that affected not just the industries you mentioned, 14 but as well-- as well as Access-A-Ride. 15 Right now, we're at about four and a half percent 16 vacancy for our primary carriers, and we've almost 17 doubled the number of TLC drivers who can take 18 Access-A-Ride trips, to Chair Hudson's question. We've gone from 5000 drivers to over 9000 now in the 19 20 pool, which is wonderful. So we are able to meet our 21 demand right now for our current customers. 2.2 We of course, know that the current customers 2.3 are-- the rate is growing. We've added several thousand customers on the eligibility pool since last 24

year even, over 2022. And so what we're doing is

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 78 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 continuing to add more and more drivers from the TLC to be eligible from training and drug and alcohol 3 testing, as well as making sure that we can get to 0 4 percent vacancy on our primary carriers to be able to take all those trips that we do expect to come in. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay, great. And then I'll just, again, keep it short. So one last question is: 8 I know that other states, you know -- because thank 9 you to Chair Books-Powers, because you asked the same 10 11 question I had, which, you know, Dr. Sharon had 12 brought up during the press conference about, you 13 know, if there's something that's-- if someone has something that's considered a permanent disability, 14 15 then why do they need to keep going back for the reassessments? So just want to emphasize and echo 16 17 the same sentiments on that. And then also, is there 18 because I know other cities have been doing, you know, modeling Telehealth, you know, for their 19 20 appointments and things like that. Is there a way to 21 also -- I don't know if you're currently doing that, 2.2 but if not, is there a way to accommodate, and do the 23 assessments via, you know, Zoom or Telehealth or

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other platforms?

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MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. So our assessments are all in person at this time. When— when they do come in, we're able to, again, fully access— fully assess their functional abilities at that point, and a number of agencies do those in person assessments.

But we will always continue— we are continuously looking at our assessment process to make sure we're doing it in the right— in the best way possible, and— and making sure we, you know, take on what the best practices around the country, and right now that, for us, at least it is in person.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yeah, because I know that especially during COVID, we saw how a lot of these online platforms which of course, as I will say, I think the-- the disabilities community is usually ahead of us when it comes to this stuff in terms of knowing that you can do these things online and in different ways, and creative ways. And one thing that we saw quickly was in terms of the medical, mental health sectors. Like, there were a lot of assessments that they were able to shift online. And so I just want to, you know, emphasize that point and see if there is a way that you can look into how to do this in the future. Because, you know, the whole

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 80 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 point is to make this, you know, accessible. 3 an accessible service. So, you know, in order to do that, and accommodate, if you could look into that 4 5 and the legalities around that, that would be great. 6 MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. Thanks for your comment. 7 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thanks. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I'd like to 8 9 acknowledge that we've been joined by Councilmembers Dinowitz and Mealy. 10 11 Next, we will go to Councilmember Schulman for 12 questions. 13 COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: Thank you very much. 14 want to thank the Chairs for this really important 15 hearing today. And I also want to acknowledge the 16 people that are here listening to the testimony, and 17 we really appreciate you. And it was so great that you came out to show support for what we're trying to 18 do, which is to make New York City more accessible 19 for everybody, and mobility is a fundamental part of 20 21 making our city function, but not if you don't have 2.2 access to that mobility. 2.3 And I also want to mention that I'm a lifetime member of what's called the 504 Club, which is an 24

advocacy group for people with disabilities.

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What Councilmember Brooks-Powers mentioned earlier is that I do have a lot of older adults in my district. One of the largest number of— of older adults of any city council district. So I have a question: How many— This has always been an issue for me for Access-A-Ride in all the years I've been in government. How many Access-A-Ride contracts are there?

MR. PANGILINAN: So we have a number-- So we have a number of contracts out. All of our service is contracted out. We have a contract with our call center, for example. We have a contract with four primary carriers and four broker-- brokers for our for our Taxi and Limousine drivers. As well as contracts with our Assessment Centers. I'm sure I'm forgetting a few more.

COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: So, I really wanted to focus in on the contracts for the Access-A-Rides, the actual rides.

MR. PANGILINAN: Sure, for the actual transportation. We have four contracts with four different companies for our blue and white vans. And then we have an additional four for our broker services.

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COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: So isn't-- isn't it-wouldn't it be better to have one vendor who can be
held totally accountable to us for the disability
community and older adults as opposed to having four
fractured contracts. It's always been an issue,
because everybody points fingers at everybody else
about who's responsible for what.

MR. DAVEY: So I'll take that, Councilmember, having run a previous system in Boston and consulted with a few others. Respectfully, I think it'd be a terrible idea. If you put all your eggs in one basket with one contractor who might fail, might go into bankruptcy, might have issues, which is why the blue and white vans typically are owned-- they're owned by MTA, so we don't have to wholly rely on a contract, one contractor to provide the services. But it's been a strategy utilized by, I think successfully, here and other systems to have multiple providers in that regard. It's also good for competition, too, in terms of making sure that if we're not getting good service out of one contractor, we can say, "Hey, you know, these other three are pretty good. You need to step up your game." And I

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 83 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 will I won't get into who we-- we've said that too, 3 from time to time, but we have. So, you know, your point on the blame game, I 4 5 appreciate. But we know exactly, you know, who brought, you know, a person today here in this, you 6 7 know, in this audience, and if -- if you know, Jean has a problem, we know exactly who to hold 8 9 accountable, you know, the contractor and the driver. So -- So I appreciate the question, and I think 10 11 multiple contractors -- in other government services, 12 I agree with you. But I think on this particular 13 one, it's not only an industry standard, but it's 14 been successful. 15 COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: Are there standards that 16 you have to hold everyone accountable. I presume 17 there are. 18 MR. PANGILINAN: That's right. 19 COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: If we-- If we can see what those standards are, if that's something that 20 can be shared with the Committee, that would be 21 2.2 great. 2.3 MR. PANGILINAN: Absolutely. COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: And if I could just ask 24 25 one-- one other question. So the-- the issues that

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 84 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 have been brought to me in terms of Access-A-Ride, I 3 haven't heard-- I have people in my community who 4 have a number of issues and-- but what I do want to say is that I've heard a lot of excellent comments about the E-Hail pilot program from a number of 6 7 people, from older adults and people with 8 disabilities, and I'm hoping that that can be expanded even more so than we're doing right now. Because, I mean, people just love that program. 10 11 MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. Thank you very much. We agree, and we're looking into what -- how to structure 12 13 that phase two program. 14 COUNCILMEMBER SCHULMAN: Okay. Thank you. 15 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Next 16 we'll hear from Councilmember Stevens. 17 COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: Hello. How are you guys 18 doing? My voice is going in and out, so I apologize. 19 But I just have really just one real quick question. So, one: My mom, she uses Access-A-Ride all the 20 time, and one of the biggest things that we always 21 2.2 have is like, obviously lateness in picking them up 2.3 and not being consistent. So I know there's already been a number of questions asked about that. But 24

there's also been some incidents where there has been

drivers who have been rude, been aggressive, and just

3 | trying to think-- just trying to get a better

4 understanding of like, so when a complaint is lodged.

What does that look like? What training does drivers

6 get? And how do you make sure that drivers are able

to really interact with folks in a meaningful way and

treating them with dignity?

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MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. So there's a couple of things there to address that. One is on the training side, one is on the accountability side, and one is on how do we know what's going on. And so in terms of the training side-- and again, I won't reiterate too much of that, but we do have a lot of training that goes into making sure our blue and white drivers are absolutely respectful, and safe, and know what they're-- and are able to do their jobs in a great way. Same with our broker drivers as well, who do this-- who either due Access-A-Ride full time or part time.

Now if there is an issue, a specific issue with a customer, or long history of issues, the customer should absolutely let us know what those are. That's one way we find out is when the customers tell us, "Hey, on this trip, I encountered a very rude driver

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that did X-Y-Z," or what-- or what have you. We are able to look into that immediately and investigate what happened on that trip by interviewing the reviewing the customer, finding out from the driver, if they have-- if they want to say their side, as well as working with the broker, with the-- with their employer-carrier to take the necessary action which-- which can include termination, or suspension

In addition, we do a number of we called Secret Shopper kind of trips, where we have some of our employees will take Access-A-Ride trips, and make sure that we are— that the drivers are adhering to all the standards we're training them on, like wheelchair securement, behavior, helping customers, calling them out if they need to be called out if they're blind or low vision, and that kind of thing.

from the Access-A-Ride program, if this is something

that rises to that level.

So all those aspects together help us understand what is going on among the driver-customer relationship, and for us to take action when necessary.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: And did you talk a little bit about the training? Because I feel like maybe I

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missed that? Like, what does training look like? Or how often does that happen? And is that something that's done regularly?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yes, it is. So we have initial training, as well as annual refreshers with all of our drivers on the operator as well-- sorry, as primary carriers as well as our broker services. And so what this training will be is above and beyond the TLC training for our broker drivers. And for the primary carrier operators, it involves training such as safe driving, such as how to work with people with different kinds of disabilities and being culturally appropriate with those disabilities, being able to understand their duties as drivers, to bring people to and from where they need to go.

COUNCILMEMBER STEVENS: And just one last thing, really quickly. So this summer, I was taking my grandmother to her doctor's appointment, and we went in at nine. And at that time, there was another patient sitting outside, a senior, and she was in a wheelchair. And when my grandmother's appointment was over at 11, she was still sitting there. So I ended up having to pay for her cab, because she was sitting outside in 90-degree weather with her home

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 88 1 2 attendant, because her Access-A-Ride did not pick her up. So I just want to make sure that -- Those 3 stories happen way too often. And we have to really 4 do better because we literally had a senior sitting in the sun, who I was I thought it was going to have 6 7 a heat stroke, because she was out there for so long. And things like that, to me is really unacceptable. 8 MR. DAVEY: Yeah. If I can, yeah. 9 I know-- So one of those stories is one too many, to be clear. 10 11 And, you know, I know we talked at the top about some 12 of the great performance that we've had. 13 the real-life, you know, story you just had, and I assume you'll hear from, you know, our customers 14 15 later with less-than-disappointing service, we 16 acknowledge, and we need -- we need to get it right. 17 76 percent satisfaction is great. We need to be at 18 100. On-time performance at 95 percent? We need to be at 100 percent. We need to-- We-- So we 19 acknowledge that. Apologies to that customer, 20 21 whoever that was who had to go through that. 2.2 But these are lived experiences we just need to 23 continue to get better at, because that day was a disappointing day for that person for sure. So-- But 24

I appreciate you raising that.

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MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. And Councilmember if I may add to: You know, I'm definitely personally involved in a number of these that do happen. You know, when the customer was stuck several months ago in a similar situation that you described at night that didn't get there ride. You know, Will and I were both on the phone with the—with the person that was with the customer as well as with the customer themselves and the Command Center to make sure that they get picked up. So definitely not—not—I definitely am on the frontline and seeing that happen. We want to make sure as Rich said to prevent those from happening in the future. So thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Councilmember Hanif.

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: Thank you so much, Majority Whip Brooks-Powers and to the Chairs for hosting this very critical hearing, and for the administration for joining. Chris, it's really wonderful to meet you, and hear about your track record, and your visions for disability justice and the work ahead for Access-A-Ride. We are absolutely aligned. And so just really grateful to hear from you.

This oversight topic is personal to me as well.

I was diagnosed with lupus at 17, and at the time my mobility was severely limited. And actually yesterday marks one year since I got my left hip replaced again in the span of 10 years.

And due to the MTA's failure and inaccessible—inaccessible subways, I was unable to depend on public transportation to get around. And I had applied for Access-A-Ride and encountered what was frankly a dehumanizing process. At the HRA Assessment Center, I was put through functional testing, where an employee watched me walk up stairs and board a simulated bus and subway.

Ultimately, the first time I applied I was rejected for the program. And I believe that this was a biased decision that did not take into account the complexity of lupus and the toll it puts on the body. And this rejection ignored the very real mobility challenges I face, and had a severe impact on my life.

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When I started undergrad at Brooklyn College, I had to make the financially difficult decision to live near campus instead of living at home where I was dependent on care for my parents in Kensington

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due to my inability to commute. I had to pay cab

fare to get around to doctor's appointments, and

severely restricted any transportation that wasn't

for medical purposes in order to save money which of

course hindered my quality of life.

A year after being rejected from Access-A-Ride, I was allowed to reapply, and I'd like to understand the prohibitive one year rule if that still exists for folks who get rejected to apply again. But that was what was the-- the rule maybe 10-- 10 years ago, and this time I was approved.

Honestly, I'm not sure what was different this time because I had the same issues, I applied with the same kinds of mobility issues, which speaks to the arbitrary nature of this approval process. And while Access-A-Ride did make things slightly easier for me, it's helpfulness was limited by the issues that have long plagued the program, including needing to book far in advance, lengthy wait times, and no--no shows.

Effective paratransit could truly be a lifeline for folks like me, and it's unacceptable that Access-A-Ride has continued-- continuously failed to meet the needs of many New Yorkers with disabilities.

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I know we touched on applications that are accepted and rejected. Are you able to share disaggregated data by type of disability, age, race, borough, primary language spoken with the Council?

MR. PANGILINAN: I will look into that if I-- if we can do that. And I know there might be some sensitivities around that, from a privacy perspective. But if not, I can definitely work with you on that, though.

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: And could you share what the criteria is, by which determinations are made around rejections? And could you share that with the Council?

MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. Yes. I can talk about it right now, but also follow up as well, if you'd like.

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: That would be great.

18 Chair, could I have a few minutes? Thank you.

MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. Yes. So with the with the assessments, it's-- essentially it's in line with what the US Department of Transportation and the ADA recommend for-- for paratransit providers, which is the functional abilities that limit someone because of disability to not be able to use fixed route public transportation. And there's a number of

factors at play there. One of them, like you did mention, is stairs. Another one is also the ability to walk a certain number of blocks, for example, to walk to a bus stop, or walk to a subway station, or be able to navigate because of other disabilities, the system at large, as well as a number of other factors as well. But that's essentially the-- the eligibility criteria that's evaluated on the application as well as in the in-person assessment.

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: And I know we touched on training for drivers. What training and qualified qualifications are needed for staff who make determinations?

MR. PANGILINAN: So with our determinations, the folks at the at the Assessment Centers are all licensed medical professionals, whether it be a physical— I'll probably get the wrong terminology here, but a physical medical license or psychiatric medical license for— to be able to evaluate correctly the disabilities that are presented, and the functional abilities that are presented before them.

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A-Ride in early 2023. Has it-- Has it done so

successfully? Does it still plan to do so?

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MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, so that was— The commitment was from March of 2020. And if we have different information, that's okay. But from March 2020, we had a program which was going to double the number of participants, and had caps on the number of trips (I believe it was 15 trips a month and \$16 per trip) back in March 2020. That program was shelved at the onset of the COVID—19 pandemic. And we're still in phase one of E—Hail. But right now what we're doing is we're looking at the program to ensure that we can expand the program in a financially sustainable way that still brings the benefits to the E—Hail customers.

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: Got it. And then finally, could you share any updates on the DFDA My Ride On Demand pilot? Is that different from Access-A-Ride? It's-- I know that it's suspended.

MR. PANGILINAN: I'm unfamiliar with that program.

MR. DAVEY: It's a New York City program, not an MTA program.

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: Okay. Got it. Great.
Thank you so much. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Councilmember Brewer.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much. I had, just like others, I think I've been through these hearings before over the last 40 years. What is the technology? I know that, for instance, we've been working in oversight and investigations with the bus companies for school children, and they have similar issues. How do you get there on time? So--And they have, I guess, a contract with VIA trying to figure that out. So I know that this issue of-- You

how-- What-- I should know this, and maybe you mentioned in your testimony, but can you be specific about the technology and what you're using?

know, "where is my vehicle?" is still an issue.

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MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. So right now, the scheduling software that we have, we've had for about 20 years. This is a software that we procured in the early 2000s, which does kind of what you were saying there, which basically takes in the 30,000 or so 29,000 or so trip requests every day, and from those trip requests, assign them to drivers and routes. And that way, the next day, we have as efficient as

25 possible, have a schedule for our customers and our

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 97 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 drivers. And I did mention that software is 20 years 3 old. So--4 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: I noticed. I was going to 5 say that, but I'll let you say it. Go ahead. 6 MR. PANGILINAN: Yes. Absolutely. So what we--7 Especially in the last five years, there has been a 8 lot of changes in this -- in this space. As you mentioned, the school bus program working with a provider on the -- in this software. And so right now 10 11 we're actively working with different companies, 12 talking to them in person to see what is available in 13 the market, and we'll be doing a process shortly, an official process, to bring somebody on board to help 14 15 us upgrade our software. 16 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: All right. But I think 17 now, if I'm standing on the corner, and the bus is 18 late, I mean, the vehicle is late, I don't exactly 19 know when it's going to show up, right? Is that-- I 20 mean, is that true? Or is that -- that's what I get 21 in terms of complaints. 2.2 MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. So actually with our My 2.3 MTA App right now, it will have the ETAs available for either broker or primary carrier when they're--24

when they're being dispatched. And so that -- that

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 98 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 information is available for those using the app. 3 they don't use the app, they may call to get the -- to 4 get the ETA if necessary. COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: It's hard to do, though, when you're waiting, and it's hot, and you may or may 6 7 not have your phone with you. There's lots of challenges. Okay. The other question I have is --8 9 and maybe this has been addressed -- but in the past, and I think you'll hear all the issues from Jean 10 11 Ryan, as you know, because she's fabulous at DIA--12 MR. PANGILINAN: She is. 13 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: --but the issue is, people 14 having taken a long time to get to their 15 destinations, because people are picking up, the driver's picking up. How does that -- Is that -- Has 16 17 that improved? Do you track it, et cetera? 18 MR. PANGILINAN: Yup. So that is something we also are looking to improve with this technology 19 upgrade, to streamline our pickups. You know, some 20 21 of this stuff, just an early preview of what we've 2.2 seen is the technology is now available to ensure 2.3 that when a customer is headed to their destination -- this is an example let's say from here to the Upper 24

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West Side -- that they're--

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COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: You just happened to pick the Upper West Side, yes.

