CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

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December 9, 2010 Start: 10:17 am Recess: 3:35 pm

HELD AT: Committee Room

250 Broadway, 16th Floor

B E F O R E:

JAMES VACCA Chairperson

#### COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Gale A. Brewer
Daniel R. Garodnick
David G. Greenfield
G. Oliver Koppell
Jessica S. Lappin
Ydanis A. Rodriguez
Deborah L. Rose
James G. Van Bramer

Peter A. Koo Eric A. Ulrich

# A P P E A R A N C E S

# COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Letitia James Lewis A. Fidler Brad Lander Stephen Levin

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

Janette Sadik-Khan Commissioner NYC Department of Transportation

David Woloch Deputy Commissioner of External Affairs NYC Department of Transportation

Ryan Russo Assistant Commissioner for Traffic Management NYC Department of Transportation

Norman Steisel Neighbors for Better Bike Lanes

Lois Carswell Neighbors for Better Bike Lanes

Carol Linn
Prospect Park West resident

Marty Markowitz Brooklyn Borough President

Noah Budnick Deputy Director Transportation Alternatives

Christine Berthet CHEKPEDS

Eric McClure Co-Founder Park Slope Neighbors

Scott Stringer Manhattan Borough President

Nancy Gruskin
President
Stuart C. Gruskin Family Foundation

Clark Vaccaro

Jack Brown Spokesman Coalition Against Rogue Riding

Elizabeth Brody East Coast Greenway Alliance

Barry Benepe

Ken Coughlin
Member
Community Board 7

Benjamin Shepard

Dr. Linda Linday

Karl Roeslev

Mel Wymore Chair Community Board 7

Joanna Oltman Smith

Robert Moore

Henry Rinehart

Scott Cavanaugh
Business Development Director
Bike and Roll New York City

Stephen Vaccaro Chair Transportation Alternatives East Side Committee

Douglas Gordon City resident Father

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

Bob Casara City resident Bay Ridge, Brooklyn

Alex Rothberg Representative Brooklyn Greenway Initiative

Gene Aronowitz 45th Street Brooklyn, New York

Steve Faust Professional Transportation Planner, Retired Federal Transit Administration

Robert Madsen City resident, cyclist Brooklyn, Community Board Nine

Linda Prine Doctor Lower Manhattan

Marcus Wolen City resident, cyclist Jackson Heights

Mary Beth Kelly City resident Upper West Side, Manhattan

Deta Awl City resident, cyclist West Harlem

Heidi Untener City resident Upper East Side, Manhattan

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

Tila Duhaime Co-Chair Upper West Side Streets Renaissance Campaign

Shirley Secunda Chair, Traffic and Transportation Committee Community Board Two, Manhattan

Ian Dutton
Chair, Bicycle Strategy Subcommittee
Community Board Two, Manhattan

Sharon Phillips Representative Transportation Alternatives

Jeffrey Lennet Cyclist New Jersey

Nick Rosack City resident Staten Island

Jim Forat City resident, cyclist

Rhonda Rose City resident, cyclist Upper East Side, Manhattan

Kevin Stevens Pediatrician Mt. Sinai

Richard Stevens City resident Cycle safety advocate

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CHAIRPERSON VACCA: First would
like to welcome everyone here to this meeting of
the Committee on Transportation of the New York
City Council

I want to state publicly and very, very definitively that this meeting will be held and there will be order at all times. My commitment is to make sure that that happens. All speakers are to be treated courteously. I do want you to know that applause is not something we will tolerate, because that often disrupts testimony. We want you to be attentive and polite at all times. I do need your cooperation. If you would shut cell phones off, that is also requested so that the hearing is not disrupted.

I want to call the meeting to order. My name is James Vacca and I am Chairperson of the Committee on Transportation for the New York City Council. I want to welcome all of you here today.

