CITY COUNCIL CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

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September 25, 2008

Start: 10:00am Recess: N/A

Committee Room HELD AT:

City Hall

B E F O R E:

JOHN C. LIU Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Diana Reyna

Daniel R. Garodnick Joseph P. Addabbo, Jr.

Larry B. Seabrook Michael E. McMahon G. Oliver Koppell Vincent Ignizio Miguel Martinez Darlene Mealy

Jessica S. Lappin

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

Christopher P. Boylan
Deputy Executive Director
Metropolitan Transit Authority

Douglas Sussman Director, MTA Community Affairs Metropolitan Transit Authority

Estelle Stamm Concerned Citizen

John Rozankowski Concerned Citizen

Matt Shotkin Concerned Citizen

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3 1	l Louay S	110:

4 [Pause]

CHAIRPERSON LIU: Good morning. 5 Welcome to today's hearing of the City Council's 6 7 Committee on Transportation. My name is John Liu and I have the privilege of chairing this 8 9 Committee. And we're joined today by Council 10 Members Diana Reyna, from Brooklyn and Queens; Council Member Daniel Garodnick from Manhattan and 11 12 Council Member Joe Addabbo, from Queens. We've 13 convened this hearing as quickly as possible in 14 the aftermath of some revelations made by the Vice 15 Chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation 16 Authority, the Vice Chairman of the Board of 17 Directors, Mr. Mack, who a couple of months ago made public some comments and his thoughts about 18 19 why it is that MTA Board Members and Officials 20 should have free access to the subways as well as 21 to the MTA operated bridges and tunnels. 22 apparently Mr. Mack's thought process was that MTA 23 Board Members should be encouraged as much as 24 possible to use these bridges and tunnels and the 25 subways, because they can see firsthand any

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problems that may arise, and may warrant attention by the MTA. And he went on to say that it's important that Board Members register these complaints and suggestions for improvements, because when the public makes complaints or offers suggestions, they basically go into the garbage can, quickly and promptly. We just want to make sure that that is not in fact happening. my colleagues, in my office, we call get what could be more than our fair share of complaints about the MTA, about the subways, about the busses, about the bridges and the tunnels. And we forward them on a regular basis, in writing, and also when patterns emerge we call for oversight hearings to figure out exactly what the MTA is doing. We had also been under the supposition that the MTA does have a rigorous complaint review process where riders or the general public could come in, or to call in, or to email. or to fax or to write in with their complaints, and that there would be a thorough process at the MTA that would address those complaints, and of course address those complaints without any utilization of the circular file. And so we want to make sure that

2	these complaints are taken care of by the MTA, and
3	not just for the sake of taking care of them, but
4	also so that the MTA could improve their processes
5	in the interests of the riders and the general
6	public. And so we're very delighted that
7	officials from the Metropolitan Transportation
8	Authority have joined us today. And we'll hear
9	from them exactly what it is that the MTA does to
10	address complaints when they come in from the
11	general public, and if there's any differentiation
12	between the way public complaints are handled and
13	Board Member complaints are handled. And so with
14	that, we're very pleased to be joined by
15	Christopher Boylan, I believe the Deputy Executive
16	Director at the New York Metropolitan
17	Transportation Authority. And we've also been
18	joined by Council Members Larry Seabrook, from the
19	Bronx, and Michael McMahon, from Staten Island.
20	[Pause]
21	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Good morning.
22	[Pause]
23	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Is that
24	better? That's better. Great.
25	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Far better.

2 Thank you.

3 CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Thank you. 4 Good morning, again. Thank you. Let me start by 5 setting the stage a little bit. I did have the opportunity to talk to Commissioner Mack about his 6 7 comments. And I think given an opportunity to 8 have phrased his remarks a little differently he would have. I think his intention was not so much 9 10 to cast any aspersions on how we address 11 complaints, but really to highlight the Board Members' role in really bringing things to the MTA 12 Board. And I think I'll leave it at that, but 13 14 thank you. As many of you know, we provide over 15 8.5 million bus, subway and commuter rail rides 16 every day in our 14 county area. And we interact 17 with another 900,000 cars on our bridges and tunnels, representing another 1.4 million drivers. 18 19 Taken together that, the numbers, account for 20 about 3 billion customer interactions a year. And 21 I'd venture to say that that's significantly 22 larger than almost any public or private 23 corporation in the country, if not the world. But we do have a lot of interaction with the 24 25 customers. In that context, it's pretty

remarkable that the majority of our customers, 2 3 when we survey them, despite what you may think or hear or read, are relatively satisfied with our service; particularly since we've invested what we 5 have over the last 25 years in rehabilitating and 6 7 rebuilding the system. And while we're far from perfect, I think you all understand the delicate 8 balance that we strike every day with our tens of 9 10 thousands of employees who work very hard 11 coordinating equipment schedules and our And we like to call it in house the 12 customers. daily miracle, because we do deliver people to 13 where they want to go safely and reliably. 14 15 we do get customer input, and there are many 16 avenues that I will talk about today, I think it's 17 interesting to note that about a third of the 18 input would fall in the category of complaints, 19 and the rest are really a mix of compliments and 20 suggestions and questions. So we are-- we're 21 happy about that and I think we address them 22 fairly thoroughly, and I'll go into that in 23 detail. Over the last couple of years we've made 24 great strides in using technology and a new set of 25 customer service initiatives to actively seek out

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and encourage customer input about the quality of our system and our service. Let me touch on the five primary ways we have interaction with our customers, the more formal ones, aside from the fact that our customers see our bus drivers and our train operators and our conductors and our token clerks and others throughout the day. in February of 2003, we put in place a very successful email system that's conveniently available from our website, every page on our website, MTA.info, under the FAO/Contact Us That system is now handling over 200,000 inquiries each year. And one of the things we designed into the email system was a robust frequently asked questions section. And we're very happy to report that the industry wide average for customer satisfaction is answering 70% of the questions through your frequently asked questions-- we answer about 90% of our customers inquiries through our frequently asked questions. And the reason for that is, it's not only a robust set of questions based on what we hear from our customer, but it's adjusted based on what's going on, if there are service issues or if there's a

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storm, we change them to make sure that our customers can get to the information. And then we also link in our frequently asked questions, to other areas of the website where they can get their answers immediately. So I think our customers think it's effective and that leaves us with 10% of the mix to answer through emails and On average we field about 200,000 emails others. a year from various sources. And we acknowledge all of those immediately and we strive to provide a substantive follow up rather than just an acknowledgement as quickly as we can. Now our initial goal was to do it within ten day, and I will tell you that we have accomplished that and more. We are now average for 2008 a turnaround at about 2.21 days. And most of our years between 2003 and now, we surprised ourselves too, and somewhere between two and three days is the turnaround on our emails. So that's the most efficient was for us to get input and answers back That said, we still take mail, to our customers. correspondence through the mail, and that accounts for about 6,000 or 7,000 at New York City Transit-- a year; and at our two railroads, Long Island

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Rail Road and Metro North, about 5,000 each. corporate goal has historically been 14 to 21 days to turnaround a substantive answer, and I think you'll understand that when you handle a piece of paper and you shuffle it around to the various places in an organization as large as ours, it does take some time to not only handle it, but to We have a 97% success rate in research those. terms of meeting that 14 to 21 day deadline, and we try to bring the rest of that 3% in as quickly as we can. Third, each of our operating agencies have customer service call centers, which are very busy. And our customers can speak directly through an agent or through a TTY. And all the customer service center numbers, and I think many of you are familiar with our map, they are all listed on the back of our map. So if you need anything from the MTA or from other regional transit providers, it's right on the back, the numbers are right on the back of our maps; and those are readily available throughout the system. We also get a significant number of calls every year, and referrals, from the City's 311 hotline, and we are working very closely with the City to

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try to help them answer some of those questions before they may have to refer them over to us, and we have a very nice working relationship with 311. In terms of the numbers of calls that we field, New York City Transit's customer service hotline answers 2 million calls a year. And most of them are for travel directions and trip planning, which means that we can address them immediately and move on. Other inquiries are routed through the system, and the follow up rates depend on what kind of issue it might be. We have the same goals for that 14 to 21 day response, and we have a success rate of meeting those at about 97% also. Fourth, we actually have physical customer service walk-in centers for all our properties. Central we have a customer service center in the Gray Bar building for Metro North. At Penn Station there's a customer service walk-in center for Long Island Rail Road. And at the side of our two Broadway New York City Transit headquarters downtown at 3 Stone Street, customers can come in and they can as a broad range of questions from Metro Card to half-fare cards and so forth. before I forget, although it's not in my remarks,

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I forgot about us at MTA Headquarters. But Doug Sussman here, who has been the face of the MTA for many years, fields dozens of customer inquiries and complaints every week at the front desk of the He also fields calls on our community affairs hotline. And Doug tries to turn those things around within two weeks, and is pretty successful at doing that. That's not included in my remarks, but I think it's relevant. Fifth and perhaps most important for us in terms of contact with our customers, comes from our 70,000 employees, and these are represented and nonrepresented employees from train operators and conductors to customer service reps and station staff and others. And they have hundreds, if not thousands, of interactions with customers a day. They are answering questions all day long, and they do take complaints and comments and criticism. And there is a process within the MTA family to take those and route those through the I give some examples in my remarks about how one might have a complaint pass through our conductors, train operators, station agents and even our cleaners in the system. And I'd be happy