MR. PANGILINAN: I happen to be live there also, actually, yes.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: I guess I work for you.

MR. PANGILINAN: We work for each other, right?

In the Upper West Side, instead of being-- When you are on your way there that you can pick up and drop off, let's say, pick up some one in Chelsea and drop them off in Hell's Kitchen, and get to your destination. That kind of, like, directional sharing is something that we want to be able to harness with this new technology, so that people are always on their way home and not-- and not going out of their way.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. Just, finally, one more quick question. This issue of driver and other ability to be pleasant, for lack of a better word. Training, training, training. You can do a lot of it. And it may or may not work in every case. So how do you-- Is there like a ComStat for drivers? How-- Because it seems to be-- That should be fixable. There's so many other issues that you have to challenge, you know, that are the ones that you've

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 100 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 outlined. But just being a pleasant person. How--3 Could you measure it? Is it by the complaints? You 4 mentioned earlier that you get some letters. I 5 assume some people do 311. Some people do your hotline. How do you deal with that? That seems to 6 7 me like-- Believe it or not, for 40 years, that has 8 been the issue. MR. PANGILINAN: I do believe it. With-- With 9 10 our system--11 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Software is not going to do it. 12 13 MR. PANGILINAN: No. It's not going to do it. 14 But we are able to track complaints that come into 15 our system to make sure and see what are the top complaints from people, and make sure we address 16 17 those. 18 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: All right. I mean, it 19 doesn't go away. That's the problem. Thank you. 20 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Next, we 21 will hear from Councilmember Kagan. 2.2 COUNCILMEMBER KAGAN: Thank you very much. First 2.3 of all, I would like to thank all Chairs of today's hearing. Very important hearing. Thank you so much 24

for hosting this. And of course, thank you, everyone

who is in the City Hall. And welcome to City Hall.

It's the people's house. So thank you so much for coming, especially to advocate for people with disabilities. Thank you so much for coming. My question is like-- I have statement, I have question. You know, like, I watched yesterday a discussion between Governor and Mayor regarding almost \$500 million proposed cut to Access-A-Ride program in disbelief, because Governor was saying

that the bulk of the revenue to MTA is coming from

New York City. She never mentioned any of-- how much

mobility tax to New Yorkers. She never mentioned

that, "Oh, we're subsidizing MTA, we're subsidizing

Access-A-Ride program." She never mentioned that ATM

16 New York City is given to MTA. So I'm definitely

17 opposed to it.

But my question is, like, do you see that maybe resolution from New York City Council, letters from New York City Council to Governor will help to prevent this cut, because it will be very detrimental. It's half a billion dollars we're talking about.

MR. PANGILINAN: Jai, do you want to take this?

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MS. PATEL: So one of the things that, you know, the Governor has proposed is a balanced approach to solving the MTA's fiscal crisis. And part of the solution is there's the a payroll mobility tax that we're proposing an increase to, the \$500 million contribution from the city, as well as the MTA's part, and all these balanced approaches will help solve the MTA's fiscal cliff and serve our riders, right? And that's the main goal, is to-- If the MTA is not fiscally sustainable, the ridership suffers.

COUNCILMEMBER KAGAN: How about not taking funds from MTA and transferring to multiple other programs that we see over the years, over and over again, that MTA funds are sent to other programs and other goals, not to MTA.

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MS. PATEL: So some of the-- the items that you're talking about are for capital programming. There's a lockbox-- lockbox, you know, approach that the legislature has taken for congestion pricing, internet sales tax. Those are for the capital program that the MTA does for accessibility, for the subway, elevators, escalators, things that we're improving on the capital side.

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But I'd also like to point out that other counties in New York State -- Nassau, Westchester, Suffolk -- also fund their own paratransit services. And this is MTA you know, the city's contribution to the MTA for running paratransit services.

COUNCILMEMBER KAGAN: I still believe that you cannot compare the contribution of New York City riders and New York City, in general, MTA comparing to Nassau County, with all due respect is like, uncomparable. So I'm totally opposed to this cut.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Next, we'll hear from Councilmember Dinowitz.

COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: Thank you Chair, and Chair, and Chair. A lot of Chairs here today. Thank you all. Hello, MTA. I want to ask about accessible stations and an accessible transit system. And just real quick how many accessible stations exist in New York City?

MR. PANGILINAN: Rich, do you want to take this?

COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: And that's what percent

24 of the total stations about?

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MR. DAVEY:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 104 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 MR. DAVEY: About 25 or 30 percent. [background 3 voices] Yeah. 29 percent to be exact. 4 COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: 29 percent. Okay, so that number is increasing. And what is your--5 What's the plan? And what's the goal? 6 7 MR. DAVEY: Yeah, maybe taking a step back? happy to-- exactly. So-- So certainly. I mean, we 8 have a system, a fixed route system, a subway that is not welcoming to all of our customers, right? 10 11 mean, there a lot of reasons for that. Historically, 12 how it's been built, may be ignored. You know, I'm 13 actually proud to work for a Chairman who said, "We need to fix this," and decided to settle a lawsuit 14 15 with some folks here who pushed us and made us better. I want to give them credit for that. And we 16 17 made a commitment to make the system at least 95 18 percent accessible by 2050. 19 COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: So I want to talk about-20 - 95 percent by 2050. 21 MR. DAVEY: Excuse me, 2055. 2.2 COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: Okay. You gave yourself 2.3 an extra five years just now. MR. DAVEY: No, no, that was from the press 24 25 release some months ago. I made a mistake.

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kidding. I saw the press release. That's good. You know, I certainly believe the system, the fixed route system should be accessible for everyone. And I'm glad the MTA is making steps in that direction. When you say accessible, what do you mean?

MR. DAVEY: It means that the system can be used by any person regardless of their physical abilities or disability for that matter.

COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: Okay, and—— So beyond an elevator, right? Very often we talk about accessibility just in terms of an elevator. But are there other accessibility upgrades that are always included in accessible stations, as you list accessible stations on your website?

MR. DAVEY: Sure. Yeah, I mean, we were—— I mean, we have been focused on I think, in large part because of the groundbreaking settlement on elevators, but absolutely: Tactile warning strips.

I think earlier, a couple of your colleagues asked about making sure we have multilingual, you know, multilingual environment, for example. So for all of those, you know, things that we're thinking about for sure, so...

has the highest rate of disabilities in New York

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City. In a previous press release, it was— it was a similar number, where we have a borough with higher poverty, higher health issues, higher disability issues, and yet it's not prioritized in terms of accessible stations. And so I'm wondering what the selection criteria are. There's a lot of Manhattan. Sorry. Is Gale still here?

MR. DAVEY: Yeah, I mean, again, I encourage you to look at the website happy. I'm happy to take that offline. But as I was also counseled as well, we're prioritizing accessibility for stations, you know, Metro North stations in the Bronx, for example, as well. So it's not just about New York City Transit. You know, we think about an accessibility strategy across MTA.

COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: So then, I heard a rumor you're cutting express bus service, and for-- It was announced you're cutting express bus service to reduce the hours during non rush hours. This was originally planned in 2019. That was since taken off the table. But we have heard that that is back on the table to cut Express Bus hours, which is particularly important as it's the only fully accessible means of transportation, and especially in

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 109 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 areas of my district which are particularly hilly and 3 don't have the elevators that other areas of 4 Manhattan have. I would love to see that headshaking be a formal "We are not cutting express bus service and we have 6 7 no plans to." 8 MR. DAVEY: I don't know where you get your 9 rumors, sir, but no, we're not cutting express bus. COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: You have no -- That is 10 11 good to hear. You have no plans to cut Express--12 MR. DAVEY: That said-- that said though, you 13 know, Deputy Chief Financial -- in the conversation we had with your colleague, is if the governor's budget 14 15 doesn't pass? If we don't get a bailout? don't get some help at MTA? We discussed this 16 17 yesterday at our board meeting. Our Chair was very 18 clear that there would be service cuts across the 19 organization, layoffs. And we don't want to do any 20 of that, obviously. We're, you know, we're bullish 21 that the governor is having great conversations with

COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: But, as you say, I'm glad to hear you're not cutting express bus service.

the legislature and with the mayor. But...

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MR. DAVEY: No. We've been investing in bus service, particularly in the Bronx. The Bronx redesign, we actually invested dollars into improving the bus service, which, you know, happy to, you know, again, talk offline. But the good news is: Customer satisfaction for Bronx is up because of the redesigns that, again, your colleagues, I'm sure you supported, which we appreciated. And you know, we're rolling out in other boroughs as well.

COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: Good. And my last question is: As more stations come online for full accessibility, will that impact eligibility for Access-A-Ride? For example, if a person now lives closer to a fully accessible station, and their destination is fully accessible, will that impact someone's ability to use Access-A-Ride? Be eligible for it, rather?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. Great question. So for our customers who have full eligibility, it won't impact them at all, because that's not— there's no condition. If there's a condition with stairs, for example, it might enable them now actually, to take the fixed route. And that's actually kind of my—when I do have a fixed route subway, personally, that

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 111

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definitely helps me take fixed route as opposed to using an Access-A-Ride ride.

And so when fixed route-- Sorry, when subway elevators or any other accessibility features come into the Bronx or other-- other areas, it gives our customers a lot more choice, which is great. And again, for those with full eligibility, it won't affect them at all, and conditions that don't affect stairs, no-- no effect either.

COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: So I guess you expect fewer people without full eligibility to be eligible for Access-A-Ride as more elevators come online?

MR. PANGILINAN: I also expect customers to choose fixed route because that's-- it allows them to take the public transportation, that's kind of a bigger system, if you will, the one that that their neighbors use and others and other folks use. So I think they would they would take it by choice as well.

COUNCILMEMBER DINOWITZ: All right, thank you. I want to thank our Chairs. I want to thank the MTA, and of course, my assemblymember who's apparently passing great laws, and is continuing to pass great laws to make our system accessible. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you now we have questions from Councilmember Farías.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Hi. Thank you all. Thank you Chairs. I will try to be quick, and I'm sorry that I came-- I bounced out and came back in. So these any of these are answered, please let me know. I can always look back on video. Does the MTA own any of the fleet of paratransit vehicles themselves? And what percentage, if so?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yes, we do. So we own all 1,188 blue and white vans. And then on the broker side, those are of course owned and operated by the drivers themselves.

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay. So Access-A-Ride is contracting out, or is it kind of like an Uber situation where people sign up to be an Access-A-Ride driver?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. So we do-- All of our services are contracted out. And so about-- approximately 30 percent of our customers use what we call our dedicated service. Those are our blue and white vans that are contracted out to four different providers. Those vans only do Access-A-Ride trips, and those drivers are employees of those contractors.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 113 1 2 70 percent of our trips, however, are what we call 3 our non-dedicated broker service. Those are fulfilled by-- those trips are distributed by four of 4 our broker contractors to over 9000 eligible Taxi and Limousine licensed drivers that have passed training 6 7 and other requirements to take -- to be eligible to take Access-A-Ride trips. 8 COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Sure. And from the TLC 9 services that are contracted out, are those for folks 10 11 both that need wheelchair or assisted service, and 12 for people that just need a regular, like, sedan? MR. PANGILINAN: That's correct. That's correct. 13 So they can take either a wheelchair accessible 14 15 vehicle, they can take a sedan. Depending on their need, we can also do door-to-door service with that 16 17 same service, where the driver can escort the 18 customer to their door when they drop them off. COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Great. And then in terms 19 of, like, at the base when appointments are made, 20 21 whether it's through the app or over the phone, and 2.2 folks are-- need to report out delays, and so on and 2.3 so forth, who manages those employees? MR. PANGILINAN: Yep. So we have the four 24

contractors that are our primary carriers.

They have

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 114 their own dispatch locations at their seven locations. They have a dispatch center and dispatch employees, which help keep their service on time. We also have our broker services, again the four brokers. They do the same thing, have their own dispatch systems to keep their drivers on time and en

8 route. But we also have a Command Center at Access-9 A-Ride based out of Long Island City on Northern

10 Boulevard.

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COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay. And then in terms of complaint systems. When they go to the vendors and they're not managed well, how does Access-A-Ride or the city MTA manage those complaints? And then vet those complaints through how the vendors follow through?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah, so we can follow up with either driver behavior issues or other issues that are pertinent to the-- to a specific ride with-- directly with those vendors, or if there's a larger issue, like let's say they're not hitting their on-time performance goals, or having other things that are in the contract, we have liquidated damages and incentives in those contracts that we can-- that we can put in place.

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MR. DAVEY: Exactly. So while we do have the formal evaluation processes, we are holding them accountable or praising them as the case may be on a very regular basis.

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COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: And how often are you folks reaching out to the customers individually themselves to discuss the complaints, if they feel like they are not rectified?

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MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. So there's-- there's a couple things here. One is our customer complaints, as they come in, we call them or write them as needed, to make sure we can follow up on the correct investigation -- investigation for that issue.

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We also do approximately 2000 customer surveys a month with our brokers, following up with customers about their previous trip the day before, to ask several questions about aspects of the service and whether or not they were satisfied with it. And that way we can understand closely if there are issues, and how we can address those issues.

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I appreciate you folks being here and

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answering these questions. I'm someone that used to

COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: Okay, I'll-- I'll stop

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travel with my grandfather to all of his

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 117 1 2 appointments, to the VA hospital in Kingsbridge. 3 That was someone that needed and utilized a wheelchair on the day to day. And so along with just 4 the numerous complaints that I've received as a community organizer and as a Councilmember, I'm sure 6 7 we all know the timing is always an issue, the complaint system is an issue. So I'm glad to hear 8 some of these responses and hope to follow up offline 9 on some of the things we have in my district. 10 11 MR. PANGILINAN: Thank you, Councilmember. COUNCILMEMBER FARÍAS: 12 Thank you. 13 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. And I just have two quick follow up questions. One: 14 15 much money would you need to expand same day E-Hail service to all of the Access-A-Ride registrants? 16 17 Would a same-day ride share system be possible, and how much-- and how much would it cost? 18 MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. So we'll have to get back 19 to that exact number. Again, with phase two 20 construction, we're going to try to learn a lot more 21 2.2 about how -- what the expansion costs would -- would 2.3 be. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And what about the 24

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rideshare system?

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MR. PANGILINAN: Do you mean like the existing broker system right now or...? Yeah, so right now that is available for— Sorry. That's available for all of our customers. Right now, it serves about 70 percent—

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Not the same day, though.

MR. PANGILINAN: Not the same day. Correct. The day bef-- the regular Access-A-Ride service? Yes.