Today, we are conducting an oversight hearing on the impacts of increased bicycling and the growing network of bike lanes on New York City streets. We are accessing the

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implementation of Local Law 90 of 2009, which required community notification and input whenever DOT undertakes major transportation projects.

We are here today to talk about bicycles. And believe it or not, few issues today prompt more heated discussion than bike policy in New York City. New York City is in the midst of a plan to create 1,800 miles of bike lanes by 2030, or 50 additional miles of bike lanes every year for the next 20 years. Such a major reengineering of our streets is bound to cause controversy, so what we'd like to do is to learn more about the city's plans to accommodate bicycles and how that will impact New Yorkers across the five boroughs.

Today, first, I have to state, nobody disagrees that having more bicycles and using more bicycles is a good thing. Bicycles do not pollute the air, they're good for your health and they're the preferred method of transportation for thousands of New Yorkers every day.

But in a city where traffic is often horrendous and finding a parking spot can be an unbelievable challenge, expanding the bike network is often all about tradeoffs. More bike

lanes can mean fewer parking spaces or fewer travel lanes, or it could mean more congestion and more aggravation for people who use their cars.

As much as anyone in the city might like to think that people don't need to use their cars, I have to tell you I, myself, come from a community where you can't get from your house to the doctor or to the supermarket or to a church without using a car.

Too many people are starting to get the feeling that New York's bike policy could be about getting people to give up their cars and abandon their cars. Biking is a good transportation alternative, but I do not believe that making it impossible to drive should be a policy our city pursues.

The question is not should we accommodate bicycles, the question is now do we accommodate bicycles without making it more difficult for everyone else to get from point A to point B. How do we avoid a bike backlash? These are all judgment calls. Is it beneficial to reduce one lane of traffic on Prospect Park West, for example, to create a dedicate bike lane? If

so, where does that traffic go? How do cars pull over to pick up passengers? How do truck make deliveries without clogging traffic for blocks on end?

Does it make sense to building bike lanes in places where very few people use bikes in the hope that the bike lanes will encourage people to take up cycling? If so, how are communities consulted? Whose block is chosen? How do we measure whether the strategy is working? What is the process and is it consistent?

These are the questions that I've been hearing from residents throughout the city.

At today's hearing, I hope to get a sense on how DOT makes these determinations. Our public streets are precious real estate and this topic is very important to many New Yorkers.

I know we have many, many people scheduled to speak today, so I'll save any additional comments. I thank you all for coming and I ask for your patience as we go through the hearing. We will be here for some time and be prepared, as I am prepared and I know my colleagues are.

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I'd like to introduce my colleagues that are here with me today. To my extreme left we have Lew Fidler from Brooklyn, we have David Greenfield from Brooklyn, Peter Koo from Queens, Lyle Frank is the counsel to this committee, I'm James Vacca, chair of the committee, Dan Garodnick from Manhattan, Jessica Lappin from Manhattan, Letitia James from Brooklyn, and Oliver Koppell from the Bronx. Nivardo Lopez is here; he is the staff analyst for this committee.

Department of Transportation. I first want to note for the record that I thank Commissioner

Sadik-Khan personally for coming here. She rearranged a foot surgery that was scheduled. She is here today. She had the foot surgery. She rearranged it for last night. I should clarify. She's here today. That speaks to what I note to be the importance she attaches to this issue. I want to thank her for going out of her way to be here.

So I'd like to introduce

Commissioner Sadik-Khan, and if you can, introduce

your staff. Again, I thank you.