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to either answer questions on that later, or if I don't have the detailed answers, get back to you on that-- but it is in my remarks. On our 6,000 busses, our bus drivers are front line, and they probably have the most interactions with our customers every day, because our customers have to actually physically pass by them. Most times they do a good job, and we like to think that we can improve things, you know for them and for our customers, but they really are at the frontlines and they work hard to give our customers information. In all those instances, however, where an inquiry comes in through one of our employees, it's tracked and we give our customers a response by phone or in writing, depending on the contact information they supply. Now I only have numbers for the things that we are able to get back to customers on, but there are thousands of inquiries a day that get responded to right on the spot that I can tell you about that we take care of. And we're happy for that. If the customer is satisfied right there on the spot, that's the best. So even with all these existing avenues for customer input and comment, we've

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become more acutely focused in the last year and a half or so on customer service as part of the seven strategic priorities that were set out by our Executive Director and CEO Lee Sander, when he arrived in January of 2007. Customer service, I would say, is arguably at the top of his seven list of priorities. And we have worked with our employees and externally with our stakeholders to develop a series of aggressive customer service initiatives to improve our environment, and also to do a better job of communicating, listening and responding. We have a customer service initiatives program that builds on the customer service issues that our agencies already have in place. And the focus in the customer service initiative is on three major areas, customer information, customer engagement and service improvements. In terms of customer information, in the last year and a half, we've made significant progress on providing better trip New York City Transit's Trip Planner, planning. which is available on our website and on your PDA, allows better electronic travel information than what was previously available. And you may have

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noted that on Tuesday of this week, we announced a terrific partnership with Google Maps, to provide the largest and I think the most powerful regional transit travel system in the country. You could go from Montauk to Minneola to Maspeth, wherever it is you want to go in the region, whether it's on our service, PATH or New Jersey Transit, you can now do it through Google Maps. We're moving ahead on our plans to provide cell service in all our underground stations, to join the 39% of stations above ground that already enjoy it. in the next few weeks, in early October, we will actually be going live with our real-time, or I should say as near to real-time as we possibly get, email and text messaging alert system. our customers can know, as they're traveling to and from their stations, if there are service disruptions. We've improved our in-system customer service notices. And we are piloting customer service screens and station message boards throughout the system, so that our customers can see what the status of their system is before they pay their fare and before they make that choice. It's very important for our

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customers. You may recall last August when we had a very severe storm on August 8th; many of our customers were in the system and did not have good information before they went in. It only angered them further, because they would have liked to have service alternatives. The email and text messaging alerts and the customer service screens will hopefully prevent that ant give them alternatives up front. We're also going to be adding more capability and information to our website. One of the things that people have asked us for, and we're going to try to deliver it as well as we can, is explaining elevator and escalator information on the website; so that before you can go you can say gee, that station elevator is not working now and I can choose to take another one. We'll be adding our lost and We have a very robust lost and found system. found system at Metro North that we're duplicating at New York City Transit, so people will be able to retrieve lost items immediately. And that is one of the major calls we get. We get a lot of people calling looking for things we've left behind in the system. In terms of customer

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engagement, Lee Sander, who you may know is very much interested in our customer input, he and Howard Roberts at New York City Transit have instituted Rider Report Cards. We already have Rider Report Cards at Long Island Rail Road and Metro North. And this way we hear firsthand how we're doing from our customers. We have regular meet and greets on a quarterly basis with our presidents and their senior staff. And they allow us to answer questions on the spot. Two more things, then I'm going to wrap up guickly. We also sponsored a public engagement workshop for the first time in the MTA history about late last year, where we brought a couple hundred of our customers and our staff together to talk about issues that were of concern to them. And it was very successful. We got a lot of good ideas from We've also held two webinars. you've never been on a webinar, it's an interesting format, where folks can actually ask questions live by email and we can respond, and it's been very successful in terms of customer input, answering questions and so forth. So in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, at the end of the day

there's perhaps no better way to provide our customers with what they want than providing them with reliable and safe and on time service. if you believe that customers will vote with their feet, I think we must be doing an okay job, because our ridership continues to grow and presents another set of difficulties in terms of making sure that we keep up with that service. But we are committed to improving service to our customers, and where our finances allow, we will continue to strive to better communicate, listen and respond to their concerns. Thank you, and I'd be happy to answer any questions I can, and if not, I'll be happy to get back to you with answers that I don't have.

much, Mr. Boylan for your testimony. It sounds like the MTA has a full complement of ways to receive complaints from the public. You're almost implying that maybe you should do a better job communicating that process to the Board Members, so that everybody understands that there is in fact a way for the public to register complaints with the MTA.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Terrific

3 point.

4 CHAIRPERSON LIU: The point about 5 people voting with their feet, you know, there's 6 not really much of a vote. It's kind of like a vote in the old communist states, where there's 7 8 really only one candidate. They can only vote for The millions of people in New York, they 9 the MTA. 10 have no other choice in terms of how to get to 11 work except the MTA. So it's a growing City, and 12 obviously the ridership at the MTA is going to 13 grow, and that's not to day that the MTA has not 14 improved service in some respects. And I think 15 the Agency; the Authority does deserve some credit 16 for that. We will have a number of questions. 17 Let me note that we've been joined by Council 18 Member Oliver Koppell, from the Bronx and also 19 Council Member Vincent Ignizio from Staten Island, 20 who is shuttling back and forth between hearings. 21 So, take us through what happens when somebody 22 writes in or calls in with a complaint about the 23 MTA, because I know you described them in your 24 testimony, but what actually happens to that 25 complaint? Say someone complains about a dirty

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station or has a complaint, and this is a frequent complaint that my office gets, why can't the trains on certain lines, be properly labeled as express or local, so that people know what kinds of trains they're getting on? What happens to that kind of complaint when it comes in either through the call center or via email or in the form of written correspondence?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Okay. complaints like that can come in a number of ways, perhaps three ways, through the email system, that would immediately be what I would call almost a self-selected question. We have a menu that says, I'm writing about a complaint, a commendation, whatever it is that they want to-- so they've already started to help sort through the complaint for us and route it. And then they would say it's about a subway, it's about a bus, it's about a station. And from that -- those complaints are almost automatically routed to the appropriate folks within the agency whether it's in our subway division or whether it's in our bus division, right away you've already started the process of getting an answer. And that would go to a

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customer service representative. And each of those areas has an expertise with certain subway lines and certain bus lines and so forth. that's why I think the turnaround on the email thing is so fast, because we've already eliminated several days of handling and routing and so forth. In terms of letters, those letters will come into our various correspondence centers, whether its at New York City Transit or Long Island Rail Road or Metro North, and they have to be physically read by an individual, and then they have to categorize where all those inquiries are. In many instances we'll have customers who may have multiple issues they want to deal with. They may want to talk about their station, but they may say I also need to know how to get my metro card, and I need to know what bus will take me to Times Square. then so those things have to be duplicated and routed to those areas, if the individual who is reading that letter doesn't have an immediate And sometimes they're very technical response. and they can't be. So that gets all routed down, routed back to the customer service area where we have people who put together all the pieces of the

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responses, and then they get mailed out. And that does take, in some instances as long as 14 to 21 days. With the email, again, you've already selfselected the categories that you're interested in, and those get moved very quickly. In terms of our customer relationship with our station employees, we have a formal process in New York City Transit, whether you're in the subway division or in the bus division, to report those up to your chain. If you're a station cleaner, you talk to the station agent. If you're a station agent you talk to a customer service representative. those things get routed to our rail control center. And if we have the information to get back to a customer, which is what we ask for, we put them through the routing system much as you would with a written correspondence. It works fairly well, not perfect, but it works fairly well.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: Well, I think the procedures that you've described are-- they seem to be comprehensive in the way they take in complaints. That when people have feedback, complaints-- you also mentioned commendations.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yes, we do

3 get some.

would be interesting to see how many of those you get per year. But nonetheless, you have a system set up to take in complaints. And what we're interested in finding out is exactly what happens to those complaints. I would presume that the average turnaround on emails of 2.21 days this years and the 14 to 21 day turnaround on written correspondence, that is primarily to acknowledge the fact that a complaint has been received?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: No. In fact on the email, everybody gets an instant acknowledgement, so that they know that they are in the queue. You have a number so that if you are following up on it, we know when we got it and we can time it from then. In terms of mail, we try to give an acknowledgment, if we don't have an answer, immediately. But we try to get a substantive answer in that 14 to 21 day period. Again depending on the, you know, when you're talking about average here, there are some that are outside the average of 21 days, but they kind

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of fall into that three percent. And some of the
issues, you know, Doug shares on a regular basis
some of the letters we get. And they are very
complicated. Our customers are very knowledgeable
about the system. They know exactly what they
want. They know the details of how the system
works, and they write us very lengthy letters,
three, four, five pages, single-spaced. Those are
not easy to pour through and respond to. But I
would put those probably in the category of taking
longer to respond to.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: Sure. And some of these New Yorkers are-- I think every subway rider considers themselves an expert in mass transit.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Oh, sure.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: And probably

rightfully so, because people have been taking-
CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:

[Interposing] Compared to any place else, they are. They absolutely are.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: That's right.

And now, you know, obviously the comments made by

Mr. Mack, they resonated in the public, because it

seems like when people make a complaint about the MTA or to the MTA, nothing happens. The stations don't get cleaner, the subways don't adhere to the schedule, the signs don't get properly fixed or changed promptly. And so it seems like it's in one ear and out the other. And so, is that just an unfounded— is that totally unfounded or does the public still— is somewhat right in thinking nothing gets changed, even when they make those complaints?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Well, you know, I've been at the MTA for about 18 years.