Right now, 70 percent of our customers use that, and 30 percent use the blue and white vans, and that is by choice. A lot of times, our customers-- the 30 percent that are on the blue and whites request it, or need it for their disability, I should say. They might need a lift or-- or whatever they might need, which requires the blue and white service.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And you said you believe it is important to hold contractors accountable, when Councilmember Schulman was asking questions earlier. If they provide poor service, how do you hold them accountable?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yes. So there's several aspects there. From—— From the actual contractual side, we have liquidated damages in the contracts for our

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 119 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 primary carriers that we can-- that we do on a 3 monthly basis exercise based on either safety 4 violations, on-time performance issues, whatever it might be. On our brokers we also have, again, four brokers that are part of our program. So we-- and it 6 is in our contract that the number of trips goes to 7 those who are performing the best by those-- by those 8 performance metrics. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Also, unfortunately, 10 11 there was someone here today that was a customer with 12 Access-A-Ride, is a customer with Access-A-Ride, and 13 they were unable to stay to testify, because Access-14 A-Ride came to pick them up. And so we wanted to 15 know: How long will a driver wait for a customer, 16 because we know that at least 30 minutes is going to-17 - which is a minimum really, what I've seen and 18 observed, in terms of passengers waiting for an Access-A-Ride to show up or to drop them off. 19 So wanting to know, like what that policy is, in 20 terms of them waiting? 21 2.2 MR. PANGILINAN: Sure. So with the ADA 2.3 guidelines, and the US Department of Transportation, all of us, including me, when we reserve our trips 24

have to be the day before, for our drop off and

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 120 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 pickup times. When-- Let's say for example, if the 3 pickup time is 12 noon, and the driver gets there, 4 let's say at 12:30, they have to wait at least five minutes for the customer, and notify them when they-when they're there, for the customer to come down. 6 7 If the driver gets there early. Let's say they get there at 11:30 in the morning for 12 o'clock pickup, 8 9 they cannot leave until at least they've notified the customer, and it's been at least five minutes after 10 11 the pickup time, so that's 12:05. So just because 12 they get there at 11:30, they can't leave at 11:35. 13 They must wait until the pickup time, unless the customer is ready to go, then they can-- then they 14 15 can leave. 16 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: So they can come 17 late, and they still will only give five minutes? 18 MR. PANGILINAN: Again, that's by the 19 requirements of the US Department of Transportation. 20 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And-- And I hear you, and the emphasis in terms of what's required by the 21 2.2 federal government. But I do think that there's a 2.3 level of discretion that the MTA can be able to exercise in these decisions. And I strongly think 24

that we should revisit that and adjust, because I

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 121 1 2 think it's unfair, that you know, it's not 3 reciprocal. Like, they have to wait, sometimes 4 without even knowing how long they're waiting, and then when it's time to go, it's time and go for them. And I think this is where that E-Hail system really 6 7 is more beneficial, because it's, like, if you wanted to go, you could just kind of call for it as you need 8 it, versus scheduling it out. Have you all thought of maybe shifting to that type of system for the 10 11 paratransit program? 12 MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. So like I said in my 13 opening remarks to you. You know, I definitely 14 didn't come here to maintain the status quo of what 15 Access-A-Ride is, and what it is around the country. 16 I think we all know, and I agree with everyone in 17 this room, too, that the way that paratransit has 18 been run in the United States is not up to what a lot of our customers want, including myself. 19 And so with-- On the specific part about the 20 21 five-minute wait pickup time, there's a lot of 2.2 mechanisms in place, there's a lot of -- the word of 2.3 "discretion", if you will and checks. They just can't take off. They have to call dispatch and 24

ensure that the customer actually isn't ready.

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if they are on the way down, we absolutely wait for them. There's a number of those things that are in place. It's not just about taking off.

In terms of improving the service, and, you know,

I think you hit— hit the nail on the head there
about just what about the service level, and the
level of service we provide to customers? Moving
into a more customer—friendly service regime, if you
will, is absolutely where we want to go, which is why
we're reducing that 30—minute window down to 20
minutes by September, and striving to get there as

much as-- as fast as we can.

And really all of this comes down to capacity and the amount that we're willing to invest into Access-A-Ride to make this work. And we want to be using technology and other aspects to make it as efficient as efficient as possible to do so. But we'll always be continuing to work towards that goal of making this a much more reliable and customer-friendly service.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Sorry. I do have one quick follow up question. So the-- You said US Department of Transportation or is it the ADA that makes a rule about the time?

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would say it's a law that the US Department

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transportation implements with their regulations?

MR. PANGILINAN: Yeah. So the-- the ADA.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Do they have a similar law

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for the pickup-- for the-- the wait time on the other

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side? So like we're talking about-- that's

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pertaining to how long-- yeah, the pickup-- how long

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they can wait for a customer? But what about is

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there a maximum on how long a customer has to wait

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for them?

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MR. PANGILINAN: Right. And so in the law, and I

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quess it's intentionally vaque, they say "significant

number of untimely pickups" is the exact wordage.

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15 The way that it's generally been interpreted by a lot

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of agencies (and with the FTA is what they call their

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triennials, where they follow up every three years

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with agencies to verify they're following the rules

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and regulations) is a 30-minute pickup window.

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Some agencies have gone a little bit shorter.

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We're going to go to 20 minutes in September which is

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below-- which is tighter than that recommendation.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you.

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MR. PANGILINAN: Yup.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I think in hearing some of the answers, you wonder, like, if it is the thought process that making this system too good may drive costs up. So it's just, like-- because right now we have Uber, we have Lyft. And we still are using an outdated process with this program. And so like, even if like the E-Hail in itself would be too costly, maybe like E-Hail with the rideshare, maybe something that could be more explored, because it allows use of the technology, it allows for it to be less delays and service. I mean, I can't even begin to count how many times I see a senior at the end of church outside, waiting, no matter the weather, for their Access-A-Ride, and sometimes they've waited for over like an hour for it. And that's, like, unacceptable.

And so right now, that means we are not providing sufficient service to some of our most vulnerable New Yorkers. And I think that's largely problematic.

And so I would love to work with you to see how we expand this, and what that looks like. Because it is definitely needed to be able to ensure dignity to, again, our vulnerable New Yorkers.

[APPLAUSE]

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Sorry. No clapping, no clapping. Y'all are going to get us in trouble in here.

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the questions for the Councilmembers. I thank you for being a part of this starting point for this

But-- but in all seriousness, that was the end of

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conversation. As you already know, I'm extremely

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passionate about Access-A-Ride. So this-- this is

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hearings on Access-A-Ride. I'm so thankful to my Co-

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Chairs for partnering on this. And I will ask that

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you leave staff behind to be able to hear the

just the beginning. We're going to have more

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And then now we're going to invite up the Mayor's Office for Peoples With Disabilities. We are going to take a short pause just to make sure we can work out the accessibility dynamic. So for those who want to kind of move around a bit in the room, feel free

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to and thank you again.

testimonies of the public.

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If the sergeants could just check and see if there's any further accommodations that we need while

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[5 minutes silence]

we're switching over

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Testing one two. Testing the

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wireless mic in the chambers. Testing one two.

2 [12.5 minutes silence]

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ZOOM MODERATOR: Hi everyone that's available on Zoom with us. We have a ASL interpreter if they need one. You can pin Jan who's also available here on Zoom, which is signed. Please raise your hands if you do need an ASL interpreter before you testify. Thank you.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: So thank you so much. And we'll be calling up our next panel. Before we do so I just want to note that for folks on Zoom, there's an ASL interpreter available. And if-- if they're seeking ASL interpretation, they can pin Jane on the Zoom.

Our next panel will include Commissioner

Christina Curry from MOPD, and Emily Sweet from MOPD.

I will now administer the oath. So please raise your right hands. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before these committees, and to respond honestly to Councilmember questions?

MS. SWEET: I do.

COMMISSIONER CURRY: Yes, I do.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. And we will now go to questions for this panel.

whole, or somebody from MOPD?

this information, what is it-- what is MOPD's role?

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 129 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 Like, what do you do with the feedback? Do you-- do 3 you get-- do you refer them to MTA? Do you consult with the MTA? 4 COMMISSIONER CURRY: When those calls are received, they're then referred back to Access-A-6 7 Ride, so that they know what we are receiving. 8 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And do you find that 9 Access-A-Ride follows up on the complaints? COMMISSIONER CURRY: To my knowledge, once it is 10 11 referred to Access-A-Ride, they are supposed to handle it. But I do not know at this time 12 13 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Is there a way that 14 we can begin to track whether or not Access-A-Ride is 15 responding to the-- the commuters? 16 COMMISSIONER CURRY: That is a very good 17 question. Currently, I wish I could respond other 18 than, "I do not know." All I can tell you is what we 19 receive from MOPD's side. 20 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Understood. And how frequently does MOPD speak with Access-A-Ride? 21 2.2 COMMISSIONER CURRY: Well, I've only been in this 2.3 position for six months, so we have started reaching out to Access-A-Ride, but I do not have a weekly or 24

monthly contact, if that's what you're looking for.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Given the budget, and especially given that the state is looking to pass the responsibility to the city in its entirety, do you-- is the administration concerned about the frequency currently of communication with Access-A-Ride?

COMMISSIONER CURRY: Well again, I've only been here six months. So I have not been read into that as of now, so I could not answer at this point.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. I'm going to pass it to Chair Lee.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Hi. Thank you so much again,
Commissioner, for joining us today. And as Chair of
the mental disabilities and addictions committee, I
still remember this is something we spoke about
during our meeting. You know, the-- the budget for
your agency is something that I will gladly help you
work on, because the annual budget for MOPD is

currently only \$820,000. Is that correct?

COMMISSIONER CURRY: We are-- We have a very small budget. That is correct.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yes. Okay. So that is something that was very alarming to me, considering how many people in New York, how many individuals

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 131

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with disabilities we have. And so that is something, number one, I just wanted to, as a statement, wanted to say: However we can help to increase that, please, let's-- you know, let us know, and I would love to work with you on that.

And as someone yourself who comes from the advocacy roles beforehand, now in your current role as Commissioner, I just wanted to know, in an ideal world, so far, from what you've seen, I know it's only been six months, but from what you've seen so far, what types of improvements to Access-A-Ride would you recommend that you feel as Commissioner you'd be able to help push the buttons on?

COMMISSIONER CURRY: As Commissioner I'm here to represent the community that we serve and to work with the city agencies. So in the real world or a perfect world, I think it's best to listen to the advocates who are going— who are here to speak about their everyday experiences, because they can better tell you, or come up with suggestions on what they think would work best.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: I echo that. Thank you. And I don't-- Does MOPD currently have capacity? For example, if someone does get denied for eligibility

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with Access-A-Ride, and they reach out to your office, do you have capacity to help them to apply for eligibility or appeals? Or is that something that will get referred out to a different agency?

COMMISSIONER CURRY: Hmm. Thank you for that question. As of now, to my knowledge, we've not had anyone contact us about that. So I could only speculate as to what we would do. But it would definitely be on a case-by-case basis.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. And I think we had—— I had asked this last time, but if you could just repeat for us, or for the record, how has it been so far—— have you had a chance or opportunity also to sit with other agencies —— for example, HRA,

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, or other agencies that may overlap with some of the communities that you serve together —— to sort of, I guess, piggyback on each other's resources? Because I know that, you know, some agencies take care of one aspect of the process, and another agency may pick up and, you know, take on the other piece of it. So just wondering how the coordination process has been with other city agencies as well.

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Infrastructure Committee.

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And with that, I don't think we have any more questions, but Commissioner Curry, we sincerely appreciate you coming and taking the time to be a part of this conversation, and look to follow up with you as we continue the conversation around Access-A-Ride, and how we improve the services for our vulnerable New Yorkers. So thank you.

just like to reiterate, we have some of the best advocates in the disability community who are here to speak. So I urge all of us to listen to what they have to say, take what they have to say seriously, and when you're asking about suggestions for improvements, as someone with the lived experiences of physical disability, understand our motto:

"Nothing about us without us." Start from the beginning. Talk to the ones who are real experts:
Those that are here. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. And just to identify, again, for those on Zoom, and here. I'm Sam Breidbart, Counsel to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. And we will now turn to public testimony. For public testimony, each

please identify yourselves before-- before you go

into your testimony.

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For panelists testifying in person, please come to the dais as your name is called, and wait for your turn to speak. And for panelists who are testifying remotely, once your name is called the member of our staff will unmute you and the Sergeant At Arms will give you the go ahead to begin with. Please wait for the Sergeant to announce that you may begin before delivering your testimony.

So our first panel for the in person testimony will be Judy Ortiz, Jean Ryan, Iris Kelly, and Cara Leibowitz.

[1 MINUTE SILENCE]

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Identify yourself for the record, and then you can begin.

MS. ORTIZ: Okay. I'm Judy Ortiz, and I'm here because of Jean Ryan and Iris Kelly. And I'm representing NYCC, New York Community for Change.

Now, I know there's a lot of problems with Access-A-Ride, especially that they come when they feel like it to pick up people. But New York Community-- NYCC,

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COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with
    COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND
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    ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING
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    once we get on something, we don't let it go.
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    I'm planning to work on this because, we're like a
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    basketball court, NYCC, we slam dunk an issue and we
    don't let it go. And we're going to be on this.
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    anybody who has a problem with this, NYCC is in every
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    borough. Try to get in touch with them.
    we're going to have a lot of Zoom meetings on this.
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    And Chair Lee, there's a -- this Monday there's going
    to be a Community Board meeting at Community Board 13
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    at, I think, it's seven o'clock Monday. Try to make
    it.
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        CHAIRPERSON LEE:
                          In Queens?
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        MS. ORTIZ: Yes.
                          Community Planning Board 13.
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        CHAIRPERSON LEE:
                          Thank you.
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        MS. ORTIZ: Geremy[ph] Maldonado is part of that.
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    Yep. Okay.
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        CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay, thank you.
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        MS. ORTIZ: You're welcome.
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        COUNSEL BREIDBART: Next, we'll have Jean Ryan.
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        MS. RYAN: I can't hear very well. So I'm kind
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    of clueless with masks and not being able to hear
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    well.
        Thank you. My name is Jean Ryan and I'm
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President of Disabled In Action of Metropolitan New

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York, DIA for short. I've been an Access-A-Ride rider since 1994. Right now we are going back to the 90s, in the way Access-A-Ride is working, since drivers of the primary blue and white vans are filling out paperwork for each ride with literal paper and pencils.

I submitted longer testimony online and in my printed remarks, but now I will focus on three problems that Access-A-Ride has:

One, when we have a problem getting a ride or with a ride, there is almost nothing we can do at the time, and we can only complain about it after the fact or maybe call the same-day trip people, but not much happens in a timely manner. Access-A-Ride needs to be much more nimble and have dedicated floaters and people who listen to our plight and immediately send somebody to come and pick us up. No one should be waiting for 45 minutes or more for a ride, ever.

No one should have someone forcefully telling them to get out of the car when they're sitting quietly and riding. And this happens.

Number two, we need on-demand, spontaneous service for everyone who has Access-A-Ride. Our lives are rich, and varied, and busy. Sometimes we

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have emergencies. There is no reason that we should be dependent on a system that uses manifests even for brokers, and requires that we schedule rides one or two days in advance. Yes, it is better than the 90s when we had to call four to seven days in advance, and then one to four days, for example. But, you know, that's— there aren't enough improvements. We need to be able to get a ride today, now. For example, no one knows how long this hearing is going to last. But we had to book our rides yesterday, and try to guess when the hearing will be over, or risk having to leave early or wait around afterwards for a scheduled ride.

Number three, we need more and better funding, preferably partly from the federal government. This is a federally mandated service that local government and state government is struggling to fund. But why are people with disabilities being singled out so that the city will have to pay the whole amount for Access-A-Ride while the state continues to run it? Will the state want to give up access ride completely since they never wanted it in the first place? No one ever wanted to fund Access-A-Ride either or make subways accessible so we had a viable option for

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 139 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 traveling our city. Now we are stuck with this. 3 Let's think of creative funding sources as well as 4 reimagine Access-A-Ride to be the first-class 5 paratransit service that people with disabilities want and deserve. Thank you. 6 7 [BELL RINGS] CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: That was perfect 8 9 timing. I'm so impressed. I love it. So just a couple of questions for you, because I 10 11 know you are an expert in this space. And so you 12 talked about some of your experience with Access-A-13 Ride. When you travel with Access-A-Ride, roughly 14 how frequently would you say that you arrive to your 15 destination on time? 16 MS. RYAN: It depends. Because before-- before--17 when I was on the blue-and-whites, I would be late 18 most of the time. And I would be picked up-- I live in Bay Ridge and South Brooklyn. I would be picked 19 20 up, and often if I was going to Manhattan, I'd be 21 taken to Sheepshead Bay, Marine Park, and Howard 2.2 Beach. And they are east of me not West, like 2.3 Manhattan is. I'd be driven around for an hour or so picking up people, dropping off. I met a lot of 24

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interesting people.

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But then I will be late getting to Manhattan to my destination. And that is not even on the way.

And that's what DOJ was complaining about. We shouldn't be getting a borough tour. We shouldn't be taken west to go east, or east to go west, or north to go south. It's not on the way. It's not like something that you could just schedule where you know, it's-- it's logical, and it's convenient.

I don't think most people are going to complain about shared trips if they're really on the way. But you get this sinking feeling that, "Oh my god. Here we are going and picking up even more people." Or you hear the driver get an add on while you're in the van, and you already have a couple of people in there. And you just know you're not going to get where you're going on time.

One time we-- You know, we sued this-- we sued the MTA over subway accessibility. One time I was going to a rally that started at 9. And then the court hearing started at 10. I totally missed the rally. Totally. And I got to court at 10:23. I remember that because there was only so much you could try to do, you know, to get some place on time. And then the rest is up to the other people.

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You know, I can't drive the van. I can't drive anything anymore except for a wheelchair. So, you know, it's really frustrating, because every single time we get an Access-A-Ride, we know what our point of origin is. We know where we're going to end up, because we booked the trip. But unlike the subway or the bus, we don't know where the stops are. And we don't know what the route is. So every single time we take Access-A-Ride, there is some element-- element of worry, you know, and concern because we don't know how the trip is going to turn out. And we're not worried about traffic because traffic happens to everybody. You know, we're worried about the routing and the scheduling.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And I know you're on the advisory council that they have.