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2	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Thank you.
3	Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the
4	committee. I am Janette Sadik-Khan, Commissioner
5	of the New York City Department of Transportation.
6	With me today are David Woloch, the Deputy
7	Commissioner for External Affairs and Ryan Russo,
8	the Assistant Commissioner for Traffic Management.
9	Thank you for inviting us here today to discuss
LO	cycling in New York City.
11	Bicycling has increased in New York
12	in recent years, with DOT's bicycle commuter
L3	counts showing a 109 percent increase from 2006 to
L 4	2010. That is by design. As you know, one of the
L5	key policies in Mayor Bloomberg's PlaNYC
L6	initiative is to prioritize more efficient and
L7	sustainable travel on city streets, and PlaNYC's
18	transportation strategy
L9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [interposing]
20	Excuse me, Commissioner. I'm sorry to interrupt.
21	Do you have a copy of the testimony? I don't have
22	a copy of your testimony. Was it given to you? A
23	copy of the Commissioner's testimony. Here it is;

I'd like to give it out to the members so we can

follow it. Thank you, Commissioner. I'm sorry.

Please proceed.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: As you know, one of the key priorities of Mayor Bloomberg's PlanyC initiative is to prioritize more efficient and sustainable travel on city streets. PlanyC's transportation strategy specifically calls for making cycling a viable option for all New Yorkers. This isn't about banning cars, this is about balance and making our streets work for all users of our transport network.

As you also know, PlaNYC is not a conceptual plan or set of broad principles. It is a highly detailed action plan with clear goals and benchmarks. An important part of DOT's mission is implementing the measures that PlaNYC calls for.

I would like to state at the outset that our success in making cycling attractive to more New Yorkers is in no small part due to the collaboration with the City Council, specifically in the Council's strong endorsement of PlaNYC in 2007, our work with members on individual street projects and certainly the Council's passage in 2009 of landmark indoor bicycle parking legislation that has led to the establishment of

access plans creating over 3,100 new bike parking spaces in New York City office buildings. Thank you for your support and for your work.

New York is naturally suited to bicycling. Over half, 54 percent, of all trips made in the city are less than 2 miles. Huge numbers of people live, work and play within a small area. Our topography is also mostly flat, and over time the City has had the wisdom to develop excellent cycling facilities on each of the four East River Bridges, eliminating the East River as a barrier.

Our density is one reason delivery businesses make such extensive use of bikes. But making cycling more accessible and viable for most people requires some changes to the design of our streets. Only a few people are willing to ride a bike up a major avenue in mixed vehicle traffic.

Our bike lane network, which gives people on bicycles a greater sense of safety through separation from moving traffic, is clearly having a major effect in attracting more New Yorkers to cycling. The addition of 200 miles of new bike lanes between 2006 and 2009 coincided

with four straight years of double-digit

percentage increases in our commuter cycling

counts.

Within the expanded network, the more robust facilities have proven the most attractive to cyclists. Our protected bike lanes, that situate the bicycle lane between the sidewalk and a row of parked cars, have all seen dramatic results in terms of increased numbers of cyclists.

On 9th Avenue, our first protected bike lane, daily cycling volumes grew 69 percent from 2007 to 2010. On Kent Avenue in Brooklyn, cycling volumes almost doubled from 2008 to 2010. On Grand Street in Soho, cycling volumes increased 56 percent from 2008 to 2010. On Broadway, cycling increased 50 percent in one year. And on Prospect Park West, cycling has tripled in just one year.

The protected bicycle lanes
represent a more substantial change in street
design than conventional painted bike lanes. I
want to point out that every single one that
exists in New York City was supported by the
appropriate community board or boards. In the

cases of Columbus Avenue and Prospect Park West, community boards requested these facilities from DOT.

these and other types of bike lanes does not end with the community board. Our project teams and borough commissioners post project plans online, they survey buildings and establishments along street corridors, meet with individuals and local groups both before and after projects have been implemented, and remain committed to problemsolving for and with the people of the City on a nearly 24/7 basis.

Will everyone be happy with every change? Of course not.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Excuse me. I'm sorry, Commissioner. We must have decorum at all times. We can't have the talking. Please proceed, Commissioner.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Will everyone be happy with every change? Of course not. As long as we enjoy freedom of expression, we will have people complaining, and that's as it should be. But even in cases with well-covered

opposition, there is widespread, if quieter, support for these projects, as the opinion survey of the Prospect Park West case from Council Members Lander and Levin has shown.