And the magnitude of difference between when I came and what we have now is dramatic. And I will say, and this is the God's honest truth, many of the things, or most of the things that we implemented are as a direct result of what our customers said they wanted, whether it's directly our customers, whether it's the Permanent Citizens Advisory Committee, whether it's the Straphangers. People have told us very clearly through our surveys and through our regular interaction what they want and need. And then, you know, we've done all different kinds of things to improve

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transparency. Are the things we're doing on the
street always perfect? No. Can we do some of
them better? Yes. And we are constantly trying
to figure out ways through our customer service
agenda, to make it better. Customer signage, an
issue for sure. We want to ensure that we make
sure that it's current, that it's neat, that it's
understandable. And I think we've made great
progress in the last couple of years on some of
those things, but no, we're not perfect.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: All right. I'm going to defer to my colleagues. I have some more questions after they finish. But I do want to acknowledge Doug Sussman for being up there front and center. He did receive 2,000 complaints from Council Member Addabbo and I just the other day. And so thank you, Doug.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: They're actually here and they're logged. We actually do track them. And Doug and I had a conversation about how quickly we will respond to all them.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: Great, we're looking for that 2.21 day turnaround.

[Laughter]

formally retracted by the MTA. So I really wanted to start off with that and understand from you whether the MTA as a Board has actually corrected in any formal policy statement that those comments were not representative of the Board's position and were not the policy of the MTA.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Well, I can't speak for the Board. I work for the Board. But certainly I think we've demonstrated here, at least I hope, and also in comments we made right after Mr. Mack's comments, that that's not the case. And again, Commissioner Mack can defend himself, but I think his intent was not to denigrate the activities that we have.

understand, but let me just—— I understand that
you are not a member of the Board and that
therefore you cannot speak for the Board. But
what my question was—— has the Board spoken for
itself? Other than through its actions, with the
way it actually does respond to constituent
complaints, has the Board come out and said, this
was not an acceptable comment, and this is not the
way we treat customer complaints, this was the

	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 2.
2	comments of an individual who was not speaking for
3	the Board himself?
4	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I do
5	believe that immediately after that, both Chairman
6	Hemmerdinger and Lee Sander said that this is not
7	reflective of what we do at the MTA, yes.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay.
9	So let me just dig a little deeper on some of the
10	things that you mentioned in your testimony. The
11	first was the email responses. You said that that
12	there are 40,000 emails a year, all are
13	automatically they get an automated response.
14	And that substantively later, on an average of
15	about 2.21 days of waiting, individuals get a
16	response, which I actually think this is a pretty
17	good number for a response when you're dealing
18	with that number of emails. But I guess what I'm
19	trying to understand here is the instant
20	acknowledgement is not included in that average
21	tally, is it?
22	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: No, that's
23	correct.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay.

So this is, the 2.21 is just for the substantive--

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 30
2	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
3	[Interposing] That's correct.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:
5	responses that you're giving to the people.
6	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: That's how-
7	- when we close them out.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay.
9	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: They're
10	actually closed out. And in fact, in parts of the
11	family if we can, as you can imagine at New York
12	City Transit the volume is extremely heavy
13	compared to the other agencies, but in Metro
14	North, for example, we try to close those out or
15	their staff tries to close them out in a day if
16	they can.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Do you
18	ever decide that an email does not require a
19	substantive response?
20	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I think we
21	respond to everything. Doug, tell me? We respond
22	to everything and try to, in a substantive way,
23	tell the customer, you know, this is not exactly
24	accurate or whatever. But we don't ever ignore an

email or piece of correspondence.

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Τ	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 31
2	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay.
3	So every person who emails you will get two emails
4	from you. They'll get the automated response and
5	then they will get a substantive follow up. Is
6	that right?
7	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: That's
8	correct.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, by
10	my very quick calculation here, it's about 109
11	emails a day to get you to 40,000 at 300 if you
12	got emails every single day of the year. How many
13	people do you have responding to these emails that
14	you're able to process them substantively so
15	quickly?
16	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Well based
17	on the way we set up the email system, when you

look at the menu when you go on, and I referred to it a little earlier, you know, a customer can categorize what kind of complaint it is that they're making, whether it's bus subway, whether it's a station issue, whether it's a complaint a compliment or whatever those things are. get routed to the various areas where individuals who are knowledgeable about that particular area

2	can respond very quickly. And then of course, all
3	it is, is being able to respond quickly and
4	sending it back electronically. So you save huge
5	amounts of time. You know, in the old days,
6	shuffling a piece of paper, faxing and so forth,
7	making sure that you hooked up with the folks who
8	were putting the final response together took a
9	long time.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So the
11	answer is how many people would be responding to
12	those emails?
13	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: There's
14	hundreds of people throughout the agency. They're
15	not all dedicated to customer service, but they're
16	all dedicated to the area that's being addressed
17	in those letters.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So those
19	emails or letters could be routed to any number of
20	hundreds of people?
21	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: They could
22	be, right?
23	[Pause]
24	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Come on up,
25	Doug for a second I hope you don't mind if I

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2 bring Doug. He's got the--

CHAIRPERSON LIU: [Interposing] No, we love Doug. Come on up. I'm sure he really wants to be there too.

DOUGLAS SUSSMAN: Yes, very much. I'm used to being in front of a microphone. At Transit we have well over 100 people who directly respond, fewer at Metro North, Long Island Railroad. The volume isn't-- warrants more than that. At Headquarters it's really me and a couple others, and we know who to route things too that are misassigned to us. Some people-- the customers, they sometimes think sending it to MTA headquarters will result in a faster turnaround. But if it's a Metro Card customer complaint or inquiry, obviously Transit is the proper agency, and I reassign that the same day that I receive So in total it's probably 200 and some odd, maybe 300 people who actually do the responding, among all the agencies.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: That makes some sense, because the number of days-it's a very short number, so I would assume there were a considerable number of people in the

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pipeline.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: If it's a policy question that only falls into the world of Chris Boylan, someone will email me and say, we just got this email today, what's your-- you know, so I guess I fall into that mix of answering the customer--

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK:

[Interposing] So you would be part of the group of 100 or 200 people who actually would be providing substantive responses to the 40,000. Okay. Let me just go on to the customer service call centers. What are the hours of availability for those, to talk to a live human being? We all have gotten very familiar with automated call centers, and it's frequently a point of frustration when you can't actually get a live person on the phone. What are the hours in which you can get a live human being?

DOUGLAS SUSSMAN: I know at the commuter railroads it's 24 hours a day, and it's primarily for fare and schedule information, although they can be given other information or problems recorded. Transit is, I believe 20 hours

a day or 18 hours a day? Whatever.

the exact times, but one of the things that we do in Transit is at the forefront of this, is when we are not there live to have a voice recognition system that at least gets you some of the basic information that you want, now you can't answer a detailed complaint, but you can leave the information so we can get back to you and get the complaint info to you. We also through those systems encourage you, if you need a faster answer, to go to our website. So I mean, there are all different kinds of hand offs.

you. Well, I'm curious to know the answer to that question about the number of hours, if it's in the ballpark of 18 or 20 or 24-- I mean those are considerable numbers of hours of the day. But we want to make sure that people do not feel frustrated when they call that they have to go through multiple layers before they actually have the opportunity to speak to a human being. And that's, I think, critically important; because it's something where you actually lose the

complaints in the middle because people are frustrated and then they drop off and we never actually get to hear what they're calling about.

DOUGLAS SUSSMAN: I would just note for those who do have computer access, a message is given that you can lodge a complaint or get information 24 hours a day on our website under the FAQ section. And so I look at my incident console in the morning and I see people seeking information at 3:00 a.m. So many people do avail themselves of that opportunity.

it. I get that. But, and people-- you know, obviously the internet is great for those sorts of things. But really what I am concerned about is sometimes you just need to get a person on the other line, because your question is more specific than the FAQs, and you don't really want to just to through the automated systems or even check it online. My last question for you, and I wanted to just highlight here your point about the real time email and text messaging capability, which I think is extremely important. My constituents are going to be very interested in this and are interested

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in it, the Lexington Avenue line is a line which we are, you know in my office, taking a careful look at in terms of what it means as a practical matter for people who are trying to board and can't get on the trains either because of delays or because they're just too packed. And so we are eager to see the very speedy roll out of that and certainly would be happy to offer you some constructive thoughts on what would be useful to be including in those email or text messaging updates, not just about service disruptions, but also perhaps about, you know, the spacing of the trains, so people could actually recognize, you know, whether the trains are running as they should be, whether they're delayed, where-- you know, other more detailed information so they can make intelligent decisions about when to go in or how much time to allocate for their trip down to work.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: It's going to be-- I'll give you a little preview, it's going to be a family wide system that will allow you to go to one place on our website and click on subway lines individually, bus routes individually,

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commuter rail lines individually, the status of our bridge and tunnels. So it should be very robust. I will say this, it's going to be flexible enough to grow to meet additional demands, the type you're talking about, you know if our customers say, well gee this is good information, but I could use X, we'll be able to grow the system as that goes forward. One of the things we really wanted to make sure it was capable of doing, was handling the volumes we think we're going to see in the future in terms of people wanting -- I use the word near real time. And the reason why I say near real time, when you send a email or text messaging alert, some of the messaging delivery is not dependent on us. dependent on your outside carrier or whether Blackberry service is working, those kinds of things. So, we will be able to put out as man as a million emails in five minutes, which is a standard that I don't know anyone else has met around the country. In fact back on August 8th, 2007, one of the reasons why we were having difficulty with the existing text and email messaging systems that we had at the railroads,

not at New York City Transit, which we don't have that yet, was that the capacity of our servers to push multiple emails out was starting to eat their own capacity. You know, you'd send out 40,000 emails about a delayed train and it took an hour or so to get that out through the service we had. With the system we have now we'll be able to do-it's-- I think it's called diversified processing or distributed processing, where they're not our servers, but you know we couldn't afford to just run our own system like that, so we've contracted somebody to do that. And the guarantee is as many as a million in five minutes. So we think it will be robust enough to handle what we need to do.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Good.