MS. RYAN: The advisory committee, yes. I've been on it since 2000. I was on one before, and I actually resigned because it was so ineffective. And so they started this other one, and—that I'm on, and you know, early in the 2000s, and yeah, I'm on it.

But like, they didn't tell us anything about the DOJ letter. We found that out separately, and we

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 142 1 2 publicize that at the MTA board meeting. And even 3 the board members who run the MTA did not know about 4 that DOJ letter. So when I said that recently to, 5 you know, Access-A-Ride people and MTA people, they're-- they get defensive. But I said, "Well, 6 7 look, if you're not transparent, how can we work with 8 you?" You know, we don't even know what's going on with them. So -- So that's why we're harping on, you know, trying to get information so that we can work 10 11 together. And we are capable of working together. 12 But if we're kept in the dark, we can't work 13 together. 14 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: And how do you think 15 the committee can be improved? 16 MS. RYAN: The committee? Well, we have 17 vacancies. We always have vacancies on that 18 committee. And I don't understand why we don't get 19 people who-- who apply for it. That would probably 20 help. And we used to meet six times a year. Now we 21 meet, I don't know, I think we meet four times a year 2.2 now, which isn't very much. So if something comes 2.3 up. But you know, what? We activists are capable of 24

doing activism more than four times a year. And we

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 143

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communicate with each other, you know. And we make it our business to find out what's happening. And we go to MTA board meetings and MTA committee meetings. And we have sources that we talk to. So we do find out things, and share.

But we don't want to just be talking about the same thing all the time. I mean, that's the thing. Jenna Lieber said, "Oh, well, you know, we're giving X number of rides a day, we're doing so good." I said, "But you have the same problems you had in the 90s." So why are we having these problems. And if somebody doesn't get picked up for an hour or two, that's terrible. Or more than that? You know, or not at all? And maybe it's a small number relative to 31,000 rides a day. But it's not a small number to those people who are having a really bad day with Access-A-Ride, and not getting where they need to go and missing their meeting, missing their family outing, missing their Broadway show, you know, being late for work again, and -- and trying to depend on a boss who's somewhat understanding and worrying about if you're going to be fired or not. And being tired, from waiting, and waiting, and waiting. It's so common for people who are on subscription to be

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 144 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 waiting outside of their building or in the lobby of their building forever, for their rides every day. 3 That's -- That's sad. And you know, how much that 4 5 takes out of you, besides your working life, when you're just, you know, waiting to be picked up just 6 7 to go home? It's-- It's really super tiring. know, because I did it. And I had to quit my job, 8 because I was just so exhausted all the time from 9 being driven all around Manhattan and Brooklyn, you 10 11 know, coming and going, and to work and, and then 12 being no-showed when I was trying to get the van to 13 go home. You know, and they'd say, they were there 14 and they weren't, you know, I mean, I just was 15 exhausted. And I love my job and it was good at it. But I just -- I could not do it anymore. 16 17 when I decided I would become a disability rights 18 activist. No, thank you so much 19 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: for that, Jean. This is a super helpful and I look 20 forward to working with you more on this issue. 21 2.2 MS. RYAN: Thank you. And thank you for your 23 interest. And please don't just say that you want to, you know, meet with people and do it, you know, 24

because we really need all to work together and -- and

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 145 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 come at this with heart and head, and, you know, know 3 that people are going through really hard times and 4 figure out solutions. But I don't think that this-- that the city paying for all of Access-A-Ride is the answer. 6 7 Because then you're going to be paying for something that you have no control over, and the state will 8 9 have control over. And then if you complain, the state will probably say, "Take it," you know?, and 10 11 then you will have the Access-A-Ride problem, and 12 they won't have to deal with it anymore. That's what 13 I'm really worried about. 14

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: That's what we're worried about. I'm very concerned about that, as well. And when we go through the preliminary budget hearings, this is going to be a point of conversation. So I definitely invite you to testify also during the public commentary period at that point. But we will be asking those questions as well, because, you know, it's unfair to have to write pretty much a blank check to a program that we have no control over.

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MS. RYAN: Yeah. And to me, it makes about as much sense is taking over one subway line.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Mm-hmm.

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4 then MTA runs all the rest and owns it or whatever.

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I know, the city owns land, but you know, I mean, why

MS. RYAN: You know, and the city owns that.

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are they picking on people with disabilities? And

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why is it okay, supposedly, that we outsource all the

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services to people with disabilities, who are trying

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to use the MTA. It's only Access-A-Ride that's

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outsourced. It's not buses and subways, they those

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workers work for the MTA. But will they-- will the

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MTA-- MTA hire Access-A-Ride drivers? No. Will they

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hire the company, or have a company...? And DIA

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tried to get that from Access-A-Ride when $Tom\ Charles$

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was a head of Access-A-Ride. We said we wanted

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Access-A-Ride to have its own base and explore that.

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And they were going to set one up and then something

But we have been working on that and pushing for

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happened and they didn't.

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that. But now it-- it's like going the other way

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even more. So we are concerned. Do you know when

that budget hearing is that will cover Access-A-Ride?

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: So the Transportation

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preliminary hearing-- Oh, sorry. And again, this is

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Councilmember Brooks-Powers, Chair, Transportation

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COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with
    COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND
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    ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING
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    and Infrastructure. The Transportation prelim
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    hearing will be on Thursday, March 9. But the public
    testimony I believe, is after all of the hearings
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    have happened, is that correct? And we can let you
    know the date. I don't have it readily offhand for
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    that.
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        MS. RYAN: It's after all the hearings are held,
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    then the public can comment?
        CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I believe that's the
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    case. Yes.
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        MS. RYAN: So could we watch it on YouTube on the
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    seventh?
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        CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Absolutely. Yeah.
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    believe you can come when the hearing is actually
    happening. It's just--
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        MS. RYAN: And is it in the morning or the
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    afternoon?
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        CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: It's in the morning.
    It is at 10 a.m.
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        MS. RYAN: 10? Okay, I'll look at my calendar.
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        CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: We'll make sure you
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    get the information. Thank you.
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MS. RYAN: Thank you very much for your interest and your concern. [TO OTHERS:] Did we all finish?

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No. Iris?

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MS. KELLY: Okay, thanks. My first time taking

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I'm sorry to pause.

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Access-A-Ride back in 2007--

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If you could just identify yourself please. My name

is Iris Kelly. I take Access-A-Ride daily as a

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passenger. Back in 2007, when I first started, there

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was a lot of no shows from them, but they tried to

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say it was me, because they don't take the long trip

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to Bay Ridge to pick me up, and I had problems there

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for a while there, and I lost a lot of time at my job

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for that. But now with this new thing with the app,

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I don't like the new one versus the old. The old one

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had it where it would you your pick up and your drop

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off. It would show the flag if someone else came in

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on that route. And you'll be able to see the little

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car driving, showing exactly where it was coming, and

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give you a better idea when you'll be there be and

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picked up on time.

Then the other thing I have here is the crazy

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times to pick somebody up. Like for instance I had

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to be somewhere 5:30. They picked me up at three,

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instead of picking me up at 4:30, like an hour before, like a normal trip would be. And then the other thing is also booking these trips for-- you can't have a time change for a ride, if you have something come up AST the last minute for your job. Like if you said, "Oh, I'm going to go early at three o'clock instead of at five o'clock." We can't have a time change pick up then at that time. And also like we don't have any last-minute planning we can do, to get a ride for the same day. Like for instance, my family does things unplanned, last minute people. I can join them for the ride. I have to call two days before to get that ride if I wanted to see them. And there's many other things that are involve with these trips too. Also the fact that we should be able to book trips right away on demand, not having to do one or two days before, to get rids taken care of. But it's a shame how things are running, because it is a good company.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much.

Next we'll hear from Cara. And if you could just identify yourself first.

MS. LIEBOWITZ: Good morning. My name is Cara Liebowitz. I'm the Advocacy Coordinator at the

2 Brooklyn Center for Independence of the Disabled.

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I'm also an Access-A-Ride rider who frankly tries to avoid using Access-A-Ride whenever possible because of its issues. Thank you for the chance to testify.

My organization and other colleagues have worked for years to get the MTA to offer on-demand service, and improve its serves overall. We formed a coalition called the Access-A-Ride Reform Group, or AARRG. For a brief moment, we had hoped that things would get better. The MTA introduced an on-demand service pilot, allowing 1200 riders the ability to go where they wanted when they wanted. What a concept. Participants called it life changing. But that pilot is only available to a small minority of Access-A-Ride customers, and efforts to expand the pilot have been met with delay after delay.

As you know, the southern district of the

Department of Justice has noticed how badly the MTA

is doing. In a letter to the MTA last fall, it

called out Access-A-Ride, noting that riders often

took circuitous rides, dropped riders off too late or

far too early, among other flaws. The MTA's response

as you've heard today: "We're doing great." Really.

For example, the MTA claims that Access-A-Ride's on-

time performance is in the high 90s. But the MTA

defines "on time", as arriving no more than 30

minutes after your scheduled time. Imagine if your

bus or train arrived 29 minutes behind schedule and

that was considered "on time". Moreover, the MTA's 6

7 open standards say that broker service, which carries

most riders these days, is considered "on time" if it 8

arrives no more than 15 minutes after the scheduled 9

time. But through 2022, the on-time rate for broker 10

11 service was only 75 to 80 percent. That means one in

12 five broker service trips were not on time, and we're

13 supposed to celebrate?

> Even more telling are the drop-off statistics. In December 2022, only 44 percent of trips booked with an appointment time, the time you want to get dropped off at your destination, were on time. More than a half of trips got to the destination either early or late. Excessively early drop offs were a key problem cited in the report. I can personally attest to this. We plan our whole days around and Access-A-Ride trip because we have no idea when Access-A-Ride is going to pick us up and what time we're going to get to our destination.

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We need a reliable, consistent, on-demand paratransit. We expect accessible transportation that arrives on time, rather than a 30-minute window and drops you off at the time you expect to get to your destination, not early or late. That's the bare minimum that fixed-route transportation customers receive. It is no less than what we deserve. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much.

Chair Lee. Sorry, if we can refrain from clapping.

Sorry. We'll hear from Chair Lee.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: On no. I just wanted to say thank you to this panel for all of your testimony.

And I actually have D-75 interns that come to my office every week. But I think on average, they probably miss three out of four weeks because of the transportation issues. And granted it's not Access-A-Ride, but it's through other transportation services. But I can only imagine how, when it comes to jobs work, other activities, it can be very challenging. So I just wanted to thank you all for being here, and for sharing your testimony, and to Chair Brooks as well. Brooks-Powers. Sorry.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you so much. And we will not call on the next panel.

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MS. RYAN: Yeah. Getting someplace early is not really something that the MTA and Access-A-Ride cares

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means you get less sleep in the morning. You know if

about, too early. But is really a problem and that

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you're going first thing in the morning, you get

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someplace so early. I got here today at 8:35. You

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know, like I didn't need to be here at 8:35, and it's

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cold out. I mean, it happened to everybody. I just

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met my friends because they were all early too. You

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know, you can actually make friends because you get

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MS. ORTIZ: I've done it.

some place so early.

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MS. RYAN: It's an advantage.

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COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you again. We'll now

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call on the next panel. Sharon Weir, Jessica

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Tamboor, Liam Blank, and Daniel Ross.

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[1 MINUTE SILENCE]

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DR. MCLENNON-WEIR: Good afternoon. My name is

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Dr. Sharon McLennon-Weir. I'm the Executive

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Director for the Center for Independence of the

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Disabled New York, CIDNY. I'm also a totally blind

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person, and I've been a totally blind person for many decades.

I am happy to talk about paratransit as a user of the Dutchess County paratransit system, the Westchester paratransit system, and Stress-A-Ride for New York City. I call it Stress-A-Ride because we always have to worry about being on time. I'm a working professional. And I demand that I get to work on time. I run an organization of people with disabilities, and I do expect them to be on time to serve consumers throughout the five boroughs of New York City.

It is unfair and unconscionable to have to see staff members wait outside our building, wait to be taken to work, and wait to leave work. It's important to have an opportunity to be picked up on time.

Also, we have to constantly be reassessed. I know that previously, we've heard testimony from Access-A-Ride personnel stating that they don't reassess. That is a lie. I've been blind a long time, and I do have to be reassessed next month for Access-A-Ride. Why is that? I don't need to-- my vision is not going to change. And I think it's

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important for them to look at their criteria and what they define to be permanent disability.

Also, we need to talk about training. I've been in many opportunities where I had drivers who refuse to wear masks, who didn't even take a shower, they did they didn't wear deodorant, they smelled horrible. Some of them smell like cigarettes. Some of them are on their phone. Some of them don't do the call out and assists for blind passengers as they're supposed to do per-- per our documentation.

So it's important to talk about what is the training that's being put forth to these individuals who are drivers and the safety precautions, because they're carrying, taking care of, very important people.

We need to ensure that when we get into Access-A-Ride, that we're being safe, and we're getting to our destination on time without worry. It's also-- let's talk about the condition of the vehicles. Sometimes they are not clean, and they smell horrible. Why should we be in a vehicle for an hour or two hours that is a horrible trip because you can't deal with the smell? That is something that needs to be addressed as well.

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Finally, I want to say that disability can happen to anyone at any time. And if you want to improve the quality of your life, you need to be able to have access to work, school, friends, and activities. No person regardless of disability status should take their quality of life away. So we need to be ensured that we provide services, bus, train, or Access-A-Ride for every New Yorker that visit or live here. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Jessica. Just please-- they'll-- they'll adjust the microphone for you, don't worry.

Just if you could state your name.

MS. TAMBOOR: Good afternoon. My name is Jessica Tamboor, and I am a longtime Access-A-Ride user.

Access-A-Ride is an amazing service, but it needs improvement. First, the right times need to be shorter.

On February 14, I requested an appointment time and was given a pickup two and a half hours before the appointment time. This means they were probably going to be driving me all over to different boroughs before dropping me at my destination. I had to cancel the ride because I can't be traveling for that

2 long. It doesn't take two and a half hours to get
3 from my home to the city.

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On February 10th, I was supposed to go to dinner. But Access-A-Ride came an hour late and I wound up missing the dinner. They are supposed to wait five minutes for us but we have to wait an unknown amount of time for them. They had the driver come all the way from Staten Island to pick me up in Whitestone Queens. Staten Island is very far from Whitestone, and they only gave him a half hour to get there, which is impossible to do.

Access-A-Ride should also expand their on-demand service for everyone. They can use the lessons they already have to increase the capacity of their on-demand program. I also hope that Omni comes to a Access-A-Ride soon, because it is hard to always have exact change all the time. That's it.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Liam. If you could just state your name.

MR. BLANK: Good afternoon. My name is Liam

Blank. I'm the Associate Director of the Permanent

Citizens Advisory Committee to the MTA, also known as

PCAC, an independent organization established by the

State Legislature in 1981.

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As the coordinating body for three rider councils our mission is to give subway bus and commuter rail riders a voice in the formulation and implementation of MTA policy, to hold the MTA board and MTA management accountable to riders, and to advocate on their behalf as we are doing today.

I'm here to urge you to increase New York City's contribution to Access-A-Ride, a vital service for fellow New Yorkers with disabilities or health conditions that prevent them from using public buses and subways. AAR operates 24/7, 365 days a year with the New York City's five boroughs and nearby areas of Nassau and Westchester Counties, enabling disabled individuals to travel safely and reliably around the city, while also providing them access to employment, education, and recreational opportunities as well as critical health care and other appointments.

In recent years, the MTA has made several improvements to the program such as introducing an on demand E-Hail service, expanding same-day and advance reservation options, adding a mobile app as a reservation system and reducing trip denials and noshows. These efforts, along with better customer service and communication and expanding the use of

accessible taxis and for-hire vehicles have increased customer satisfaction, reduced costs per trip, and advanced mobility and enhanced independence for users.

However, as its riders will tell you this system is still far from perfect. Therefore, it's crucial that AAR receives the funding it needs to provide safe and reliable transportation to our fellow New Yorkers with disabilities. Governor Hochul's proposed \$1.6 billion executive budget, which calls for the city to pay for the net operating expenses for the program, \$273 million in 2024, is a necessary step to ensure the continued operation of this vital service. Paratransit riders need your support to make this funding a reality.

We also urge you to support a proposed bill in the State Legislature to add a paratransit user as a voting member on the MTA board, in addition to giving votes to our three rider representatives. This will ensure that the needs of riders and people with disabilities are better represented in the MTA decision making processes, giving them not just a voice, but a vote.