One of the most significant effects of the bike lane network has been an overall reduction in collisions between bicycles and motor vehicles, even as cycling volumes have risen. One of the spurs to the rapid development of the network was a 2006 DOT/Health Department and NYPD study that found that only one of 225 bicyclist fatalities between 1996 and 2005 took place in a marked bicycle lane.

The safety benefits of bicycle lanes have been magnified with the expansion of the network. Adjusting for the much greater amount of cycling on streets today, the incidence of cyclists killed or severely injured in New York was 4.1 times greater in 2001 than in 2009, and 2.3 times greater as recently as 2006 versus 2009.

The presence of bike lanes and cyclists on a city street also appears to have a traffic calming effect that produces other safety benefits. The installation of bike lanes usually

involves a narrowing of the motor vehicle portion of the roadway and indicates to drivers that they need to watch out for other road users.

Study and Action Plan found that collisions
between pedestrians and vehicles on streets with
bike lanes were about 40 percent less deadly than
crashes on streets without them. On Vanderbilt
Avenue in Brooklyn, for instance, 76 percent of
vehicles were traveling over the 30 mile an hour
speed limit before the installation of bicycle
lanes. After the project's completion, only 27
percent of vehicles were speeding.

Protected bike lanes have also had measurable safety benefits for pedestrians and drivers as well as for cyclists, because they tend to reduce speeding and also reduce pedestrian exposure to vehicle traffic. On 9th Avenue in Manhattan, annual fatalities and severe injuries to pedestrians are down 61 percent, accompanied by a 70 percent drop for motorists, since we implemented the bike lane in late 2007. We're seeing similar trends in other corridors.

The other long-term safety benefit

of allowing more people to confidently navigate
the city by bike is also helping check the
increasing health problems such as the epidemics
of obesity and type 2 diabetes. Obesity rates
have more than doubled in the past 20 years. The
City Health Department has clearly determined that
cycling has strong potential to lower the chances
of obesity, diabetes, heart disease, hypertension,
depression, arthritis and osteoporosis and that
walking and cycling for transportation in New York
City are associated with better physical and
mental health.

In spite of the data that we have reported, and the fact that in 2009 we saw the lowest overall traffic fatality rate in the City's history, there is clearly a concern among the New York pedestrians about the increase in cycling and behavior such as cyclists running through red lights or riding against the direction of traffic.

DOT has pledged to address these problems and to help shift the culture of city cyclists to one that is more respective and respectful of the rules of the road. We have already begun what will be a nonstop bicycle

safety and cyclist behavior campaign based around these cardinal rules: yield to pedestrians, ride in the direction of traffic, stop at red lights and stop signs and stay off the sidewalk unless you're under 13.

We will be urging cyclists
themselves to call out negative behavior and start
making bad riding socially unacceptable. Our
first major media campaign will launch in early
spring. It will feature a good cast of
celebrities that will bluntly tell cyclists to
stop riding like jerks.

Other features of our effort will include bike ambassadors who will let people know how the new design bike lanes work and continually inform people of cyclist rules of the road.

In 2012, we hope to launch a Parisstyle public bicycle system that will further increase the accessibility of cycling to New Yorkers and the city's millions of visitors. We expect that it will not only provide a great additional option for short trips in the city, it should also further improve safety by increasing the visibility of cyclists on our streets and

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providing us with another major platform for

communicating the basic rules of the road for bike

riders.

Finally, we have recently secured a safety grant from the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles that the NYPD will devote to greater enforcement of traffic rules governing cyclists, and we have developed some new thoughts about strengthening laws regulating commercial cyclists that we look forward to working through with you and your legislative staff.

I want to close by emphasizing that while there are inevitable growing pains as cycling moves from the margins to the mainstream, its growth in New York is already delivering substantial safety, mobility and health benefits. The city's bicycle program, with your assistance and support, is a huge success and represents a major step towards a greater, greener New York.