It seems like the capacity should be there though at the outset to be able to include the different substantive messages. I mean if you have the ability to communicate to a million within five minutes, certainly you have the ability to decide what is communicated even easier—then that's not even a technical issue anymore, it's just a matter of what is included in the message or who signs up for what. So I'm assuming that that's correct,

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2	that it's really not a matter of capacity any more
3	or not a matter of building the system, it's just
4	a matter of getting it organized and rolling it
5	out.
6	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: That's
7	right, and giving our customers as many options to
8	customize what they want. You know, I don't want
9	to be woken up at midnight because there's a train
10	that 15 minutes late. I don't take the train
11	until, you know, 2:00 in the afternoon, that kind
12	of stuff.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Right.
14	Okay. Well that's you know, more information is
15	what we're looking for and we appreciate that.
16	Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
17	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Thank you,
18	Council Member Garodnick. Hey Chris, if you need
19	suggestions on how to push out a lot of emails
20	within one minute, I'd be happy to give you some
21	suggestions.
22	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I'm on your

22 CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I'm on your 23 email list so I see yours coming out.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: Okay. I mean, I think we can easily do 50,000 in 30 seconds. So,

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CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Should I start now? I will. I'll start now.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: We've also been joined by Council Member Miguel Martinez from Manhattan and we now have questions from Council Member Joe Addabbo.

COUNCIL MEMBER ADDABBO: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and let me publicly thank Chairman Liu for his assistance, with my office as well, in delivering over 2,000 signatures, just raising awareness of the ridership issues that are out there. And again, let me also publicly thank the MTA for accepting these signatures and, I know Mr. Sussman actually meeting us in the lobby and accepting these-- the delivery of these signatures. So I want to thank the MTA, and Mr. Boylan, thank you for your time here as well today. Let me also thank and commend you for the work that you've done already with regards to ridership -- response to ridership concerns. We are pleased to hear that there is such an effort by the MTA on many levels. So again, thank you for

2	your efforts. In your testimony though one I
3	guess one aspect of, way of addressing ridership
4	concerns that was not mentioned, and one that was
5	discussed previously at transportation hearings
6	and one I was an advocate of, was the surveys that
7	were taken by the riders both on the bus and the
8	trains. These periodic surveys that were handed
9	out to the riders, I thought it was a great way of
10	getting some feedback and some detailed responses
11	on how the ridership considered its service
12	provided by the MTA. So again, I want to commend
13	you on the surveys that were done. Since they
14	were not mentioned in your testimony
15	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
16	[Interposing] It might have been the verbiage, I
17	used Rider Report Cards.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER ADDABBO: Okay. So-
19	- I'm sorry.
20	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: It's okay.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER ADDABBO: So again,
22	we appreciate your efforts and obviously the
23	response there. Here's, I guess, my question.
24	Vesterday you had a Board meeting and you made

some difficult, you know, fiscal decisions and

I don't.

you've heard, obviously, statements by Lee Sander about the cutback that MTA has to have because if it's, you know, budget issues. When a process is going so well, like here, where ridership concerns are being addressed— and again, we are again optimistic and happy to hear that it's going so well, when the MTA is faced with such tough budget decisions to make, do you see this area as being possibly one that is going to be cut back on in the near future as, again according to Mr. Sander, internal cuts are going to have to be made?

Certainly we're going to have to tighten our belts and there are some initiatives that I think we would have liked to have undertaken that we might not be able to move forward on, but I do think that this is core to our mission of providing service. So I don't see anything there. We are being extremely careful in terms of our expenditures. I think our email and text messaging alert system as well as our regular email system were probably the least expensive and most cost-effective ways we could go to do this. So we're being fiscally smart in terms of doing

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:

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that. But I don't see anything based on what I spoke about here today that will change as a result of those things. Those are core elements of our family business. You know, so I don't expect to see them change.

COUNCIL MEMBER ADDABBO: So any cuts internally even, obviously, to possibly this portion of the MTA's business in responding to customers complaints or suggestions even, you can absorb those cuts and still put out an efficient process?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I think what we're trying to do is— and I mentioned, you know, use of technology. I think we're trying to use the technology as smart as we can, and, you know, that doesn't mean that you're— it means that we've been operating at a less costly manner for the last couple years, and we'll try to figure out additional ways to squeeze out more time. Our people are largely— are very productive. I mean they are productive. They push a lot of stuff out. What we want to make sure though is that as they're pushing that stuff out that the quality remains high. Dough, we refer to this as mystery

Sussman?

shopping, but we do a little mystery shopping too
in making sure that the responses that we're
giving our customers are quality and not just to
the Councilman's Chairman Liu's point earlier,
are they substantive or are they just
acknowledgments. And acknowledgement is nice, but
it really doesn't give you anything. You want the
information you asked for, and so we want to make
sure that the quality is there. And we will do
our best to maintain the quality of those answers.
COUNCIL MEMBER ADDABBO: Well, Mr.
Boylan, I thank you and I thank Mr. Sussman,
obviously did you want to add something, Mr.
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DOUGLAS SUSSMAN: Well, I just—

two points. I am copied on almost every piece of

correspondence that I forward on to the agencies,

so I have an opportunity to check for quality

control, and I'm quite impressed that the agencies

do indeed respond quickly and to the point.

Secondly, we are going to be moving toward the

next version of our email system. It's called 7.0

and that will improve our productivity a little

bit more as well. So, we should yield some

COUNCIL MEMBER ADDABBO:

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2	productivity without any additional cost with the
3	email system.

And then it's very reassuring to hear that

possible cuts within the MTA budget does not

obviously dictate that customers and the ridership

with their concerns would not be addressed. So we

appreciate that. I wish you well as you deal with

your budget situation. And of course, I guess if

any of us can be of any help, you let us know.

But again, I wish you well and thank you very much

CHAIRPERSON LIU: Thank you,

Council Member Addabbo. And questions from

Council Member Koppell.

for your time today.

Mr. Chairman. I hate to put something of a wet blanket on this. I echo your remark that it seems like there's a way to complain. But that's just the beginning of the process. And even acknowledging complaints is only the beginning of the process. The question is, does anything happen as a result of the complaints. And your statement is woefully inadequate, woefully

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inadequate in even indicating the nature of the complaints. I mean you tell how many complaints you got. There's no-- we don't have any-- X number of calls of the calls were for directions, and they were given. Fine. Y number were complaints about slow service, and where? which lines and when? You know, C number of complaints were about criminal activity. There's no categorizing of the nature of the complaints, just that you got many complaints. Well that's very interesting, and I'm glad you have a way of receiving them. But in this age of technology, and you know, we're asked in our office to keep a compilation of the complaints we get -- and there's no indication here of any attempt to categorize the complaints or indicate the responses, except the fact that you responded. Well it's nice to say, thank you, Mr. Koppell, for complaining about slow service on the number 10 bus, we will look into it. Well that doesn't mean anything. number 10 bus is still slow. You know, one of the things that I mention, and I'm going to finish because you can answer when I'm done-- we mandated, we being the City Council, mandated that

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in the 311 system we get a compilation of complaints by community board district that are coming, so that we can gauge the nature of problems in each area of the City. And the Mayor complained about it, but they're doing it. passed the law and we get these charts and they show the complaints in each community board I'd like to see that. I'd like to see district. the complaints by borough and by service type, maybe even by line. And then maybe we could also gauge the response. If there were 300 complaints about the slow service on the number 10 line, which happens to serve part of my district, and then let's assume there were 300 complaints in 2007, and then in 2008 there were only 40 complaints. I'd say hey, things may be getting better. Or what if there were 300 complaints in 2007 and 500 complaints in 2008, then I'd say, you know, nothing's happening. So I'd like to see that kind of review of complaints, rather than just telling me that we have a mechanism for responding. And I would ask, you know, bottom line I would ask, have you studied the way that 311, which by the way gets many more calls than

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2	you do, how they handle it? Because I must say,
3	I'm very impressed the way the 311 system handles
4	complaints. Have you studied that and considered
5	whether you could install the same kind of system
6	that could give us the data that 311 gives us?
7	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: We
8	obviously have a huge amount of information, and
9	all those complaints are categorized. To include
10	them in this set of remarks, I didn't think was
11	necessarily appropriate. However, we will share
12	with you categories of complaints. Whether
13	they're exactly categorized the way you're used to
14	getting them from other agencies by district or
15	board, community board, I don't know if we have
16	them that way. I will certainly
17	COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL:
18	[Interposing] Yeah, but it doesn't need to be that
19	way. It might be better to do it differently,
20	because you're talking about a transit line.
21	Maybe by line or by mode or whatever rather than
22	by community board.
23	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I wouldn't
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necessarily expect that I would have put all that

data into this report. This is a, you know,

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10,000 foot overview of how we address complaints, which is what I was asked to present. But I would be happy to share with you other information, because we do have it. And it does get categorized, and it does get used in the management arena to make decisions about where we are having problems in the system. So if we get, you know, an extra 20% of complaints this month about the number 10, you know, the head of the bus division gets that. And he knows that they're-all of a sudden we have a spike in complaints about the number 10, what's the problem? And our folks do address them. I didn't address them in this particular testimony, but they in fact happen, and I will be happy to share those pieces of information with you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: I think that would be very helpful. I mean, you know, I understand what Mr. Mack said. For instance, every time I go to the Woodlawn section of my district, the people complain that the number 31 bus is running empty along Katonah Avenue every morning. And I've heard this now for a year, and I know it's been brought to the attention of the

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MTA, and nothing happens. And that's what people
say to me. We complain about this and complain
about this and nothing happens. And that's why, I
think, Mr. Mack made the comment.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: You're complaining that the bus is running empty?