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As we collectively work to improve Access-A-Ride,

we must also continue to make our entire transit system more accessible. The MTA's commitment to making 95 percent of subway stations accessible by 2055 is a good start, but it's not enough. We urge the city to provide additional funding and zoning incentives like zoning for accessibility to deliver accessibility upgrades on a faster timeline. We also believe there may be an opportunity to expand the zoning for accessibility program to consider bus stops and other bus related improvements. It's something we're exploring in depth and we'll come back to you and the City with more detailed recommendations. You have an opportunity to make a real difference in the lives of our fellow New

20 opportunity to testify before you today.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you, and can you provide the testimony in writing, please?

Yorkers and the chance to create a more just an

seize this opportunity. Thank you for the

inclusive city. We strongly encourage each of you to

MR. BLANK: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: You can e-mail it to

25 us.

2 MR. BLANK: I did. Okay.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Okay. Thank you.

Daniel Ross.

MR. ROSS: Good afternoon. My name is Daniel Ross. I'm a Senior Staff Attorney and Mobilization For Justice. We represent Access-A-Ride applicants who have been denied in eligibility appeal hearings, and people who use Access-A-Ride and an advocate for better service as a member of AARRG, which you heard about earlier. When we look at AAR's performance, we do not see cause for celebration. We see a system that fails to get customers where they need to go when they need to be there. We see a system that causes lost employment opportunities for customers, wasted appointment slots at medical and other offices, and lost tax revenue for the city and the state as a result. We see a system designed to discourage use of this essential service. that design is so successful that in any given year, roughly half of people approved for this service never use it. That's an illegal capacity constraint, as we've already heard about from the Department of Justice this morning.

To obfuscate those constraints, the MTA grades

Access-A-Ride performance on a special scale, far

more generous than it rates bus and subway metrics.

On the subway, the MTA measures on time performance

as a percent of trains that reached their terminus

within five minutes of their scheduled arrival.

As we've talked about a lot today, they use 30 minutes as— as the benchmark for Access—A-Ride that 25 minute cushion unreasonably inflates Access—A-Ride on time performance.

The MTA is also generous to itself when measuring trip length on buses and subways. The MTA measures how many riders experienced trips less than five minutes longer than scheduled. On Access-A-Ride.

The MTA has generously inflated its scheduled trip length. Federal law requires transit authorities to offer paratransit service comparable with its fixed route service. That means total trip times must be comparable as well.

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Two examples, I think, easily demonstrate the MTA is manipulation of ride length metrics. Perhaps after this hearing, Chair Hudson, you may have an appointment at your district office in Fort Greene.

That's about a 20 minute trip from here. On Access-

A-Ride, the MTA would allow it to take an hour and five minutes before it's considered too long. President Davey is no longer here. But if he were wanting to go see a Yankees Red Sox game after work one night, he would go from 2 Broadway, where MTA headquarters are, to Yankee Stadium. It takes 32 minutes door to door using the subway. On Access-A-Ride the MTA will allow would allow two hours and 15 minutes for that trip. Even then, with these exaggerated scheduling times, they're missing their target every 50 trips. The bottom line is that Access-A-Ride is failing to deliver a comparable service. The MTA's performance benchmarks for Access-A-Ride demonstrate what Access-A-Ride customers already know: That they're second class citizens in our transit system.

Better metrics are necessary but so is better service. Shifting all funding for the required service away from the state, which controls the transit authority, risks worse service.

The cornerstone of better service and the future of paratransit is the life changing on-demand program that currently only 1200 Customers have access to.

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COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 164 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING That program deserves this council support and funding. Thank you. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Thank you to the panel. COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you so much. call up our next panel. We'll call up RueZalia Watkins, Gian Carlo Pedulla, Michael Ring, and Kathy Collins. [1.5 MINUTES SILENCE] MS. WATKINS: Good afternoon. Thank you so very much for holding this hearing, Chair Brooks-Powers, Chair Hudson, Chair Lee, thank you for your commitment. My name is--CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: sorry to interrupt you, if you could -- Oh, never mind. We were just going to ask you to introduce yourself. MS. WATKINS: My name is RueZalia Watkins. And guess what? I am Chair of the Access-A-Ride PAC, that mysterious group. However, the testimony before you has not been approved by my colleagues, so I'm testifying here today as an individual who has been

using Access-A-Ride for decades. Actually, before

the program was under the-- under transit.

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Previously, in the very beginning, it was under transportation.

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And so I know, you're going to hear a lot today about what's wrong, and there is so much that's wrong. I'm going to try in the few minutes that I have to give you a couple of recommendations. And I want to start by saying although the recently-disclosed document from the Department of Justice used old data, the issues are still occurring today. So it doesn't matter when it was identified. What matters is that it is still happening. [TO OTHERS:] Are you trying to get over here? [TO COUNCIL:] But what matters is that it is still happening today, and it's still interfering with the lives of many, many Access-A-Ride passengers.

So to ensure that there's some kind of progress,

I just want to pull out a couple of recommendations.

[TO OTHERS:] I'm sorry, thank you so much. [TO

COUNCIL:] One of the things that it's important for

you to look at is how are you going to protect the

safety of Access-A-Ride passengers? And you know,

many of the users, especially the ones using broker

services, you know, they're traveling with drivers

who do not speak English. So imagine a city bus

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 166 1 2 carrying passengers who do not speak English. 3 Imagine what happens in an emergency. You know, we 4 and we have had many situations with seniors, and also many situations -- and also many situations with disabled people like myself, that have been stranded 6 7 that I've actually had emergencies in vehicles with drivers who do not speak English. And I know we-- we 8 9 are diversity. All of us need to be learning a second language. But when there is an emergency, you 10 11 need to make sure there's someone that speak English. 12 Obviously reducing trip times is really important. 13 But the most important thing here is we need the ability to complain. You're hearing all of these 14 15 complaints, but they're not recorded anywhere. is that? Because we can only record from nine to 16 17 five. There's no ability to record after work. 18 There's no ability to record on the weekends. 19 today, as you listen to everyone's recommendations and cry for the funding that we need, just as we need 20 support for this Access-A-Ride unit that's trying to 21 serve us, I want you to also think about some basic 2.2 2.3 things like the right to complain. And you know, something so simple takes money. 24

There are three people, four people maybe, to work on

complaints. So everything you're hearing is almost anecdotal. It's not captured, everything that you're going to hear, and a lot of my PAC colleagues will be there visually in the room. Everything that you're hearing is completely anecdotal. It's not captured.

So the survey goes out. But when we come home, frustrated because our ride was long, when we come home because we missed a family event, when we come home because the driver didn't know which way to go, when we come home, because there was so many add-ons on our ride, and we want to complain, there is nothing happening after five.

So I do look forward to working with you in an official capacity. I'm sorry, that I'm really, really late for work. And like many subscription riders, you know, I will be getting home late, late, late, late, because that's what happens when you work. Subscription riders, people come in from hospitals, on the way back is the longest ride. So I'm sorry to rush through this, I hope you will review this and pay attention to our comments. And we also hope that we can sponsor a meeting with our PAC in full with members of your committee.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: No, I thank you for the testimony and for the sacrifice we know that you're making up here today. I'm interested and intrigued in the fact that you were using Access-A-Ride before it was under transit and wondering what some of those differences may be.

MS. WATKINS: So when Access-A-Ride first started under transit, it was really interesting. So there was a carrier in every borough. So for example, American was responsible for Manhattan and the Bronx. Not Maggie's[ph] -- but the company before Maggie's[ph] [background voices] -- right -- was responsible for Brooklyn. Okay, and-- and then you still had RJB in Staten Island. [background voices] but -- RJR thank you very much. But what was interesting is that they were isolated. They weren't connected. So for example, at the time I was living in Brooklyn, I couldn't get a ride to Manhattan, because they wouldn't have a ride to go back. service was completely isolated. So it's interesting because we talk about how bad Access-A-Rides. remember not being able to get a ride with Access-A-Ride. The other thing that they had that I spoke to

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 169 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING Chris about, is they had these little services. And I don't want to show my age, but--CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: We know you're 21. MS. WATKINS: -- they had the services that would run the first of the month, and you could call and they would pick you up to go downtown so you could pay your electric and gas bill. Okay, so they had these like little routes. I think those are the most important differences. But-- but predominantly, I couldn't get a ride. wasn't until-- it wasn't until transit took over the service that it became a citywide service. Under DOT, it was a borough-based service that didn't work very well for hardly anybody. So I think those are the biggest differences. Other than the fact that you know, I always think about American, because American took good care of their drivers. And I always felt if they-- when I mean by taking care of your drivers, I mean, you're not giving your driver extra rides, you're not bombarding your driver with all of this. And I was always thinking about American, that if-- as long as

long as they were taking care of their drivers, I

knew they were going to take care of me. And I think

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back then there was more of that. Right now the drivers are bombarded. The schedule is very difficult and I know, I know Chris's team they're working on this new system. And I know that that's going to help.

But ultimately down the road in order to reduce the wait times it's going to— it's going to take some money. We're going to need new vans. We're going to need new drivers. You know, it's not— it's it's not— I don't think it's that easy to just say that you can reduce wait times just by changing the system. And— and I know that that's the belief and I'm willing, I'm willing and praying for that.

But I'm here in front of you saying, we're going to need money to reduce the waiting times. We're going to need money to change the scheduling system so that people aren't stranded. People are still getting stranded.

And probably the last thing that I'll say, even though I said it was the last thing I was going to say, 20 minutes ago: When you think about Access-A-Ride, and you think about us, we are all different.

We are—some of us want an early ride. Some of us don't. There—there not only is, I'm sorry, not one

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 171 1 size fits all. It's almost like a kaleidoscope. 2 when everybody thinks about same-day service, or the 3 4 pilot, guess what? I was stranded with the pilot. I have to stop using the pilot. I couldn't get anywhere with the pilot, it works for some people, 6 7 but not everybody. So what we have to do is to create a system that is based on the respect and 8 dignity of disabled people, of seniors, and to provide an array of services that allows the 10 11 flexibility that we need. 12 So I do look forward to bringing the PAC 13 committee to meet with you to discuss some of these 14 issues in the future. 15 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: I look forward to that. And my last question: Are you on the advisory 16 17 committee as well that the Access-A-Ride has, that 18 they mentioned? 19 MS. WATKINS: That's what I'm talking about. 20 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Oh, that's the PAC. 21 MS. WATKINS: I'm Chair. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Oh, you're the Chair. 2.3 Got it. Understood. MS. WATKINS: That-- this is not their-- this is 24

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not our collective testimony.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 173 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 on vacation, so I do not represent the DOE today. I 3 am an Administrator. I'm a Supervisor for District 4 75. In particular, Educational Vision Services, we're the program that provides services to our city's blind and low-vision students. I'm totally 6 7 blind myself, and have been an Access-A-Ride user since 2003. 8 9 Things were definitely very bad back in the day. They got better around 2016, 2017-ish, once E-Hail 10 11 became an option, and then in 2018 the on-demand 12 program started and that definitely changed my life, 13 and it's enabled me to have the autonomy and the flexibility to live a much more productive, 14 15 independent life. And I think that's the point, 16 right? It's supposed to be a comparable service. 17

and it's enabled me to have the autonomy and the flexibility to live a much more productive, independent life. And I think that's the point, right? It's supposed to be a comparable service. And, you know, as an educator, I want my kids to be as independent as possible, and I want my kids to have the best quality of life as possible. And in order to do that, you need a certain level of flexibility, you need a certain level of autonomy, and you need to be able to come and go and make decisions, and whether it's work or whether it's social. You know, it breaks my heart. The young lady before said she had to miss dinner plans with

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friends because she was dependent on a ride and— and unfortunately, when you have a disability, you're very vulnerable and you are dependent upon different services.

But when things can be in our control, they should be in our control. There are times where I need help and that's okay. But if I'm in control of when and how I utilize that help, if there are tools in my toolbox, I'm independent, and that's okay.

There's a lot that can be said. I'm not going to regale you guys with anecdotes and whatnot. And obviously, we know Access-A-Ride is an old model, it needs to evolve into a viable, more modern-day, sort of distributive on-demand model, whether we call it E-Hail, it's blue and white or whatever, just the old school manifests and scheduling system from 1993 in 2023, I just don't think works.

And I think disabled people, we're doing a lot more we're not porcelain dolls just going to and from doctor's offices. I think, in the spirit of inclusivity, and diversity, right?, I think the population of Access-A-Ride users, there's diversity amongst us. My Aunt Mary loves Access-A-Ride, she's ecstatic. She's 83, goes to her daughter's house a

couple of times a week, goes to get her hair and nails done and goes to the doctors a couple of times. So her bar of satisfaction is much different than mine, that's managing teachers in two boroughs and has a lot of different responsibility for the city going on, right?

But I just think we need to invest in our cities disabled. And I think we need to be able to give people the opportunity to do more to be more productive. Access-A-Ride has to evolve. We all deserve the same rights, the same autonomy, the same flexibility. It's-- It's-- To me, it's a civil rights issue. And somebody else said it before: It's dignity. Why isn't my time just as valuable is anybody else's time in this city? My name is Gian Pedulla. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Next we'll hear from Michael.

MR. RING: Hi, my name is Michael Ring. I'm speaking for- Today I'm speaking for Disabled In Action of Greater New York. And, for those who need a visual description, middle aged white guy wearing a hoodie, and I need to shave.

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I want to play a little mind game with the people sitting up at the dais there today. Don't answer my questions out loud, but imagine if, you know, today's Friday, and if you wanted to go to work today, you had to decide on Thursday or -- or Thursday before five, or anytime on Wednesday, what time you wanted to leave your house, and then what time you would want to leave this place. That -- that wouldn't work I mean, for lots of reasons. You might so well. know when you want to leave. But people who work effectively, just because it's five o'clock doesn't mean you go home. Sometimes you might go out somewhere after work. Not only you won't be able to go home at the time, you said you wanted to go home, you won't be at the same spot. You might go out for drinks with the people you work with. You might have a late meeting. It happens and that's what effective employees do.

But if you have to deal with Access-A-Ride, you can't go to work. I'm lucky enough to be in the ondemand program we've been talking about. I have an app on my phone that kind of looks like Uber, and a car will come relatively quickly like an Uber. We have debates as to whether or not the drivers know

that we're disabled when they come to pick us up, and we don't even know that we might—they might get paid less. Sometimes they don't like to pick us up.

But I can—— I can travel in real time. I could go to work. And everyone talks about Access—A—Ride like doctor's appointments, and go to church, and go to visit family. I think us advocates got to get those words out of our mouth, and start saying, "Go to work", "Go to school," because that's what everyone on the subway is doing. They're not going to appointments, they're going to work. That's what mass transit is about.

But earlier I said I was lucky enough to be in that program. I wasn't lucky. Look at this room. The people in that program are in this room. We got in the program because we're big mouths and we're activists. They wanted our feedback on the program. They didn't ask 1200 random Access-A-Ride users to get into this program. And now they're upset that it's expensive. It's costing them money. Well, of course it costs more money. It works. We're using it. If they end the program for me, I can't-- I don't know what I would do to deal with those blue

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and white vans again and planning in advance, but we're using it.

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So if there's anything in your power to implore the MTA not to call it phase two, and limit it on how much they'll pay for a ride, or how many rides you can do, because people who go to work go to work five days a week, and they might— I mean a \$15 ride doesn't get you from Park Slope to here. And that's not far, and that's— that's my trip. That's a \$40 or \$50 trip. But we go to work. And you know what we also do when we go to work? We pay taxes. So this is an investment— what John said, "Investing in the disabled." This would get the people who have disabilities out of their isolated, sit—at—home—and—watch—TV lives and get them to go to work.

So if there's anything you can do to keep this program moving forward, expand it to more people, maybe the expansion should be to Jon's aunt and to my mother in law, who may not use it that much. But—and then they can find out how much it really costs, but they didn't pick random people. They picked us here. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much. Kathy?

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MS. COLLINS: Good afternoon. My name is

Kathleen Collins. And I first of all, I like to

thank all three Chairs for having us here today, and

taking the time to listen to us. I'm on the board of

Disabled In Action with Michael and with Jean. And

also, with Michael, were involved with Downstate New

York ADAPT, other advocacy group of people with

disabilities.

I know you've heard all about flexibility, and reliability, and safety. To address reliability and flexibility, to put it into terms of my life, I'm a lawyer. And when I-- I was born missing my arms and legs. And I lived out in Queens. And I had people driving me, family members driving me to and from work for about the first 10 years. Then I moved into the city, because I knew I would never be able to afford transportation from out long-- out in Queens. So I moved to Manhattan and got an apartment. took not Access-A-Ride. I took car service. Because I knew if I took Access-A-Ride, it would not work for me. As a lawyer how many times you work late hours. You don't even know. You know, that Order to Show Cause comes in at the last minute. You can't tell the judge, "Hey, I've got to go home, because Access-

A-Ride won't pick me up later." So I used car service. And I calculated it out. It was about approximately, \$400,000 to \$500,000 for me to use that over 20 years. And the last 10 years I was able to walk to and from work because I worked for the Port Authority. We were in the World Trade Center. And when we moved to our new location, when we'd had no more World Trade Center, I was able to walk to and from work with someone assisting me, pushing me, a friend.