Thank you for inviting DOT to testify today. I'd be happy to answer any questions you might have.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,

Commissioner Sadik-Khan. We appreciate your being

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here. I do want to introduce members who have
arrived: Council Member Brad Lander to my left,
Council Member Gale Brewer to my extreme left,
Council Member Debi Rose, right behind me.

6 Welcome.

Let me start off with some questions, Commissioner, about bike policy. My first question revolves around criteria. What is the criteria the DOT uses in deciding where to put a bike lane? How do you decide where a bike lane goes? If you could just go through the internal process for me, the engineering, the planning? But how do you site bike lanes? What is the criteria, what is the basis, what is the internal process?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We're in the midst of building out the city's bike lane network. The focus that the City Department of Transportation has right now is to create an interconnected system of bike lanes. So we're really basically filling in the gaps in the existing bike lane network. We also respond to community requests for bike lanes and bike facilities. We do traffic analysis before and

after on what those bike lanes changes in designs would be.

The network connectivity, the demand, both existing and potential are all parts of what it is that we look at when we make decisions about bike lane projects.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: When you do the assessment, when you do the engineering and planning, do you coordinate with other city agencies? I'm thinking, do you coordinate with the Small Business Administration to see about how it will impact business? Do you coordinate with the City Planning Commission to review demographics in the area? What other city agencies do you work with, if any?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We work very closely with NYPD and the Fire Department most particularly to ensure that there are no public safety issues associated with the projects that are proposed. In addition, we do extensive outreach before we do a proposal to ensure that we are addressing the loading and unloading and the curbside needs of local residents and businesses.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: There's no

2	entity you work with though that assesses the
3	impact on business, on the business community?
4	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: As part of our
5	outreach, we basically work with SBS through the
6	BIDs, the business improvement districts as we do
7	the outreach.
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: What is the
9	cost of implementing new bike lanes? Not just to
10	paint the lines, but to study, design, hear
11	community input, make modifications and put the
12	lanes on the streets? What is the cost of a
13	typical bike lane, soup to nuts? Is this capital
14	or expense money? I would assume it's expense
15	budget money.
16	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: No, it's
17	capital money.
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: This is capital
19	money.
20	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: The good news
21	is, Mr. Chairman, is that this is one of the most
22	cost effective investments that you can make.
23	Eighty-percent of the cost of the bike lanes in
24	New York City is paid for by federal funding.

Only 20 percent is local. So it's a great bang

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for the buck in terms of what it is that we do when we implement bike lanes in New York City.

I think, though, the capital budget must fund the actual construction. But when I mentioned the expense budget, I was talking about people on staff at DOT who do the community input consultation work, who modify the plans. These are bodies. So that's what I meant when I asked you about the expense budget. What is the fiscal implication? Do you have a bike division? Or is there a section in your office that employs x amount of people that are working on the bike network you referred to before?

incorporated as part of the overall work that we do when we do the bike lane work. So that's part of what it is that we do with the federal grant. That's part of what we do when we do the local match. So it's part of the overall cost of the program. I mean, when you think about it, I think we spent \$8 million on putting the bike lanes in to date. So when you look at 20 percent of that, I think we've had a pretty good return on

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investme	ent i	for t	that	mor	ney.	So it	:'s	unc	der \$	2
million	for	all	of	the	work	that	we'	ve	done	to
date.										

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: The signage,
there's an expense regarding signage and painting?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: It's all in.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: It's all in.