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Yeah.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: And they're suggesting that we not run it because it's being wasteful? Is that what it is?

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Yes, or be rerouted or run it less frequently.

all very delicate issues, politically and otherwise. And I think the moment one suggests those things, we go into a different mode, and that's something that most officials don't want to see us go into, is when we touch service. We have public hearings. Even if there are three people on that route and they are very vocal, it affects the decisions that are made. So there are things there that— I'm not particularly aware of that one, but we'll look into that specific one too if that helps.

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specific. That's a specific and accurate example, but I'm talking more generally about these complaints, that you should develop a system like the 311 system, so we can focus on where improvements are needed.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I think we have a system that addresses where the improvements are needed. I will say that -- and I put it a little bit in my remarks, we have talked and we continue to talk on a regular basis with 311, and we have a very good working relationship. We are a different animal than 311 is. although it's becoming more and more of an answering machine, you know answering the exact questions, it was originally intended to pass some of those calls off to other places where they get answered more specifically. And they do that with us, they send some to us. What we've been talking about is trying to provide 311 with current information that is helpful to some of the callers, so that they don't have to pass them along to us. So if there's a major service diversion, we will be sending them information so

2	that they can say right up front when somebody
3	calls, yes, the M 10 bus or the BX 10 bus is
4	running, you know, two hours behind that kind of
5	thing. But largely, it's a different operation.
6	We have to provide those substantive answers at
7	the end of the day that maybe 311 type operators
8	may not be able to. They're very good at routing
9	those calls to places to get those answers, and
10	that's very admirable. And we will work with them
11	to get more substantive answers through 311. I
12	might also add that later this year, we will be
13	part of the state's 511 system to provide traffic
14	and transit data and media for the entire state.
15	So matter what, you'll dial 511 and you can make
16	choices on a menu to route to New York City
17	transit buses, New York City transit subways,
18	commuter railroads, those types of things. So
19	through the use of technology, things are getting
20	better in terms of information for our customer.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Just to
22	clarify, Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry to take so long.
23	I'm not the way 311 answers calls is one issue,
24	but I'm focusing more on the data collection that

311 does and the communication of the types of

monitor closely.

problems that are happening in different areas.
Another example, I just happened to notice, we got
a statement from Scott Stringer, and he was
complaining that there isn't a listing or
categorization of sexual harassment and groping
complaints. So that is something that would be
important to create. And then if you found for
instance that this was a particular problem in
particular lines, possibly, you might you know,
you might assign extra personnel to monitor this,
to warn people and to apprehend people.
CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: We do, and
there is a campaign that's up on the system right
now
COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL:
[Interposing] There is what?
CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: There is a
campaign that's up on the system right now about
groping. And that's also an NYPD issue, and we do
work closely with the NYPD to address those
things, because those are activities that they

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: And do you categorize groping complaints? I mean, do you

CHAIRPERSON LIU: --the categories of complaints that are coming in-- late service, dirty stations, groping, whatever complaints people have.

25 CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yes. We

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can get those to you, yes, Mr. Chairman.

3 CHAIRPERSON LIU: And obviously 4 those are so that you can best address the pervasive complaints and issues that exist in the 5 With regard to 311, we often get 6 7 complaints that people do call 311, and there is a 8 way that 311 refers to the MTA. But it-- all it allows a caller to do is to leave a message. 9 10 so there's-- there's no, as you talk about Chris, 11 with modern day technology there are a host of things that can be done. 311 has been up for many 12 13 years now. There's really no reason why someone 14 calling 311 should not be able to be routed by the 15 operator to the MTA customer service line.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: They are.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: They are in fact?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: They are.

In fact, we've had conversations with them recently about the volume of calls that they send to us and how they can help us lower that number so that they can answer that question up front.

And so we are trying to, Council Member--

CHAIRPERSON LIU: [Interposing] So

25 you mentioned that there's a significant number of

2	based on what you've talked about and the
3	discussion that we have had with you that the
4	complaints are being addressed or responded to.
5	But how are they resolved? For example, when does
6	the MTA consider a complaint resolved? And what
7	is the turnaround time? If it takes 2.21 days on
8	average to respond to an email or 14 to 21 days to
9	respond to a written correspondence, what is the
10	turnaround time for the average complaint to be
11	resolved?
12	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Well again,
13	it's dependent on the complaint. And, you know,
14	some of the complaints that people proffer may not
15	be something that I would call exactly solvable or
16	resolvable. They may say, you know, my bus
17	doesn't come frequently enough for my commuting
18	schedule; it only comes every half hour or every
19	15 minutes. You know
20	CHAIRPERSON LIU: [Interposing]
21	See, that's true. If someone calls in out of
22	absolute frustration and says, the MTA stinks.
23	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yes.
24	CHAIRPERSON LIU: I don't know if

you're ever going to resolve that. Ideally you

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could, but maybe a not. But if someone calls in or writes in and says that this door is busted, we can't get into the bathroom at this station, or this station has a putrid smell coming from it; it's probably dangerous to the health. Those are complaints that are not empty complaints, and there's got to be a way to actually resolve them, not simply respond to the complainer.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Inherent in an answer like that should be, yes, you reported that door broken. We've referred it to our station agent. They in fact concur and we will be sending a team to fix it within two weeks, three weeks. That's kind of the substance of most--yeah sure.

DOUGLAS SUSSMAN: That's absolutely true in terms of written correspondence and phone calls. I can speak to the email system; it's more than just an email system. It's called the CEMS, the Customer Email Management System. It's called a management system because the complaints are categorized and sent to the appropriate department at the appropriate agency. So for instance Operations Planning at Transit will receive

whatever. And so they have a handle as to trends, problems and hopefully offering, you know positive resolutions. So each department is aware of what falls under their bailiwick.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: You know, again as much as you gentlemen-- and I do believe you're making a sincere effort at answering our questions, it doesn't actually seem like--

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON LIU: Okay, hopefully that's a sign of happiness. We understand that you have a grasp on how the complaints are taken in at the MTA. What we need to get a better understanding of is how the complaints, real complaints, complaints about things that really do need to be fixed, again, bathrooms— a specific sanitary conditions that could be harmful to health, missing bus schedules from the posts or outdated bus schedules or the lack of a map at a particular station. Those are complaints that are actually service driven and should be responded to in a timely manner by the MTA. But right now it doesn't seem like, and you know, we can have some

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follow up discussions, but it doesn't seem like there is a clear understanding of exactly how those complaints are resolved and how long those complaints are resolved. Because we all have constituents -- because I've written letters and my colleagues have written letters about certain things that at a common sense level need to be fixed, but for weeks and months and in some cases years, nothing happens. And that adds to the perception, public perception that what Vice Chair Mack said is absolutely true, that it goes in one ear and out the other when the general public calls in with a complaint, that these complaints get filed in the circular file. And this is something that we don't want to see continuing to happen at the MTA. And if the complaints are in fact being not only addressed and responded to, but resolved, then we could probably all do a better job of getting the word out to New Yorkers as to exactly what has been done to resolve those complaints, so that the missing bus schedules are replaced, so that the bathroom doors and the stalls are fixed, so that unsanitary conditions -not just dirty, but really unsanitary conditions

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at certain stations are removed. I have some more, but let me defer to a couple of my colleagues, Council Member Diana Reyna, with questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I just wanted to be associated with the request for that specific information, because I was looking forward to figures, data, tangible data, that I can certainly try to highlight or figure out, especially because I wanted to associate them to my district. And so I'm not too sure if you have that currently by planning board, by borough by a north, south, east, west system-or is it just categorical citywide? understanding all of that will allow me to service my constituency. One of the most frustrating points to the congestion pricing issue, and I know that that's a sour issue considering the results of the congestion pricing, I was not in favor of approving a plan that was not going to resolve the complaints that time and time again I have communicated to the MTA. As a matter of fact, through the discussions of trying to develop some sort of understanding as to how congestion pricing

was going to assist our issues with our subway system, time and time again, the feedback was at this moment, we can't answer your questions because we have no money. And so right now I ask myself, out of 40,000 emails, how much of it—what is the cost analysis associated, or is there a cost analysis that's conducted associated to these complaints? And how are they resolved, if there is no budget to resolve them? Unless you're telling me that there is a budget that's associated to resolving a lot of these complaints.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: The budget dedicated to whatever comes in through email and customer complaints, they're part of the regular ongoing management decisions that we make all the time, which is, you know, addressing problems as we find them, and hopefully some problems before they arise. You know, I hear your frustration in your comments. But there are other avenues, aside from the ones that I talked about, that should be available to you. Each of our boroughs, within the City of New York have a New York City Transit dedicated staffer who should be able to be available to you, and we'll make sure you have all