So that's the real cost of not having accessible, reliable, flexible transportation. And I paid a lot of taxes all those years.

So I really am a good investment. And so all these other people. So that's the first thing.

Second, I just wanted to go and focus on safety.

Now, I know, we talked about how our bus drivers and the subway personnel, they all are direct employees of the MTA. And as such, I looked up that they must be able to understand and be understood in English to perform the duties and responsibilities of their position. Even plumbers for the MTA have to do—have to be able to speak and understand English.

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Now don't get me wrong. My grandparents came from the old country. And they had a brogue, and I have two nieces that come from other countries that are immigrants, first-time immigrants, and so I mean, I understand, and I-- I'm trying to learn myself Spanish. And now I'm thinking I should learn a couple other languages, because otherwise how am I going to speak to my Access-A-Ride drivers? And I've had situations where like one time like, my hook got stuck in my wheel, and the guy wanted to push me, and I had to like yell at him, just to make him understand don't push me otherwise my arms going to come out and hurt me.

So I just wanted to point that out that— why is it that they have to be able to speak English but the Access—A—Ride drivers do not? And that's because many of them are in the broker service. They're taxi drivers and black car drivers. Also, that's a safety concern for other people with disabilities.

Just one other thing. They talked about how they, you know, need to get complaints in that.

Well, I spoke in 2019 before the MTA board about the lack of seat belts and shoulder belts in the taxis and in the broker service. In 2019 this is. And now

in 2023, I've only I've had about 10 to 15 rides since the pandemic and I've only had one time where I got a seatbelt. And it wasn't today either. And as Councilwoman Brooks-Powers pointed out about them driving and talking on the phone. That happened to me today. Would you like to have your bus driver talking on the phone when he's driving you around in the bus. Absolutely not.

So I just want to mention that yeah, we are not getting comparable service and safety. I mean, I feel like it's just a matter of time till I get either badly injured or killed. So thank you for listening to my testimony and everyone else's testimony today. And thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you, and thank you for again, all of your sacrifice to be here today. We know it was not easy to be able to be here and be here all day. We really appreciate you and your testimony.

MS. COLLINS: We appreciate you too.

MR. BREIDBART: Thank you so much. And we'll call up our last in-person panel. Mark Saphan, Yolanda Elaine, and Raul Rivera.

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Just to note, before we begin, if anybody that we have missed or hasn't been called wants to testify, they can come out to the dais, and will proceed with your testimony. You may begin one ready.

My name is Yolanda Lee. I'm an Access-A-Ride user. You people are very dignified to call it Access-A-Ride. But on the street it's known as Stress-A-Ride. Anyway, I talk about-- we're the most disrespected individuals in New York City Transit, seniors and disabled people that use Stress-A-Ride.

And I can speak on the E-Hail problem that they have also. Everybody have that glowing term, but true it is not. It depends on who is your-- who you pick at your assigned riders. I used to use Curb, I had no problems until 2022. In 2022 I went to Leap and I was stuck in at the doctor's office. granddaughter had this after-chemo treatment. My granddaughter had to send a, Uber to pick me up. I'm sitting there for two and three hours. I call at 1:00. I don't get picked up until 4:00. And I don't get home until 6:00. That's ridiculous. fair. Even today using E-Hail, I tried Arrow. Guess what? I call them at 7:30 p.m. to pick me up at 10:00. No one calls me back. I call them again.

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10:30. That's when I get a ride to get home. Can you imagine waiting from 7:30, and don't get picked up until 10:30? Is that fair?

I hear all these glowing term from New York City Transit people. But who do they ask? Do they ask other people? And we're seen as a concern. They say they have apps. A lot of seniors don't have smartphones. So how are they going to get to navigate the system when they don't have smartphones? Is that fair? You know, when I look at my telephone bill. I check MTA charge. When I look at my gas bill, I see MTA charge. When I look at my electric bill it MTA charge. So what am I doing? Don't I get the same respect as all these people that take New York City Transit buses, New York City subway system? Do we get that as Stress-A-Ride users? No, we don't. You know, is really unfair. DFDA had a program that I joined, and that was the most beautiful program that they had. You had no stress. You call, you use your app, you could get from point A to point B in a reasonable time. You didn't have to book your trip three hours before, hoping that the ridership would pick you up. And even now, when I use Arrow, a lot of them don't pick me up because I'm going from

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 185 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 Brooklyn to Manhattan, and Manhattan to Brooklyn when 3 I go to a doctor's appointment, and know why? say it don't pay him enough. It's \$33 a trip. Can 4 you imagine leaving East Flatbush to go to the Upper East Side, and the guy only get \$33. Is that fair? 6 7 It's most ridiculous. We need the same opportunity that everybody else 8 9 in New York City have. We're not asking for nothing that's impossible. We're just asked to have the same 10 11 treatment like everybody else get in New York City, 12 as far as transit is concerned. Thank you very much, 13 and I appreciate it. 14 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much. 15 MS. RYAN: Have you tried [inaudible]? 16 MS. LEE: I tried Leap, I tried Arrow, and to no avail. 17 18 UNKNOWN SPEAKER #2: [inaudible] is better. MS. RYAN: [inaudible] is better. They'll help 19 you. They'll [inaudible]. 20 21 MS. LEE: But that shouldn't be happening. Why 2.2 should somebody have to sit down and wait for two and 2.3 three hours to get from point A to point B? MS. RYAN: Right. So why should they even have 24 25 bad ones like that? So you--

MS. LEE: And when you call in and don't even use the app, because if they don't pick you up at a certain time, the app drop you off and cancel your ride. So then you have to call them up. And to call them up, you have to wait sometimes 10, 15, 20 minutes, even a half an hour. And don't call them at a certain time, because it is a two-hour wait before you get somebody to answer the stupid telephone. Where is the justice?

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Where is the justice?

CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. And we'll now

move on to Zoom, our testifiers who are logged in on

Zoom.

Before we start on Zoom, I just want to note that if anyone needs ASL, they can raise their hand on Zoom. And with that, we will begin with Florence Ferguson.

MS. FERGUSON: Good afternoon, Chair BrooksPowers, Chair Hudson, and Chair Lee. I want to thank
you all for allowing this opportunity to address this
joint hearing. My name is Florence Ferguson. I'm a
retired executive from Auburn, New York, on the
Rockaway Peninsula, in the county of Queens. As one
of approximately 170,000 users of the Access-A-Ride

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service for over 10 years, I am deeply concerned with the continued lack of secure, timely, and efficient services provided to those of us with physical and mental disabilities, and mobility issues.

As you have heard today, the ADA of 1990 required that the paratransit system provide a level of service comparable to the public transportation services made available to non-disabled users. has been my experience that the MTA continues to fail the disabled public in violation of this requirement on a daily basis. The non disabled public are able to access bus and subways at will. However, Access-A-Ride users must continue to schedule trips at least two days in advance and are denied the convenience and critical necessity of on-demand service extended to over 1200 of the program's current users. Plans to extend on demand service to a total of over 2400 users announced recently is woefully inadequate. unscheduled doctor's visit or an impromptu outing for any reason remain impossible for many of us who depend on this service. At the mercy of seemingly unregulated blue-bus carriers, broker services and the patchwork of Yellow cabs, Green cabs, and livery drivers, riders are forced to schedule rides in

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 188 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 advance, pray that the drivers show up at the 3 appointed time, and accept long travel times to 4 accommodate built-in shared ride pickups. Such rides can see a direct one hour trip turn into three or four hours if the ride is split between passengers 6 7 with unreasonable pickup points and destinations that 8 are far apart. 9 System Monitoring is manual and antiquated, costing huge amounts of lost time. Add on top of 10 11 that poor communications because of language barriers 12 between drivers and passengers, and a lack of enough 13 interpreters, dispatchers, to bridge the gap, and you have a horrendous level of frustration for us as 14 15 disabled passengers. 16 It is worth mentioning here, and I want the 17 Committee--18 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired. 19 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: You to finish, Ms. 20 Ferguson. Go ahead. 21 MS. FERGUSON: Yes, it is worth mentioning that many times broker drivers avoid more direct routes, 2.2 2.3 because they want to avoid paying the tolls and actually ask passengers to pay the toll in order to 24

get a shorter route. And if you don't pay that toll,

you're going to go the long way. And this is

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especially true for trips between the Rockaway

Peninsula on which I live, and the city. And this

just highlights some of the glaring inequities riders

throughout the various sections of the city face

daily. The pandemic showed us that the nightmare

scenarios described above do not have to be the norm.

Pandemic restrictions actually limited the number of

passenger pickups per ride, and therefore increase

the number of on-time drop offs and pickups, which

while clearly a result of low ridership, it gave us

an inkling of what is possible.

As we resume near-pre-pandemic levels of travel, it is time to pull the entire Access-A-Ride system into the 21st century so that true equity for disabled passengers can be achieved. We cannot continue the slow crawl to parity with the non-disabled as proposed public transportation improvements project almost full accessibility 30 years into the future.

The disabled and those with mobility issues continue to depend on Access-A-Ride services in the here and now, and have suffered enough. The funding for such an overall is not a political football to be

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tossed back and forth between various levels of government. A successful overhaul of the system will require collaboration and funding from federal, as well as state and local sources to deliver the kind of transportation service parity needed and deserved.

At the very least, it should begin by pledging to immediately implement same-day on demand service for all users of Access-A-Ride. If Uber and Lyft can dispatch same-day service, it proves that the technology already exists. And we should be able to do this. It's not rocket science.

Develop enforce carrier and driver standards and accountability protocols with incentives for those who meet or exceed performance standards. We heard testimony today that this was being done, and it's been my experience that it is not so.

We should also commit to funding a central fleet of modern wheelchair accessible buses, cars, and livery cabs with standardized training programs for all drivers and dispatchers on how to deal with the elderly and disabled.

These are the basic changes the disabled ridership need to have in order to begin to achieve minimum levels of transportation equity. That's all

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 191 1 2 we're asking for. I know that they can be attained with the appropriate funding from every level of 3 government and appeal to this committee to advocate 4 5 accordingly. I thank you on the committee for convening this 6 hearing, and for listening and hope that you will use 7 all the resources at your collective disposal to move 8 forward with consideration and implementation of these improvements. The time is now. Thank you. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. Thank you so much, and if you don't mind submitting that in 12 13 writing, so we can have it for the record. 14 MS. FERGUSON: It has been submitted. Thank you. 15 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thanks, Ms. Ferguson. 16 COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. We'll now hear 17 from Fay Hill. 18 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time. 19 MS. HILL: Wait a minute. Hello, this is Fay 20 Hill, District Leader -- District Leader for Assembly 21 31B in Queens, Springfield Gardens, and Far Rockaway, 2.2 Laurelton, and Rosedale. Thank you very much,

Councilwoman Selvena Brooks-Powers for having this

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meeting.

When an elderly or disabled person apply for

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I've heard a lot and my testimony would be repetitive, but I like to add this input here.

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Access-A-Ride, which would allow them to go to the 5

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doctor's visit and to go to their -- their shopping

and so forth, when they get a letter from their

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doctor and say that this person is unable to take the

subways, take the stairs, are go on buses and so

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forth, they are being denied. I am one of the

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persons who I'm talking about. I've applied for

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Access-A-Ride for the past 10 years. And I wasn't--

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I was then not, you know, my medical wasn't as bad as

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it is now where I can't walk around too fast because

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of my arthritis. And, you know, off my, my asthma

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Now, why should someone who is behind the desk examining you and telling you that you can't get be

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approved for Access-A-Ride? And you have a letter

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from your doctor who examined you, telling you that

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you're you-- you need to get an application process

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to Access-A-Ride.

and my breathing problem.

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posted my testimony online. But hearing all the

So you know, this is only my comment.

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testimonies from other people, I'm hoping that the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 193 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 Committee will be able to get all the funding and 2 3 change all -- the system has to be changed moving 4 forward. The American people are-- the people in New York City are getting older, the baby boomers are getting older, and we need to have access to Access-6 7 A-Ride. And also not have to wait two hours, three hours, sometimes they drop you off. And they don't 8 they don't return to pick you up. So with that in mind, I want to thank the 10 11 Councilwoman, I want to thank the Committee to-- to 12 have this meeting, or this hearing, because we need 13 to improve the system. It has to be done 14 immediately, if not sooner. Thank you very much. 15 CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. 16 COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. And I'll call on 17 the next three who will testify and they can go in 18 the order they're called. You can wait for the search and to give you the go ahead. Khalia 19 Hayslett, Edward Funches, and Beverly Paker. 20 21 Hi, everyone. Good afternoon. Can you hear me 2.2 okay? 2.3 COUNSEL BREIDBART: Yes. MS. HAYSLETT: Yeah, my name is Khalia Hayslett. 24

I am the person they were talking about that came in

2 person today and had to leave. Thank you,

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- 3 Councilwoman for taking my testimony virtually.
- 4 Councilman Lee, and Councilwoman Powers, thank you for meeting me earlier.

This is one of those times where it was very important to me to be in person, right?, so you can put a face to our testimony. You know, it not just be words jumping off of a page.

Uh, yes, I will repeat what everyone has been saying about Access-A-Ride in overhaul. But what's unique about me is that I feel like I'm the only travel-trainer left in New York City that is teaching riders, like everybody on this call, and that every everyone in in the hall, how to navigate the MTA system.

And what I was going to show you is this is my transit card. This is my MetroCard. This is what I rely on when Access-A-Ride doesn't show up. When they are an hour and 33 minutes late to pick me up. On Tuesday, when they were an hour and 33 minutes late, due to the service changes that occurred, they didn't take into consideration at all people with disabilities, right? As a travel trainer, I know every bus route. I know every subway route. From

11:30 until 2:00 pm, it took me to get from 34th

Street in Manhattan to get to Williamsburg Brooklyn.

You tell me that is acceptable? Somebody tell me

that is acceptable.

My home station is the station that has those—
the first decals to mark where you stand and how to
properly enter and exit the train. Those conductors
station signs are so antiquated. That is not where
you get on a train safely. I have many, many times
stuck my arm through many cars so that the conductor
wouldn't leave me so I can find a safe spot to
ambulate on and off the train and not have to do a

Dukes Of Hazzard move, and hope I don't go off the
railing in the train station, or be stuck like a
subway rat.

There has to be accountability and funding on a federal, state, and city level.

Also, what I really am strongly advocating for is that the Mayor's Office for People With Disabilities, Commissioner Curry, has more enforcement powers. I don't think anybody talked about the fact that it seems that she can't do anything for us--

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

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2 MS. HAYSLETT: --right at this point. She needs 3 to have enforcement powers, along with the City

Council to hold somebody accountable.

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We are tired of being pegs trying to be fit into a hole of this world. We are active taxpayers. too are straphangers. Can someone be accountable for us? Can we get dignified service? It's time. time is now. And by 2055, my great grandchildren will be teaching travel training, that's not acceptable. And why do we have to sue every single time to do the right thing in the right way? Somebody tell me, why is it always a lawsuit? To the Councilmembers there today, thank you so much. are honored that you took the time out to say, want to hear every single one of your testimonies today," because I said it to Richard Davey, and I said it to you, and I said it to all of the heads of What they said today were a lot of untruths. They manipulated the facts. And it's not true. is not our lived experience as passengers. And we need you to understand that. There has to be an overhaul. And unfortunately for me, I wasn't one of the people selected for on-demand service. So I had to leave today, and not have the chance to stand

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 197 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 before you and give my testimony. I am so glad that 3 you give -- gave me the opportunity today to speak with you and everybody on the call virtually to say 4 we are fighting hard as advocates, not just for 5 ourselves, but for everybody here, for everybody here 6 7 that we have comparable service. It is not just a moral issue, it is a legal issue. It is our 8 constitutional right. CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you so much for 10 11 that powerful testimony. And we made sure we 12 highlighted the fact that, you know, you had to go 13 because of the Access-A-Ride. And this is something 14 that we're going to continue to focus on. But, of 15 course, as I said before we started the hearing 16 today, we can't do it without centering the voices of 17 those who are using these services. So thank you so 18 much for being a part of that. 19 MS. HAYSLETT: Thank you. COUNSEL: We will now hear from Edward Funches. 20 You may begin once the sergeant cues you and you're 21 2.2 unmuted. 2.3 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

25 and I am disabled. Unfortunately, I do not drive. I

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MR. FUNCHEDS: Hello, my name is Edward Funches

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mean I drive, I do not take Access-A-Ride, but I am an advocate for the disability community.

And I think the problem is that we're not really included into the decisions that are being made when it comes down to these Access-A-Rides.

You know, we have the highest unemployment rate than any community. This is an opportunity that we can be employed when it comes down to making these decisions. You had the lady from the Commission from the Mayor's Office. You had guys from MTA. We need to be involved in— more involved in making these decisions. That right there. That is how you fix these problems right here. And you'll— you'll get away with— with employing individuals.