The people working on this, you're saying it's 80 percent federal and 20 percent city. So therefore, even the people employed in your agency who are working on the planning and the community outreach, 80 percent of their salaries are borne by the federal government?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Now, I wanted to talk if there are locations where bike lanes have been installed where you feel there has been more traffic congestion caused than existed before. We've had complaints from PPW, Prospect Park West. We've had complaints, Columbus Avenue, 1st and 2nd Avenue. Are there areas where bike paths have been installed that you notice increased traffic congestion? If so, has that congestion been appropriately addressed or

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mitigated?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: No, actually, we haven't found that. I mean it's a case by case project analysis, obviously. But when you take a look at the statistics for, say, Prospect Park West, the travel times are virtually the same, slightly down, and volumes have been maintained. So despite the fact that we have a tremendous increase, a tripling, in the number of weekday cyclists, we've got the same number of vehicles being processed and they're moving forward just fine.

Vanderbilt Avenue, the same volumes before and after. Broadway, the volumes were maintained and the travel times actually improved. On 1st and 2nd Avenue, we designed that particular project to accommodate the traffic demands on that corridor. We're very sensitive about what the impact is of all of our street designs, not just bike lanes. That includes bus lanes, that includes the truck loading, off-hour delivery hour projects that we're working on. That's incorporated in every project we do.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: What study do

2	you make, basically? How do you arrive at these
3	conclusions? Is there a study you make? Is there
4	an evaluation tool you use? How can you say that
5	there's not been an increase in congestion?
6	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We do before
7	and after.
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Your agency
9	counts cars, counts speed of cars?
LO	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes.
11	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Tracks speed of
12	cars?
13	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes.
L4	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I visited PPW
15	and I noticed that at certain parts of the block,
L6	traffic slowed and in certain parts of the block
L7	it continued to go quickly. What was the
L8	situation there before? I know PPW now has two
L9	lanes. I noticed that at certain spots it slowed
20	and at certain spots it started to go quickly
21	again. What was that situation before? Do you
22	have concerns about either the congestion aspect
23	or the speeding aspect?
24	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Well, the good

news is that since we've implemented the project,

speeding, which was a major concern of this community, has gone dramatically done. It used to be that 75 percent of the cars that were traveling the corridor exceeded the 30 mile an hour speed limit. Now we're down to 17 percent. It used to be that we had a tremendous number of folks that were riding on the sidewalk which created a huge safety problem for pedestrians. That's now down to something like three percent. That three percent also includes kids who are on the sidewalks. So we think that it's been a homerun.

The other piece that we used to see is that people would speed as they tried to beat the light. So that issue has been mitigated by the new program that we put into place there.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: When you talk about issues such as this, Commissioner, and you talk about reductions in speeding and issues relating to congestion, are you following a national standard? Is there a national standard that your agency looks at relative to whether or not a bike lane is needed, where it should be placed, is it successful? Is there something of a national standard that you're looking at?

2	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: The federal
3	government's policy is that localities are in the
4	best position to make decisions about their
5	transportation investments. So New York City is
6	not like Ames, Iowa; it's not like Lincoln,
7	Nebraska. It's a big city and we have a different
8	balancing act that we have to do here. We
9	continue to follow MUTCD regulations. We follow
10	AASHTO standards in all of the work that we do,
11	which is a requirement for the receipt of federal
12	funds. So we adhere to the federal standards and
13	we tailor our projects to meet the needs of the
14	local community.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: So you're
16	saying that there are not national standards that
17	you follow. You use your judgment and that New
18	York City is unique.
19	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: No, I'm saying
20	we follow the standards but the standards allow
21	for flexibility.
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Allow for
23	flexibility.
24	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Right.
25	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: So you often

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2	have flexibility and discretion because national
3	standards do not address bike-related issues or
4	bike-related policy?
5	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: No, every city
6	has the same flexibility. We're no more or no
7	less than any other city that looks to tailor
8	their transportation investments to meet local
9	circumstances and local characteristics.
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I agree. I
11	think that you're agreeing with me and I'm
12	agreeing with you. I think we're both saying that
13	national standards allow you a certain level of
14	discretion.
15	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes, we're in
16	violent agreement.
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Good. Now,
18	emergency vehicles, how do we make sure that
19	emergency vehicles have access? Again, when I saw
20	PPW, there were two lanes. If an ambulance or a
21	fire truck came, one lane would be precluded. So
22	therefore, there would be only one lane. So what

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Well, we work with the fire department and FDNY to make sure

accommodations do we make for emergency vehicles?