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the laundry list, Mr. Chairman, so that folks have the names and numbers, so that if there are specific problems that you feel aren't being addressed through the other channels, you have an outlet to call.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: I speak to Lois all the time. And she's great, but she's limited. And I'm trying to get-- larger than Lois, you know, there's a system, and how the system responds to its customers. And I'm trying to get an understanding as to what results are produced from that system. For instance, Mr. Boylan, I had suggested during my conversations throughout the conversation of congestion pricing, the issue that my constituency on the M and J and Z line would like the entrance or exit points at the opposite end, where there is no tollbooth, to exit the train on Hughes Street, to be opened. hasn't been opened for various reasons, primarily due to safety because of -- and it was referenced back in the 80s. You know, we're not living in the 80s. We're living in current times. know, it's the year 2008. I think we've come a long way to be able to then say that this station

deserves both an entrance and an exit, especially on that line, because it is more crowded than what it used to be. That would cost no money.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Well station entrance openings cost money, believe me, they cost money in terms of having somebody there to open and close, there to maintain that particular area, there to police the area. In fact, as it relates to station openings, we don't just close them willy-nilly. You refer to the 80s; some station entrances were closed in conjunction with the NYPD because of safety issues, that may not exist today.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: But how do you update that type of analysis or data or feedback from the NYPD? Do you talk about that on a quarterly basis, on an annual basis on a decade basis?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yes, and I don't know that specific instance that you're talking about and what the security issues are, but it's like any other decision we make, you balance what you have financially with what your triage list of priorities are. And I can't say

2	off the top of my head that it's not a worthy goal
3	to do that if you had the resources to do it. But
4	someone somewhere in our organization, and we'll
5	find out specifically in this instance is making a
6	decision that says, you know, I have ten dollars
7	and I'm already spending it right now. In order
8	for me to open that entrance, it's going to cost
9	me 11 dollars. I don't have that. What am I
10	going to do? I'm going to have to close you
11	know, I mean it's sometime a zero sum game. So,
12	I'm not trying to make an excuse for that specific
13	instance, but it is a balancing game, and it's
14	only gotten more difficult given the financial
15	situation that we're facing right now. I'd love
16	to be able to say that we could say yes to
17	everything that people ask us for, but sometimes
18	it is difficult. And we will look at that.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Mr. Boylan,
20	so help me understand. A complaint comes in. Is
21	it given a log number?
22	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yes. All
23	the
24	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA:

[Interposing] A reference number--

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 67
2	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
3	[Interposing] That's correct.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: So that
5	particular customer who is already complaining
6	receives a log number in return.
7	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yeah,
8	you'll get one
9	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA:
10	[Interposing] And that's how that customer would
11	be able to
12	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
13	[Interposing] Track their complaint.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA:just
15	continue to give this particular compliant ongoing
16	dialogue for resolution.
17	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
18	Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman too to your concerns
19	earlier, I wish we could say we could resolve
20	every complaint the way the customer would like it
21	to be resolved. But I would be dishonest to tell
22	you that everything that people want, you know
23	they want you know I want an extra bus an hour
24	or two busses an hour some of those things are
25	not possible. That doesn't mean that when a

2	customer gets the answer that they're not angry
3	that it wasn't answered correctly and they say you
4	didn't answer the question correctly. We answered
5	it within the mean we have to deal with it
6	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA:
7	[Interposing] So how do you
8	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
9	[Interposing] That doesn't mean we haven't
10	answered the question and honestly.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Mr. Boylan,
12	I just want to find out and understand, how do you
13	prioritize then, with the limited budget, because
14	there is no real budget that you work with, you
15	divert these complaints?
16	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: T hey get
17	attention across the range of issues that, say the
18	subway division has to deal with, or the bus
19	division has to deal with. They don't get
20	addressed just because they've come in through the
21	customer complaint. There's no budget that goes
22	along with that. I mean boy, that would be great.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Right.
24	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: If I could
25	have I don't want to use the word a slush fund,

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but if I had a pot of money to be able to solve your problem, believe me, I'd do it in a flash.

I'd love that.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: I'm just trying to understand how do you prioritize complaints then for resolution.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: They're prioritized on a more macro level, across the station's budget, across the track budget, across the bus budget. And that happens at a high level. Now we do take a lot of input from customers, from elected officials, from Board Members. can't tell you there's a formula that says, okay, add this all up and it works. You know, sometimes you make tough decisions, and sometimes people don't like the decisions we make, unfortunately. But I think we do try and as I said, it's only getting tougher and tougher. And the City is hitting the same issues that we are. You know, there's got to be some tough choices that folks are going to have to make, and it's not pretty. I've been through bad times before, but I've been through good times too. So it does get better.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA:

And your

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category and this is my last question	ı. Do you
try to categorize these complaints by p	olanning
hoards at the very least?	

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yeah,
that's a question I don't have the answer to. I
know we categorize them by subject matter, but we
will find out in the context--

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: [Interposing]

It would be very helpful, not just to establish some priority level for certain complaints at a planning board level, but also for the purposes of input in your capital year process. You know, your projection of projects.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: By the way, even if we don't, we should seriously look at doing that going forward, because it only helps us in terms of making management decisions, in terms of addressing your concerns, it makes tremendous sense to me to be able to do that. Now maybe we can do that through our—we have a GIS systems that locates specific locations in specific stations, and maybe we can figure out how to do that electronically. If not, then maybe we should figure out how to categorize it in some other way.

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2	That's not a definitive answer, but it's certainly
3	something that we'll look at.

recently had a survey for customer satisfaction on train lines. Your number one was? Do you remember?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Which number? The number one line? We started with the number 7 line, and then we worked through various number and letter lines. We've also done it on the busses.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: But

satisfaction?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:

Satisfaction, you know, on a scale of one to ten, usually, you know, it's not a perfect score, but it's probably about, you know, in the 6.4, 6.5 level, which, you know, doesn't sound great. But as elected officials, you understand if you had a 65% approval rating, that's pretty good. So, I'm looking at the glass half full thing. It's not perfect and we have a long way to go. But it's better than it was in the 80s.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Right.

2	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: And we're
3	continuing to work on it. It takes resources, it
4	takes time. It takes a lot of interaction like
5	this too.
6	CHAIRPERSON LIU: And the number
7	one train line that had that type of satisfaction
8	at the 60% level, do you remember what line that
9	was?
10	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: No in fact,
11	what we'll do is we'll get you the results of each
12	line
13	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA:
14	[Interposing] I would appreciate that.
15	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: by line.
16	And you would be surprised, they're not all that
17	far off.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Right.
19	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I mean
20	we're not talking about, you know we have
21	something that rates 3 and something that rate
22	6.7. They're all like in the upper 5s, 6s, 7s.
23	You know, they're not huge variations. I think
24	when our customers actually pin down, you can have
25	a good conversation, they acknowledge that maybe
ر ک	a good conversaction, they acknowledge that maybe

things aren't as terrible. By the way, you never
hear the good stuff. Mr. Chairman before you
said, oh gee, you guys get commendations and
compliments? We do. But no one will ever print
them. They only print the bad stuff, and you know
this. I mean this is part of being in the public
sector. It doesn't make news when your bus driver
or your conductor or your train operator gets a
commendation. We've tried to change that. We
acknowledge some of our operators and so forth,
since Lee has been here, Lee Sander, has been here
at every one of our Board meetings we bring in
three or four of them, because they do a good job,
and somebody should say something nice about them.
But you'll never see that in the paper. We do it
every month. Anyway, I'm sorry.
COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Tough New

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: Tough New Yorkers.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: It's human nature, I think.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNA: We look forward to working with you and receiving that information and it would be very helpful, just for the purposes of planning good transportation.

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Thank you.

3 CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Thank you.

4 CHAIRPERSON LIU: Thank you,

Council Member Reyna. Well you know, look, even though you don't see anything in the media, you should also realize that even Council Members once in a while do say good things about the MTA and what a good job they have been doing in certain respects. But those comments never get printed. You know, that's the nature of it. Of course with the exception of one transportation reporter, who seems to be very fair to the MTA, you know, his initials are B.C., but apart from that, you know, I think we understand the nature of the complaints. But again, I think it's not about just getting the complaints. Obviously the complaint lines are there for a reason. They're not there to get commendations. They're there to receive complaints. And it's the complaints that are supposed to be effectively utilized to improve the service even more. And I do want to make note that, you know, while we realize, and you've alluded to a couple of times, that some complaints just cannot be resolved -- anything from the MTA

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stinks to, look, we need a new station here or this station needs to be renovated like, tomorrow. Some complaints cannot be resolved in any kind of a short order. But it's important that the MTA not just lump all the complaints together as okay, they're complaining about this, they're complaining about that. There are a lot of specific complaints that come into the MTA that really should have some timeframe for resolution. I mentioned a couple of examples already. are things that don't require a lot of budget-there in fact should already be ongoing staff to take-- or personnel to take care of those particular problems. And it's important that the public sees the results of some of these very reasonable requests and complaints be taken care of. CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I think one of the things that our customers have seen,

of the things that our customers have seen, although it's diminishing based on a younger and younger ridership group, is for those of us who were around in the 70s, and early 80s, it was horrendous. The system is so much better than it was before, and it took a lot of investment and

2	time. And I think when pressed our customers
3	agree that that in fact has taken place. Yeah, we
4	need to do more. I don't have answers on specific
5	issues, but we hope you'll bring some of those
6	issues that we may miss to our attention.
7	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Okay but it's
8	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
9	[Interposing] You know, Doug and I talk constantly
10	about customer stuff. And if something comes in
11	over the transom and it looks silly, and I say,
12	Doug, that is absolutely silly, we could change
13	that in a minute. And we try.
14	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Well once again,
15	Chris, we prefer to compare things it's 2008.
16	We compare things to like the year 2000 or maybe
17	the 90s. But I personally don't like the constant
18	comparison to the way the subways were in the
19	1970s. It's 2008. And so we want to make sure
20	that there's steady progress. We can't keep
21	comparing to the absolute low point that took
22	place 30 or 40 years ago. We have to compare to a
23	benchmark that is more recent.
24	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: Like 2000, or

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2 even the late 90s.