You spoke about the ADA. The ADA is old, it's old and antiquated. That needs to be updated. You also spoke about you know, the MWBEs. You know, those are companies that— I am certified with the city as an MWBE. The MTA needs to be consulted, you know, they're constantly making decisions that are not suitable for individuals that are disabled. Like I said, we have the highest unemployment than any—any community. Everyone is making money off the disability community but the people that are

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 199 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 disabled. You know, I'm here to talk about they got 3 contrast, this person contracts with that person. 4 What about the disability community? We need to be involved? That's all I have to say, as far as this situation, as far as with Access-A-Ride. I want to 6 7 thank you all as well 8 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much for your 9 testimony. COUNSEL BRIEDBART: Thank you. And we'll call up 10 11 the next three. Is Beverly Parker still on? I believe she was called. Beverly Parker. 12 MS. PARKER: Yes. Hello. Good afternoon. 13 I was prepared to say good morning, but it's good 14 15 afternoon. I'm, uh, I'd first like to thank you so 16 much for having this forum today. I really 17 appreciate it and I think was so needed. And I learned a lot. 18 I-- In early September of 2022, I had a stroke. 19 After a month in the hospital and rehab, I went home, 20 21 there was a visit -- there were visiting nurses all 2.2 the time, a homecare health aide, and many 2.3 therapists. Then I started to go out, and when I went out to doctor's appointments and physical 24

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therapists, for that I had to depend on Access-A-Ride for the first time of my life.

There was a lot of representation and discussion today about Access-A-Ride. About customer service I found from the Access-A-Ride personnel, and for me, I find the customer service end of Access-A-Ride is satisfactory. That's not the problem. The actual car service is extremely stressful, Stress-A-Ride, and unreliable. For example, for me, one day, in mid-December, my physical therapy session was over at That was my second trip on Access-- actually 4 p.m. my fourth trip I was looking forward to that day on Access-A-Ride. And it was the last time I did plan two trips in one day. My car was scheduled to arrive between 15 and 45 minutes after the scheduled appointment that I was on. But it didn't arrive. Ιt didn't show up.

So I had no text, no information as to why it didn't show up. So I called for another ride. And I was told that another car was coming. It didn't arrive after 30 minutes that they allow. So I called again. And that one didn't come. Finally I went outside to wait and call— well, they said that they were sending a third time car, but I went outside to

wait for them. When I went out, I found that the building that I was in closed at 6pm. And it was after 6 now that I was outside, and my phone died at 6:30.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has expired.

MS. PARKER: Oh, and I didn't mention that it was snowing. Thank you. I'll finish up. It was snowing, and cold and I had to lean on a cane at an office building door. But luckily someone was yelling -- someone was getting out of a cab just happened to getting beginning out of a cab. And I I hopped into it. My question, my question got in. really was: Just why is it so impossible, that it's not more cost effective to have safe, reliable fleet service, than to just do it the way we've been doing it for so many years, when we can't even depend on reliable transportation. We can't have -- we don't have any indication as to-- we have unmarked cars and we have to go up to a car and ask if that's our driver -- in the middle of you know at six or seven or eight o'clock at night. It's not safe. And why is it less cost-effective to have at least the safety and -- and security of our passengers first at mind?

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I don't understand. But I do appreciate -appreciate this forum. I'm so grateful to be here with you. And I hope and pray that something can be done. Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much.

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COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. And we'll call up

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the next two or three and we'll go in order.

Beginning with Brianna Paden-Williams, C.N., and

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Diane Rose. Brianna may begin.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has begun.

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MS. PADEN-WILLIAMS: Thank you. Hello, I'm

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Brianna Paden-Williams. I'm the Communications and

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Policy Associate at LiveOn New York. And thank you

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for the opportunity to testify today. LiveOn New

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York's members include more than 110 community-based

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nonprofits that provide core services, which ensure

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that all New Yorkers can thrive in their community as

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we all age.

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Age friendly and accessible transportation is a

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key element of allowing older adults to age in

community. Yet, in the most recent MTA customer

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satisfaction survey, customers noted an average 65

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percent satisfaction rating, demonstrating that

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Access-A-Ride is not meeting the needs of its users.

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And through a network we've seen the importance of transportation as a top concern for older adults as well as people living with disabilities, and yet we know that for many people who live in transit deserts, as we've heard today, getting to work, doctor's appointments, going to the grocery store, or just taking advantage of the resources throughout the city, like our older adult centers are really a constant challenge. And we've heard today in this hearing, as well as through our members, the fundamental issues with Access-A-Ride in terms of its reliability and timeliness.

So creating a robust and accessible transportation system is a key step to create an agefriendly and accessible city for everyone.

And so LiveOn New York are proud to offer the following recommendations.

First, the City should partner with the State to make public transportation truly accessible for all people. And while we're proud to see the recent announcement by the MTA to install new elevators, and ADA enhancements at MTA stations, we know that currently only one in four New York subway station stations excuse me it have elevators or ramps or

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accessible entrances. And so while this expansion is a step in the right direction to ensure that transportation is accessible to everyone, we know that more work must be done. And so we really encourage the City to work with the State as well as the agencies to remove one of the largest barriers of the use for many older adults as well as people with limited mobility.

We also encourage the City to expand and increase investment in the MTA paratransit E-Hail program, which uses the city's fleet of taxis to allow older adults and others with mobility impairments to get around. And as we've heard today, really given the divergent experience between the traditional Access-A-Ride, and the E-Hail program, expanding on the on demand E-Hail program should really be a priority for the city.

We also encourage the city to adopt universal design principles in all repairs and reconstructions of the streets and public spaces. We know that universal design makes the city a better place for everyone, and this includes curb cuts not only to help people move around using walkers or wheelchairs, but also to help parents with strollers as well. But

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 205 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 more information and recommendations can be found in 2 3 our written testimony. And thank you for the 4 opportunity to testify today. CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. 6 COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. We'll now hear 7 from C.N. 8 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has begun. 9 C.N.: Hello. Can you hear me? COUNSEL BREIDBART: Yes, we can hear you. 10 11 C.N.: I am a blind E-Hail on demand rider, 12 private citizen. So we heard from the MTA today that 13 they have medical licensed doctors who work in the Assessment Centers. And we also heard how they have 14 15 said that they, you know, are spending a lot of money 16 on the paratransit program and things like that. 17 why is it that people with disabilities are not 18 having their, their doctors letters from their own 19 providers being the, you know, the end of or, you know, proof that they need this service? Why are we 20 21 wasting money on other doctors reexamining people 2.2 with disabilities who already have documented 2.3 disabilities, who already have SSI and SSDI, who have been even examined by state doctors, to prove that 24

they're eligible for those benefits?

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For example, why is it that the MTA is wasting money on these other doctors? Isn't the word of one doctor good enough? Why do we have to have their doctors rule on if someone's eligible for paratransit? And how much are these doctors being paid in wages? And if the MTA wants to save money, and they're really stubborn about having licensed doctors in these Assessment Centers, shouldn't Medicaid, you know, pay for that? And shouldn't it be classified as a doctor's visit, in a way, saving the MTA money.

Also, as a blind passenger using the E-Hail on demand program, I rely on verbal cues. Sadly, I heard at the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities that the TLC representatives said that the—their fluency, basically the—Sorry, I'm so sorry, the requirement for taxi drivers to speak English has been dropped by the TLC, and even though that might have had good intentions, it has negatively affected people in the blind community, because we rely on verbal cues and we rely on you know, people telling us, you know, which side of the car to get off the, you know, sorry, leave, to leave. You know, are we directly outside the door, is there

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has begun.

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COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 208 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 MINISTER ROSE: [background voices] Diane, I 3 think you may have the recording on in the 4 background, but you're you can go on already. ZOOM ADMINISTRATOR: Sam, maybe we could circle back? 6 7 COUNSEL BREIDBART: Let's try to-- let's see if we can get Diane again. 8 9 MINISTER ROSE: Okay, good afternoon. I'm glad to be here. Better last than never right? 10 11 ZOOM ADMINISTRATOR: No. You can proceed. 12 [BACKGROUND VOICES] 13 ZOOM ADMINISTRATOR: Ms. Rose, if you're able to turn off the live stream. 14 15 COUNSEL BRIEDBART: Kevin, why don't we mute, and 16 then we can go back. 17 [BACKGROUND VOICES] 18 MINISTER ROSE: Hello, can you hear me? 19 COUNSEL BREIDBART: Yes, we can. Can you hear 20 us? Diane? MINISTER ROSE: Okay. I'm not sure if you can 21 2.2 hear me, but I'll continue. I'd like to begin with 2.3 after hearing all the testimony that I don't really have that much to add because I think everyone has 24 25 said everything. Yet I do have a different

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perspective. Let me start introducing myself. My name is Minister Dr. Diane Rose and I am bringing testimony on behalf of a ministry I define as Aging Gracefully In The City.

Within this ministry, my focus is on equipping and enabling individuals to age gracefully, and gracefully as defined as holistically having a life of health and the sanctity, for lack of a better word.

What is happening, I think as it relates to this is we're failing to take a holistic approach. And we're doing so within a fractured and fragmented system, who's focus is on transportation and not the ability, nor the disabilities of people. I say this as a psychiatric professional, who worked and focused on disabilities beginning with the FMLA, and continuing to that barrier removal such as accessibility into buildings otherwise. And now as an individual, retired seeking services for which I advocated for and have experience in for a long time.

So I'm just going to speak to three areas and then submit a more thorough written testimony. But the first area that I hear difficulty is: There's a lack of a plan for transportation for people with

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 210 disabilities. And as with any other treatment plan,

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that's how I envision transportation to support time has expired, that are aging, and disabled, is going to be needed. What I hear is a lack of accountability, of lack of outcomes, focus monitoring, and reporting that's on an operational end.

Secondly, my area, and what I'm contending with is the design for assessing the need for transportation to begin with. If we're beginning with an ability and disability focus, and or taking a functional assessment, what I find and did not know is that the Assessment Centers use a cookie cutter approach. So every one is given to the same examination irregardless of disability, and thereby, you're not looking at, as someone mentioned earlier, the functional ability according to that person's disability or ability. I like to focus on one's abilities.

So the subsequent decision making process lacks a clear plan for what's really needed. And this is coming again, from an assessment perspective.

When assessing someone who-- whether they're able to walk five feet in a room or climb three stairs may

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not reveal the true level of disability when attempting to travel within the city, absent, what do you call it?, elevators, et cetera. In addition to the fact that many like myself traveled from borough to borough. Finally, the MTA system as a whole, which kind of follows upon what I just said, as a whole is not a DEA compliant. For example, in Queens where I live, the closest accessible subway to begin with is approximately a mile or so away, and that particular station does not take a person down or up each level and is often not operating. The nearest subway to that location is like on the other side of town, not to even calculate it. In a-- so when it comes to travel, for example--

COUNSEL: Minister Rose, can you hear us?

MINISTER ROSE: --there's a failure to consider

the distance a person is traveling, what is needed to

travel such as a train or bus or whatever, and what

the purpose is that they are traveling for.

Which takes me to another category I have here, which is, as I'm thinking about employment, shopping, and medical appointments. So that's my three-prong holistic planning for people with disabilities, and I'm happy to submit testimony going forward.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much.

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CHAIRPERSON BROOKS-POWERS: BRIEDBART: Thank

you. And we'll move on to the next panel which will

be Eman Rimawi-Doster, Glen Bulofski, and Jose

Hernandez. We will begin with Imaan.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has begun.

MS. RIMAWI-DOSTER: Hi. Thank you so much for this opportunity. Good afternoon, Chair Lee, Chair Brooks-Powers, and Chair Hudson. It's so wonderful to see you again. My name is Eman Rimawi-Doster, you may remember me from my years of working with New York Lawyers for the Public Interest. I am now the new Executive Director of the Harlem Independent Living Center.

I still use Access-A-Ride daily. And in the last several months, and I've actually say the last two decades, the service has been awful. From extremely late pickups, to rude drivers, to a tour de boroughs, to no shows, to sexual harassment, it's been rough.

Lately, they've been employing some folks who are clearly not getting trained. Last night, for example, the driver put my walker up on the sidewalk. He didn't park close to the curb, and I had bags, and then he just got in the car and left. Luckily, my

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balance was okay yesterday, but it isn't always
because I have lupus, just as Councilmember Hanif
mentioned much earlier today. He wouldn't listen
when I asked him to bring us closer and so therefore
it was not safe. As many as many of the other people
are mentioning today, the drivers show up wildly late
or wildly early.

In the past two weeks, I have gone up to Harlem at like 8:50 in the morning, when I wasn't supposed to be there that early. But you know, I worked with it. Many of the drivers just show up when they feel like. They won't tell you when they show up. And also, I realized quickly, that the brokers don't even know what time they are supposed to show up, or if they're even picking up someone who uses Access-A-Ride.

What the MTA didn't mention is that the lawsuit is what made them put the far at \$2.75. And no, you all don't go to all boroughs as you said, because when Staten Island is involved with Access-A-Ride, you can get there, but you often can't get out. I've gotten stuck in Staten Island multiple times, which is probably why the ridership is low in Staten Island. They've also been sued around language

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 214 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 access, because people who have limited English 3 proficiency weren't provided with language access. 4 And that is why they are providing it for the customers. My dad wasn't born here, and it took him several years to learn English. Let's not treat 6 7 immigrants like they're the bad guys. That's not okay. And if people are worried about communicating 8 with the drivers, then maybe the MTA should provide some English classes for them, instead of making them 10 11 out to be bad guys, and then not having them have 12 jobs. That's not okay, either. 13 I'm not asking for special treatment. I'm not asking for luxury. I'm simply asking for decency and 14 15 respect. I'm asking to be treated like a human 16 being. I'm asking for the MTA to follow the law. 17 It's not a favor. It's not being warm and fuzzy. 18 It's the law. And if I have to follow the law, the MTA better get on board. Pardon the pun, it was 19 20 intended. I've made a lot of friends with drivers. 21 2.2 they've told me about the people like me, advocates, 2.3 and regular complainers, we're put on a difficult people list, which I brought to the MTA, and they 24

denied, but based on my treatment, I think that that

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list is very real. And why would they make a list of complainers.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has expired.

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I'm trying to make is that the MTA often blames the

MS. RIMAWI-DOSTER: And, you know, the point that

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customers for the issues that are going on within

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Access-A-Ride. And that is not okay. I am on the

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Advisory Council for Transit Accessibility at the

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MTA, and I feel completely powerless on that

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committee. With the way my service goes, I've missed

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meetings with elected officials, I've missed meetings

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with folks interested in a script I wrote, I've

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missed family events, I've missed doctor's

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appointments, I've missed work, and so much more.

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And oftentimes, they don't think about the working

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people with disabilities who rely on this service.

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half years other than New York Lawyers for the Public

If I worked anywhere else for the past five and a

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Interest, I would have been fired a long time ago,

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because I was not showing up on time. And I think

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it's very appropriate that the Mental Health

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Committee is with us. Because nobody ever talks

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about the mental health toll of constantly being

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left, constantly being ignored, constantly feeling

like the MTA does not care about the lives that they're badly affecting. It diminishes my quality of life to be constantly stressed out by Access-A-Ride.

I'm lucky that I take blood pressure medication, but I shouldn't have to do all that simply to use a public transit system that I am paying for. Thank you so much. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. We'll next hear from Glen Bolofsky.

12 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has begun.

Good afternoon everyone. Can everyone hear me?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yes we can.

MR. BOLOFSKY: Thank you so much. First of all,
I thank all the Chairpeople today, Chairman Selvina
Brooks-Powers, Chairman Linda Lee, Chairperson
Crystal Hudson, all their team, staff, central and
district, and all of those individuals who are not
elected officials to take their valuable time and be
here to help the quality of life of members of our
community. I want to thank Eman, who just spoke so
eloquently about justice and about doing the right
thing.

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In terms of money, we all know there's plenty of money for things. Last week, we heard the DOT complain, they couldn't find staff, but they had the money. Well, maybe DOT wants to give some of that money to the MTA since they're not using it. I mean, let's be practical. To be honest, if you can't use the dough that the mayor gave to you, give it to the MTA. I mean, let's just move the money that we have.

But in terms of the drivers, a possible solution is that money talks. We need to give them incentives. They don't have an easy job. They have a hard job. And it's not their fault all the time. But once they're monetized to be on time, and to make money for being on time, they'll be more on time. They'll be nicer to people. If they get complaints against them, they should lose a \$5 bill if there's a complaint. So again, it's monetized. Thank you all for allowing me to be here. And I appreciate again, the opportunity of this joint Committee of Transportation, Mental Health, and the welfare of all of our neighbors and friends.

23 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. And we'll now

25 move on to Jose Hernandez.

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MR. HERNANDEZ: Thank you very much city

Councilmembers for allowing me to testify today. My

name is Jose Hernandez and I am the President the New

York City Chapter of United Spine Association, and I

am one of the members of the Paratransit

Accessibility Committee. Paratransit services are

critical for individuals with disabilities like

myself and seniors who can't get around the city

using buses or the limited accessibility of the

subway system. It allows us to attend doctor's

appointments, family events, work, and so much more.