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that our projects address the emergency access
needs that those agencies have. We've done that
in the past and we will continue to do that in the
future.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: That's a little vague. Have you noticed issues arising relative to access for emergency vehicles when lanes have been precluded due to installation of bike paths?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We have never created a project that precluded emergency access for emergency vehicles.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I didn't say you did. But have you noticed that there's been serious access issues that resulted from some of the narrowing and some of the lane preclusions?

not seen that. Prospect Park West is moving just as it has before. When we do find situations where it looks like there is an issue, we work with the community to address those concerns. In some cases it may be daylighting the corridor. In some cases it may be moving a particular loading zone. All of those issues we take into account and work with the community to address them.

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CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You've recently removed two bike lanes. One in Staten Island on Father Capodanno Boulevard and one on Bedford Avenue in Brooklyn. What criteria was used to remove those lanes? Do you have data or vehicle speed issues, pedestrian safety issues? Why were those lanes removed?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: In both of those instances, what we're trying to do is build out as safe a bike network as possible, make it as safe as possible for folks that are riding their bikes and to do so as protected and convenient as possible. Both of those facilities had parallel facilities right there. Father Capodanno Boulevard, there was a bike lane something like 100 yards away that was much more robust and provided a lot more protection.

When we were re-striping Father

Capodanno, we had the ability to not only enhance
the bike lane that we did nearby, but we also
provided better access for buses, which is a very
important part of our transportation network.

We're doing everything we can to make it faster
for buses to get through the congestion on the

2	streets of New York. It's a really important low-
3	cost mobility option. We don't have a lot of
4	capital money to continue to build out our heavy
5	rail system. We have to look for ways to use a
6	sort of surface subway system like the select bus
7	service program that we have in place. So it's
8	not just about bikes, it's not just about cars,
9	it's all about the users of the network.
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Bedford Avenue,
11	why was that removed?
12	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Because we had
13	a more robust facility right nearby, just like we
14	did for Father Capodanno Boulevard.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: But they were
16	installed in the first place. That's my question.
17	They were installed. How long were they there
18	before they were removed? I think it was a
19	relatively short period of time. What happened
20	with these things?
21	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I think that
22	Bedford was 1978 or something like that.
23	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Right. And you
24	removed it.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes. When we

2	were able to enhance the adjacent bike lane and
3	make it safer. We obviously want to encourage
4	cyclists to use the safest possible route as they
5	are traversing the streets of New York.
6	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: How long was
7	Staten Island there?
8	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Since the 70s.
9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Since the 70s.
10	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We can get
11	back to you on the specific dates.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. My last
13	question is this, when we look at bicycling and
14	encouraging bicycling, because as you said, it
15	does have health benefits that are beyond
16	question. My statement to you is, do you have
17	statistics on how many people who use bicycles
18	would normally use cars?
19	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: No.
20	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No. Because my
21	question is are people who use bicycles, would
22	they be using mass transit? Is bicycling getting
23	people out of their cars or is bicycling reducing
24	people who would normally use mass transit? How

can we assess the impact bicycling has had on the

reduction of car usage in the city?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Well, what we know is that every person that's riding a bike is not driving a car. So to the extent that we've seen a 63 percent increase in cyclists over the last two years, that number of cyclists is that many less cars. So what we're really trying to do is to create balance.

Our subway system is at capacity.

You take a look at the 5 million people that we've got on the subway system. Anybody that takes, certainly, any of the subway service on the east side knows how congested and crowded that can be. It can take two or three cars going by before you are able to get on. So we're looking to provide as much mobility as possible and give New Yorkers options.