3	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Can I tell
4	you why? The reason why we do is the levels of
5	investment that are required to maintain the
6	system where it is now are critically important in
7	terms of continuation, whether it's from support
8	from the states, support from the cities, support
9	from our customers, support from Washington, and
10	it's all too easy for folks to say, look, we've
11	reached a good plateau, we don't need to do
12	anymore. That's why we constantly refer to it,
13	because folks don't remember how bad it was. But
14	it could be bad, and it doesn't happen overnight.
15	It happens one a 100 million here, 100 million
16	there. Before you know it, you're back in the
17	70s, and that's why we use it constantly. And I
18	know it's not relevant to 2000, but I will say
19	that we're probably better than where we were in
20	2000.

21 CHAIRPERSON LIU: That is--

22 CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:

[Interposing] Is a matter of opinion.

24 CHAIRPERSON LIU: I think-- right.

I think there are different measures that exist

2	out there that compare 2007 I don't know about
3	2008, but 2007 to 2001. And it's a mixed bag.
4	It's definitely a mixed bag. You know, one being
5	cleanliness. Cleanliness of the system has been
6	declining, not increasing. And that's
7	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
8	[Interposing] And by the way, it's a resource
9	issue. It is a resource issue.
10	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Well, it may be a
11	resource issue, but it's not getting better. So
12	we can't keep comparing the cleanliness of the
13	system to the 1970s. We have to compare it to a
14	few years ago, 2000, 2001. And it definitely is
15	not good compared to those couple of years.
16	Council Member Miguel Martinez.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ: By the
18	way I was born, in 1976.
19	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Okay. Happy
20	birthday.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ: I just
22	want to be practical in terms of because you
23	know, I've been elected in the Council for seven
24	years now, and the same complaint that my riders
25	had in 2001, they still have in 2008 in terms of

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our busses in Northern Manhattan. So I would just like if you could describe to me what happens when a complaint comes in. Forget that you already described categorizing of complaints, but when a complaint comes in consistent of busses, you know, bunching up, coming all at the same time or busses not meeting schedule or, you know, I get waiting for an hour, two hours and then I get three busses that just fly by and don't make the stop. And you know, customers, riders make the assumption that they're running late so they're skipping stops and moving forward. The same is true-- what do you do when constant complaint, my office, community board, when the busses are the biggest predators in blocking the box and creating horrendous congestion in a community, particularly when you have five or six different route going through your community, which becomes a hub for those routes, how is the MTA, how are you responding to these complaints from these communities? What do you do? The call came in, you have the call-again, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, the same complaint. As a matter of fact on Saturday, and you're welcome to come, there's a community meeting on

the same issue that I'm describing right now. And I don't see any enforcement. I don't see anyone from MTA in the community addressing these issues. I don't see anyone from the MTA addressing the issues from the issue of—being part of the problem of blocking the box, contributing to the traffic congestion, not being respectful of, you know, not blocking the box. And again, the bunching of busses is consistent on the 101, on the 100—it's just horrible. And I know you mentioned the issue of resources. But I mean, what do you do when it's the same complaint over and over and over again?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I think probably the issue of bus bunching is one of the more common ones we hear around the City, and some of that is a function of the traffic congestion that we have in the City. All our busses start out on a schedule and they're supposed to maintain that schedule the best they can. I take either the M4 or the Q32 every day from the West side over to the East side. And given traffic conditions it can either be a 10-minute ride or it can be 40-minute ride. In the last week it's been

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a 40-minute ride. And why? Because we've had some issues with the UN being in town. It may not happen in your neighborhood--

COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ:

[Interposing] That's not a fair comparison.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: But other things can happen. But depending on what the street conditions are, all you need is one blockage to have the busses back up on a regular basis. And those drivers are frequently measured on how fast they get where they're going to, you know, and how best they stay on schedule; so they try to keep on schedule. They should never be passing up customers, even if they're trying to maintain the schedule. So what we ask our customers and what we ask you and others to do is, you know, tell us which ones are there. Ιf there's a bus blocking the box, we'd like to know the number of that bus and the time it is. And not that we will remonstrate with our drivers, but we will say, listen, this is-- you have to keep reinforcing this. We have a constant flow of new drivers and they have to be made aware that they're causing some of these issues. Sometimes

they just get caught, you know, in those boxes and it's not intentional. But it's helpful to have the input--

COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ:

[Interposing] But do you send someone out? I mean, you're getting the calls already and it continues to happen. Do you send someone out from the MTA? I know there are labor issues involved also. I mean how do you deal with that? I mean, you know, drivers are members of Union, members of Labor and I'm respectful of that. But what do you do as the authority when the community continues to complain consistently, community board writes consistently on the issue. Do you send someone out to verify, to look at and then what do you do?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Sure do--

COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ:

[Interposing] What do you do when you do find in fact that a driver is just being neglectful with these issues? What do you do when you know that a driver that it's not so much a traffic issue, because along the route that I'm mentioning, we don't have a UN. You know, the biggest traffic hub out there is the George Washington Bridge, but

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by the time they reach there, they're already
delayed. So how do you study the pattern not by
community board obviously, because it's more
difficult, but rather the route of the bus? And
in addition to that, how do you determine I'm
going to turn this off I'm sorry

8 CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: It's okay.
9 Not a problem.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ: How do you determine when there are too many busses in an area?

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: The bus division, usually when they find egregious levels of bus bunching will assign a dispatcher to help regulate the flow of these busses, and sometimes they'll do things like hold busses. They can kind of adjust the schedule on the fly so that maybe it makes—it kind of rationalizes the service, so that you're not sending three busses to the same bus stop at the same time. That may be where sometimes people think that the bus is skipping a stop, you know, they're trying to avoid having the three busses sitting here when one could be going past and picking up other customers. So there are

2	things that they can do on the ground. Your
3	specific instance, again, what we'll do is I'll
4	talk to Joe Smith, who is the head of the bus
5	division, and see what he's getting in terms of
6	information. Certainly the community affairs
7	folks from New York City Transit who handle
8	Manhattan, if they don't have this on their radar
9	screen, they should
10	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ:
11	[Interposing] And finally
12	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
13	[Interposing] They should be coming out to talk to
14	the community.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ: I'll
16	follow up with you individually.
17	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Please do.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ: I'll
19	follow up with you not to take up the time of the
20	Committee. But how far are we from monitoring the
21	busses with GPS?
22	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: We're
23	getting closer and closer. In fact just yesterday
24	at our Board meeting, the next generation of
25	hybrid electric bus was shown to us. And as part

2	of that round of busses we are looking at
3	employing a GPS system that actually works. We
4	had some issues in terms of the caverns in New
5	York not being able to use GPS systems that are in
6	use around the country. I think we've overcome
7	those problems, and I saw some software yesterday-
8	- now I don't know what the timeframe is on that.
9	But it is going to allow us to look at every
10	vehicle and be able to control it without having
11	to send somebody out on the street. So I think a
12	lot of that will get solved, to my point earlier
13	about technology. And I think, you know, we've
14	had some success with technology, but there's been
15	some technologies that haven't worked well in our
16	system. This, I think, is going to work well.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ: And
18	finally, Mr. Chair, who makes the determination
19	when establishing the bus lanes? Is it MTA or DOT
20	or the MTA recommends to DOT?
21	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yes
22	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ:
23	[Interposing] Which one?
24	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: I think the
25	latter We work closely with DOT. In fact on a

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 86
2	couple of bus rapid transit projects that we're
3	working on
4	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ:
5	[Interposing] Yeah, I have one in my district.
6	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yeah. We
7	work yeah you have the
8	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ:
9	[Interposing] The 12th.
10	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: The 12th,
11	which is
12	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ:
13	[Interposing] But not the rapid lane, but rather
14	the, say setting bus lane, during peak hours 181st
15	Street hits
16	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:
17	[Interposing] It's DOT, but it's in conjunction
18	with
19	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ:
20	[Interposing] DOT?
21	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: DOT, but in
22	conjunction with us. You know, we work closely
23	with them. And then the key issue is enforcement.
24	And so the third part of that leg, the leg of that
25	stool, is NYPD traffic enforcement, and we work
1	i de la companya de

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2	with them too to try to make sure that those lanes
3	are in fact free so that you can flow through.
4	You know, if there's one car parked you can screw
5	up the whole thing.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ: Thank
7	you, I'll follow up with you on that issue.
8	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Sure.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTINEZ: Thank
10	you, Mr. Chair.
11	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Thank you,
12	Council Member Martinez. I just have to get this
13	off my chest. You know, you refer to the canyons
14	of Manhattan or or actually you said canyons of
15	New York.
16	CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: Yes.
17	CHAIRPERSON LIU: With respect to
18	why it's taken so long to implement GPS. Let me
19	remind you that we have the plains of Queens. And
20	Queens is, with 2.1 million people, the borough
21	that's most heavily dependent upon bus
22	transportation. There is absolutely no excuse for
23	the MTA to continue to use the canyons of New York
2.4	as a reason why GPS can't be rolled out on the

busses, so our constituents or New Yorkers who

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happen to live in Queens or most parts of Brooklyn
and the Bronx and Staten Island, can't understand
where there bus is and how far away that bus is.
So let's just get the GPS in the busses, because
that will go a long way to resolving a lot of the
complaints, before they actually even occur.