The MTA's transportation network has been referred to as the lifeblood of New York City by the Governor and the Vice President of Paratransit.

However, for individuals with disabilities and seniors, that lifeblood is currently experiencing reduced blood flow, leaving us on life support.

The MTA's current paratransit system is extremely outdated. We are in 2023, where there are air tags that allows us to track our luggage. However, the MTA can't track its rids. With all of the advances in technology when it comes to GPS and real time traffic, there is no reason why paratransit riders are still being taken on tours of the city, being

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picked up in Brooklyn traveling into Queens, then into Manhattan, only to be dropped off in Brooklyn. transportation network companies like Uber have technology that allow you to estimate the time of arrival of a cab within minutes, and they can tell you in real time how long your trip is going to take. They can also forecast traffic patterns that coordinate tens of thousands of cars throughout the city. Yet the MTA can't coordinate 1200 blue and white carriers.

New York City currently pays 50 percent of the bill when it comes to paratransit service. And if the governor has her way, New York City will pay 100 percent for the paratransit service. However, New York City has limited input on how the paratransit services are delivered to New Yorkers with disabilities and seniors.

I would love to see the City Council and the mayor take a more active role in ensuring that paratransit services are delivered effectively and the reporting is done in a more transparent way. We need more accountability for carriers who fail to meet the standards given to them during their contract.

I would also request that individuals with disabilities and seniors have more representation on the MTA board.

And I just wanted to highlight that the MTA just spent \$3.2 billion on new subway cars. And one of the major issues with the paratransit system is that there is no investment. People with disabilities and seniors are treated as second class MTA riders. You know, the new riders— or regular riders, riders of the regular transit system are going to be riding in luxury in these new R211's open gangway. Yet we as paratransit riders, don't get any modern systems.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much, Jose. Also,
I don't know if you remember me from the Civic
Engagement Commission, but I'm glad that you're still
serving there and always advocating on behalf of the
disabilities community in every space that you're in.
So I appreciate all the work you're doing.

Thank you.

MR. HERNANDEZ: Absolutely. Thank you very much.

I'm still serving on the committee.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yes. I saw. Awesome. Thank you.

2 MR. HERNANDEZ: Thank you.

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COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. And we'll call up our next three for the next panel beginning with Loriana Tompkins, Lyric Thompson, and Ruth Lowenkron. We will begin with Loriana.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Is Loriana on? Sorry, we'll go to the next person. That's Lyric Thompson.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

MS. THOMPSON: Hi, good afternoon. My name is
Lyric Thompson, thank you for holding this hearing.

And so that finally all of the issues with Access-ARide can be addressed. I used to work for Access-ARide. I worked for GCS, Global Contract Services.

Those are the people that set these appointments. I

was really excited about this job until I started

taking calls. An overwhelming majority of these

calls were from people that had been stranded places,

weren't getting picked up on time, were missing their

chemo treatments. One woman, who I'll name Rose for

the sake of this conversation. Rose explained to me

that she was dropped off at her dialysis appointment

an hour and 15, an hour 20 minutes early.

So she waited for her appointment. She got her

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dialysis. And Access-A-Ride never picked her up.

She kept calling, kept calling. Someone's coming,
someone's coming. Four hours this woman waited
outside of her dialysis place. Well, the place
closes, and Rose with no one to help her decides to
take her electric wheelchair home the two miles. She
was only a couple of miles from her house. She got
halfway home and then got stuck because it started
raining.

At this point, I was so incensed that all I could do was cry. I mean, honestly. So on my lunch break I called the MTA. A lot of you council people know that I'm not shy about calling bad behavior out when, with regard to city-- city government.

I called the MTA and I spoke to a gentleman named Daniel DeConza[ph], something to that effect. I'm probably slaughtering his last name, but that doesn't matter. I explained to Daniel that I got-- probably 40 to 45 percent of the calls I received were from people who weren't picked up, or picked up two hours early, an hour and a half late, who were missing appointments, who never made it home because of

friends--

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MS. THOMPSON: --which they find to be pretty much impossible when you have non-pickups, or an hour and a half that you have to wait for somebody just to go to-- you know, just to go to the grocery store. It's unacceptable. And when the MTA said that 80 percent and 90 percent show up on time. I mean, I don't even know how to handle that other than what universe are they talking about? Certainly not this one that we all live in.

We have to do better. We have to do better. And I urge you, please, I beg you to listen to the people that are testifying. And take it seriously and address it. Thank you.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you so much. We'll move on to Ruth Lowenkron. xxx

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

Good afternoon, Councilmembers. Oh, good afternoon, Councilmembers. My name is Ruth Lowenkron. I'm the Director of the Disability Justice Program at New York lawyers for the Public Interest. And New York Lawyers for the Public Interest is a another one of the founding members of the Access-A-Ride Reform Group, AARRG. And we have

2 been working in this space since I arrived in 2016.

And I would like to say that we have had a big hand in some of the positive changes at the MTA.

I'd also like to thank the MTA. I'll start out by doing that. I understand that Chris Pangilinan has stayed there to listen to us. And I think that's a really important thing. He cares. And he has also been meeting with the advocates regularly, which I think is another very important thing.

And by the way, while I'm giving out thanks, I want to thank the City Council for allowing me and others to testify remotely. That is a huge, huge boon to the disability community. I myself today needed to testify remotely for a physical reason, having had surgery yesterday. And it's really—the world has changed. And we now know that remote works. And I want to thank you for recognizing that.

I had several papers. Here's my visual of all I was going to tell you about all of the problems, but you've heard them and you've heard them from much better people than I, because they are the ones who use Access-A-Ride. I don't use it. I just advocate for its reform.

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And so what I'm going to do, and this may sound familiar to Councilmember Lee, the last time I testified before her, I said yes being the last one, it's nice to try and pick up on things that everyone has said, a little melange of testimony. So few things I think are important.

I think the fact that people are mentioning subway access is hugely connected to Access-A-Ride. Were it not for the wholly inaccessible subway system, we wouldn't have an Access-A-Ride program that's near as large. The Access-A-Ride program, yes, is mandated by non-discrimination laws, including the ADA for those who are unable to utilize traditional mass transit. But typically that does not mean that they can't use them because the system itself is inaccessible. So great, as some people have said that finally the lawsuit has been settled, I do kind of wonder that it's got to take up till 2055 to finalize what's long been in the law. And that that will only get us to 95 percent accessibility--

23 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has expired.

MS. LOWENKRON: --unless it's what-- I will go on for a few more moments, if I may. If it's not fully

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 227 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING 1 2 accessible, it's not meaningful. And another really 3 important thing to talk about, as we say, that's 4 what's going to make the subway accessible. Obviously, that lawsuit is about elevators. 5 obviously elevators are important. But one thing 6 7 that I heard very few people talk about is the fact 8 that there's a whole other aspect of physical access, 9 and that is the enormous gap between the subway cars and the platforms. And that is something that also 10 11 needs to be corrected. Coincidentally we have 12 litigation in that space. And maybe while I'm 13 talking about litigation, just to note too, that our office along with others, the advocates were involved 14 15 in getting the Fair Fares to be a part of Access-A-16 Ride. So and we are also, as Eman mentioned, the 17 office that worked on getting services for limited 18 English proficient. So yes, good things maybe to say 19 about the MTA, but sometimes they have to be sued in 20 order for it to happen. 21 Um, one area that I'd really like to pick up on 2.2 is the fact that one of the prior speakers spoke 2.3 That if the complaint is that there's not about: enough money, and we get that, that the MTA doesn't 24

have a lot of money, then let's think about ways to

bring money into the system. And one very important way would be to eliminate the Assessment Centers. another person mentioned, why do we need assessment centers? Why can't we do what many, many benefit programs do and that is rely on the treating physician? And if there are questions, then bring in a questioning -- a physician who can question it. That would save a lot of money. And mind you and this was a question and the Councilmember, I believe it was Brooks-Powers asked: And that is what did the system look like before the MTA took over? regard, that's exactly what it looked like. It was a system that relied on treating physicians to determine eligibility. So you not only could do away with major costs, but do away with some of the horror stories that Councilmember Hanif spoke about, from her own personal experience and others spoke of.

Um, a couple more quick things--

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you, Ruth. Time had been called. But if you would like you can submit your testimony. We encourage you to--

MS. LOWENKRON: Yeah, I know. But I'm figuring how everybody else spoke way over the timeframe, I

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thought maybe you'd give me just a few moments. I'm getting to the end. May I do that?

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Okay.

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MS. LOWENKRON: Thank you. I appreciate it. really-- I've been here since 10 a.m. So thank you. Just a few quick things to note that the lack of transportation is the number two contributor to unemployment amongst people with disabilities, which is crucial. Another thing to note, that it was suggested that the reason that the -- the people with disabilities are getting off well, by being able to pay only the typical mass transit rate, because they are allowed to charge more than that, to charge double. But in fact, that's ignoring the fact that there is an MOU in place with the city, who wisely said, "No, you will not charge them more than the rate you charge anyone else." And I question whether that would be permissible anyway, as a lawyer, and I also, in terms of questioning things will say, "We've talked a lot about the ADA. But we've not talked about city law, which puts many more benefits in the pocket of people with disabilities than the federal laws." But let's think about that, as we think about what is what is in fact happening on the legal front.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 230 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING Just too close, I'd like to say the key thing is to make on demand, to expand it. And to, in fact, ensure that there is no rationing put in place, so that you are limiting the amount of services. And it's very crucial, as nobody mentioned, that the cost of each ride under on-demand was less than half, or is less than half of any other ride. So the rides themselves are way cheaper. What becomes more expensive, as somebody else mentioned, is the fact that it's a good service and people want it and use Tell me one other group that gets punished for utilizing a good service. Okay, I have a lot more to say. But I've already indulged you way more than I should. And I thank you kindly for those extra moments. I'll submit the rest in testimony. COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you. Yes, please do. And then we'll call on our last panel. Sharon Suggs, Tashia Lerebours, Yasmin Campbell, and Zay Zay. We'll begin with Sharon Suggs. SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has begun. MS. SUGGS: Hello? Hi, my name is Sharon Suggs.

Thank you very much for calling on me for this panel.

I've been on Access-A-Ride for the last five years.

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And I'm very grateful and very thankful that I have the service. It allows me to go to my appointments and to do the things and keep me active.

I have two points about Acacess-A-Ride. You know, President exemplifies extraordinary empathy. I find that the drivers that Access-A-Ride has hired have no empathy at all with a handicap. They drive reckless. They-- they speak to you hurry up, hurry up, hurry up, hurry up, l've got to go pick up somebody else. They are more concerned with making a buck than caring for the people that's in their cars.

The second thing is: There's something going on with the computer system. My address is 66-37. Both Access-A-Ride, and broker, none of them can put the dash in there. So I'm late for my appointments every time because they don't put the dash in there. If you do not put the dash in my address, you end up at a 99-Cent store.

So I've called and complained several times, spoke to multiple people. They said that the computer cannot handle a dash. And I was just wondering if we could just get some, some decent drivers. Because I know-- I know. It's hard how here. I know everybody deserves and needs a job.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE with COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND 232 ADDICTION and the COMMITTEE ON AGING But I feel that the drivers that are currently driving us around now is at the bottom of the barrel. And they really don't respect us handicapped people. Thank you so much for allowing me to speak. COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you so much. We'll move on to Tashia Lerebours. SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has begun. MS. LEREBOURS: Yes, hello, good afternoon. MVname is Tashia Lerebours. I work for Center for Independence of the Disabled, New York and I'm also a member of AARRG. I use Access-A-Ride myself. I've applied more than once, was denied the first time because even though I have an invisible disability, I have epilepsy. But I was not approved because I do not look disabled. I have a neurological disorder. I do not-- Unfortunately I no longer can tell when I'm going to have a seizure. I cannot control that. Just this week, I've had multiple seizures, and I-it has interfered with my work. But when the Assessment Center, they question you, they don't believe you, even with the letters from my doctor and the bottles of my medication. It's still right now as-- as a matter of fact, I had

my reassessment, so I'm waiting for them to make

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their decision. I can still use the service until they made their decision. So I'm not 100 percent sure yet.

But the number of complaints I have heard from consumers that I've helped, the number of horror stories that people will use broker service, which I, sad to say, is a broken service and needs improvement.

While the MTA spoke of all the improvements and they invited the people who spoke on what they liked about the blue and white service, of course, they didn't have any one spoke about broker service. Because broker service needs a lot of work. And finally, in regards to Omni and what they're planning on doing with the Access-A-Ride: I've been to multiple community centers, speaking to senior citizens about Access-A-Ride, Fair Fares, and They do not know about Omni. Talk to them. whatnot. Reach out to the senior citizens. Go to the community centers. Don't just talk about it or post videos about it on YouTube because not everyone is tech savvy. It's extremely frustrating. But that's pretty much all I got to say. Thank you.

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then how are they supposed to be able to assist me?

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And or maybe you want to stop using that call out and assist, because a lot of drivers do not understand what that means. I also have experience where they don't understand "dead end street", or like "one way", and I give as much description when I book my rides as possible, you know? And for someone who has a vision problem, you know, I'm always asking questions, but I, in turn get, "Well, maybe you need to give a different address." "No, I don't need to do that. I'm giving you the address where I live. I'm not going to go somewhere else, just so it's convenient for you to pick me up from there." You know, the taxis have been able to find me, you know, given when I give my regular address. So it's I don't understand what the problem is. But, you know, I'm sure that could be worked on.

And I'll leave you with one story where I did have a driver. This was during this time I was on the broker services. And, like, I was going from the Bronx to Brooklyn, and was picked up the driver was speeding the whole way there. And then we got pulled over on the highway in Brooklyn. So a hole-- and then the driver was, you know, being really belligerent with the police officer.

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So could you imagine what would have happened if the police decided to arrest the driver on the hot on the shoulder of the highway with a passenger in the back? So, you know, needless to say, they just gave him a ticket. And then we went on to the destination. And I did report that you know, at the time that that happened. But and then I did get a call from the from Access-A-Ride, you know, asking me what happened. But then I never knew what happened after that. So I don't know if he's still driving, you know, with you guys or not. There's never anything else besides after they find contacted—

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has expired.

MS. CAMPBELL: Yeah, so you know, there's nothing there's no more follow through after Access-A-Ride talks with you, you know, to hear your complaints.

So I was wondering, maybe there's some something could be done, as far as letting passengers know, like, what was the outcome of the complaint that I filed.

COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you so much. And we'll

Thank you so much for letting me testify.

 \parallel go to Zay Zay.

ZAY ZAY: Can you hear me?

COUNSEL BREIDBART: YTes, we can hear you.

everyone. I have been taking Access-A-Ride for a very long time. Let me, first of all, thank you guys for having this meeting. I'm very, very thankful and appreciative that I'm part of it. Thank them for inviting me in— in this gallery. I have been taking Access-A-Ride for a long time, I think over 15 years. I mean, it is a great service. But it depends on what experiences. Where, once upon a time, they came to pick me up on West 51st Street in Manhattan, instead of bringing me to Staten Island, they took me into the Bronx.

It took me over three hours to come home. During that time, I make a complaint, but I observed that the complaint was not going anywhere. Because the same people that were working with us and the same people that we are complaining to, two hours after our complaint was not going anywhere because of that, I had endured, I made challenges and decided not to complain. But with this gallery, I think a way to help us to expedite some of our trips. I know from today on, I believe that there'll be a change.

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In regard to that -- to the pilot program. I think it's a great service, as I heard, I mean, everyone's talking about it.

And that would put an end to it, I think, because of lack of funding, I don't know.

But the bottom line here, first [inaudible] a driver. But I have observed that most of the drivers say that, I mean, they don't have enough drivers. So because of that they came late. So what we have to work on is the maintenance of resources and enough financial support. Even with the pilot program, when there is enough financial support [inaudible] that service, I think, will be encouraged to be part of it. I would, yeah, I would like to be part of the same— these services.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

ZAY ZAY: Yeah, let me just end. Because if they know, I mean, that they don't have enough drivers, why make a reservation? And if you take somebody to their destination, and you are unable to pick up them on time, or you forgot about them completely. So that should be taken to consideration in regard to financial support. Thank you.

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COUNSEL BREIDBART: Thank you so much. If we have inadvertently missed anyone that is registered to testify today and is yet to be called, please use the Zoom hand function if you're testifying remotely.

And you will be called the order your hand has been raised. If you're testifying in person, please come

Seeing none, I will now turn it over to Chair Lee to gavel us out.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Again, thank you so much.

Everyone who has testified in person and on Zoom. We really appreciate all of your feedback. And believe me when I say that the staff on the Council read every single word of all the testimonies that are submitted. And I just really appreciate the voices of the advocates. And of course, thank you to Chair Brooks-Powers and Chair Hudson for-- for holding this hearing.

And with that I will close this out thank you so much.

[GAVEL]

to the dais.

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 03/06/2023