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN: As a former Queens resident, I grew up in Rosedale, in fact the Councilman's father was probably my first exposure to an elected official, because he was my member of congress in Rosedale Queens, I appreciate the difference between Manhattan and the rest of the City. I mean, I'm a Queens guy myself, and I hear you. And I think a system that's going to work for the entire— I should have rephrased that, for the entire City and for the entire region is coming.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: Well--

CHRISTOPHER P. BOYLAN:

[Interposing] I know.

CHAIRPERSON LIU: It's coming-it's like the train is coming. It's like, we're
going to get it done by the end of the year. The
problem is how much longer? Which year are we

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talking about? Is this going to be one of those 2020 deals? So look, this GPS issue is not about-- is not what our hearing is about. But I just wanted to say that. We can't keep referring to the canyons of New York as the reason why we don't get GPS. There's no reason. I mean nowadays the GPS technology is so inexpensive and so easy to There's just no reason. In fact, you could use. probably designate like line managers for the busses, at some point, and those line managers can easily track where the busses are and make sure that they're properly spaced apart. Anyway. think I'm starting to digress too much. I want to thank Christopher Boylan and Douglass Sussman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority for sitting with us today. And again, we're not trying to give you a hard time, but people do rely upon the MTA for great service and service is better than the 1970s. We want it to be better than 2007, 2006 and all years before that. And we urge you to make sure that there's a systematic way of tracking not only incoming complaints, but tracking the resolution of those complaints as well so that when the public reads offhanded

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you that while the complaint process is pretty much as was described, the New York City Transit may feel as though they're being responsive and may position themselves as being responsive, but responsiveness is judged not by them, it's judged by the customer. I know Wargus, I hate it too. Go ahead. Lie down. The categorization of complaints that New York City Transit does will not give an accurate picture of what the areas of problems are, simply because they are not broken down in any way that's really meaningful. Thev have bus complaints. And when you take a look at the bus complaints there are complaints that come in as ADA complaints, no wheelchair access complaints -- this is an area that I happen to know a lot about because I had to do a foil to get this information. You can't tell what it is a customer is complaining about in an ADA complaint by looking at the complaint record. There's no record of how the complaint was actually resolved that would demonstrate that a customer was happy with the resolution, that the resolution that was recommended or promised actually happened, and a promise is meaningless and is actually a way of--

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how can I say this? It's a way of fooling the public, in a way that really is not justifiable, into believing that something is going to be done, when in fact it's not. There are no cost things that the MTA, New York City Transit, can do that I personally have asked them to do that are real safety issues that are-- this can't get through a turnstile. Okay. Before they put the panic bars in, I've been trapped, as are people with baby carriages, as were people with other service dogs, trapped in stations. There are panic bars now, but if we got a cop in a bad mood, we could be ticketed. And it's a misdemeanor to go through those unless there is an actual emergency. In addition to that, I have tried to find out where the turnstiles are, so that when I'm exiting or entering a station, I don't have to hunt around for a station that I can get to, nor do people with bicycles, baby carriages, all of that. And I have been told in writing that there is no such list available, and it takes about 15 minutes to get that information from MTA customer service, New York City Transit customer service, because they have to call a station to find out what's

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accessible. There's no evacuation planning for people with disabilities. If there is evacuation planning, I haven't been able to get a list. I haven't been able to find out what that evacuation planning is. I'm going to be emotional about this, I will die with my dog, the same way that people with Katrina died with their pets and with their service dogs. It's something that they have an obligation to do both under New York State law and under federal law. If they're talking about engagement and customer service and economics, as a community dispute center volunteer mediator, I do not know why the MTA and New York City Transit is not, as a matter of public policy, because it is the public policy of the unified court system to use mediation as a means of resolving complaints with customers. It is a way that customers can actually feel as though they're being heard, and they certainly don't feel as though they're being heard now. It's no cost. And if they really are getting an email system going, customer report cards should be available by email. If they're putting out email notifications, if they're doing all of that, are

2	they accessible to people who have disabilities?
3	They are required by law to have their technology
4	available to people with disabilities, and I hope
5	that in fact they go ahead and do that, and the
6	same thing with our electronic travel information.
7	They are required to do it.
8	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Thank you, Ms.
9	Stamm.
10	ESTELLE STAMM: I hope I wasn't too
11	inarticulate.
12	CHAIRPERSON LIU: No, you were very
13	clear. Thank you very much, Ms. Stamm.
14	ESTELLE STAMM: You're very
15	welcome.
16	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Mr. Rozankowski?
17	JOHN ROZANKOWSKI: Okay. In order
18	to answer the question, is the MTA responsive to
19	subway riders, you have to look beyond items like
20	schedules or even cleanliness to policies,
21	procedures, operations and projects. Who will
22	ever forget their imposition of drastic changes on
23	the Queens Boulevard line in 2001? So many people
24	were against it. They did it anyway. And they
25	are continuing their insidious job of officially

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terminating the G train at Court Street. In a similar development, the proposed to skip stops service on the number 1 train on the Broadway line. Like Queens, the people in the area did not want it. They wanted a Broadway express from 96th to 145th. It took the MTA 15 years to acknowledge that their program was a failure, cancel it and say that the people were right. And then project, you remember all the hearings on CBTC, OPTO and the Robo-Train. You had grave misgivings. were TWU workers who were in bitter opposition? What did they do? Imposed it on the L train without testing it under real conditions, imposed it on the number 7, and are putting it on the Queens Boulevard line today. And then we have the token booth closings. This was an issue that actually united New York City in opposition to removing the number one safety feature of subway stations. They closed them anyway. And then are what I call the grand projects, the Fulton Transit What subway riders wanted this? All they wanted was connecting passageways between the different systems. Instead a billion dollars of money was wasted that could have been used for the

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10th avenue station in Manhattan. And finally, you have the floor tiles. In 1996, they began installing the floor tiles on subway stations. Riders vigorously protested. They were tripping, falling on these tiles. They said they were happy with cement. It took 12 years and much money for the MTA to say, yeah, the customers were right, we're suspending the program. All of these are excellent examples that show the MTA not only not listening to the people, but exhibiting a callous, arrogant attitude all the time, which has plunged its credibility to zero, and made it one of the most hated agencies in New York City. Is there a solution? I think there is. What you have to do in the City Council is to ask your colleagues on the state level to amend the City charter, to give the City Council real power over New York City subways, to be able to stop wasteful and dangerous programs before they begin. Thank you.

much, Mr. Rozankowski. Let me at this time note that we've been joined by Council Member Darlene Mealy of Brooklyn, and Council Member Jessica Lappin of Manhattan. We also have written

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testimony for the record by Manhattan BoroughPresident, Scott Stringer. Mr. Shotkin.

4 MATT SHOTKIN: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman and good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Council Members. I have many highlights to my testimony, so please bear with me. I'll be addressing three things in my testimony today. Among others, the legal briefing that was prepared by Legislative Director Newman with the assistance of Legislative Counsel Phil Hom. One of the issues that was brought up by Deputy Executive Director, Christopher Boylan as well as brand new information from yesterday's Board meeting. complaint of the average MTA rider is always heard in my opinion, everything from overcrowded trains to diverted east and west side trains to station announcements about trains that are not running, to announcements about track work. There are certain glitches to the trip planner. instance, even when you type in the right address, it comes up wrong. I filed a complaint, speaking of complaints, with the compliance coordination committee chair, who has yet to get back to me. President Roberts of New York City Transit, made a

2	presentation about yesterday's MTA Board meeting
3	about line general managers that are already in
4	place on certain lines like the L and the 7. Line
5	general manager teams in charge of station
6	maintenance are being put into place at this time.
7	For example, if somebody drops garbage on the
8	tracks at the end of a shift at a certain station,
9	it will stay there until the next shift, which is
10	one or more .5 hours later. On an MTA bus, the
11	most common complaint from a disabled person,
12	whether in a wheelchair or not, in a walker, is
13	that the wheelchair lift doesn't work. Surprise.
14	Or in the case of last night, on the M50, as
15	Chairman Koppell has already mentioned in his Q
16	and A about rerouting of busses with a VIP in the
17	area, the bus was detoured away from the actual
18	detour. Thank you.
19	CHAIRPERSON LIU: Thank you very
20	much, Mr. Shotkin. We appreciate your testimony
21	today and participating in today's public hearing.
22	MATT SHOTKIN: Thank you, Mr.
23	Chair.
24	CHAIRPERSON LIU: That being said,

this committee hearing of the City Council's

2 Committee on Transportation is adjourned.

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I, Erika Swyler, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

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Signature			
 Date	Tanuary 20	2000	
Date	_January 29,	, 2009	