Not everybody is going to want to get on a bike. Not everybody is going to want to get on a bus. Not everybody is going to want to drive. So we want to provide as many options for New Yorkers to get around safely and conveniently. Half of the trips in New York City are under two miles, so we think that cycling has a strong role

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2 to play in the transportation network, particular
3 for those short trips.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I don't doubt that bicycling is something we should encourage. I support that. I think it is a transportation alternative. But let me state this: I think that many of us feel, or at least I feel, that I would like to know how bicycling has reduced car use in the city. That was my question. Has bicycling reduced those who would normally use MTA facilities as opposed to driving? We don't seem to have statistics on that.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: No, but what we can say is that when you provide convenient options, when you design attractive, safe and convenient facilities, people will use them.

We've built these bike lanes and people are coming. They're sort of voting with their pedals. It's a particularly important strategy when you look at the over capacity that we've got on our transit network. Really, a cycling network is a great companion to a strong transit system. So we look at them as all complementary.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You said you've

the number. I will get back to you on the number.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No, no, I appreciate that you will get back to me, but I would think that DOT would have an approximate number since we're laying out all these networks.

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JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I don't have the number on me, but I will get back to you on that.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I know. You said that before. I am saying that I would think that question would be one you could answer now.

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2	But	you	do	not	have	the	answer,	but	I	understand.

I will now go on to our Council people who have questions.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We also don't have the number of how many cars are on the streets every day.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Maybe we should. Maybe we should have those numbers too.

My statement basically is that if we are evaluating policy and setting policy, I would think that those numbers are perfunctory numbers that we should have at our fingertips at all times as a New York City DOT. Let's go, first speaker, Council Member Koo.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: My question is you said 80 percent of the bike lanes are support by the federal budget and 20 percent from the city. But it the bike lanes are not used, it doesn't matter how much percentage is supported by the federal. Just like Macy's on sale, 80 percent on sale, but the clothes you want to buy, you don't use, you just put in the closet. There's no use. There are bike lanes in a lot of areas in the city and I hardly see any people using the

bike lanes. They just tie up the lanes and meanwhile, the motorists, they have no place to park and they have a hard time to drive because they don't want to get into the bike lane. The businesspeople have no place to load and unload.

You also said you have consulted with the local business people, the BID and the community board, but in my experience, when I asked them, they said that you never consulted them when you put bike lanes in our neighborhoods, in Queens and Flushing.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Well, we definitely consulted with the community boards and we definitely consult with communities. We can get back with you on the detailed outreach that we've done. I would love to get back to you on that.

As to the number of cyclists that we've seen, we're seeing a dramatic increase on cyclists on city streets. Cycling is up 255 percent since 2001. You can take a look at any of the bridges and you see cycling. On the Manhattan Bridge alone, it has had a 90 percent increase. We're seeing a dramatic increase. But what we're

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2	really trying to do, as we're building out this
3	network, we're only going to see cyclists continue
4	to grow like that if we build protected and
5	connected routes that actually get people to where
6	they need to go. That's really what we're
7	focusing on right now.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: In my
9	experience, we have to find statistics on how many
10	people actually use the bike lanes.
11	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I've got the
12	numbers here. We've got cyclists, if you want to
13	take a look at the afternoon peak periods,
14	cyclists make up 12 percent of the traffic on
15	Prospect Park West, 22 percent of the traffic on
16	Hoyt, 26 percent of the traffic on Bleecker
17	Street, 32 percent of the traffic on East 10th
18	Street, 37 percent of the traffic on Prince
19	Street.
20	We're working very hard to build an
21	interconnected network of routes that work.
22	Obviously, we think that by building a safe and
23	attractive network that's what's going to

encourage people to be out there.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: If not too

many people use it, why have a bike lane there and meanwhile the motorists have no place and the business people have no place to delivery stuff.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: But we are seeing the cyclists using the bike lanes.

Obviously it's going to go down when we hit the dead of winter, but basically we're seeing cyclists go up dramatically on all of the corridors where we've put in the new bike lanes.

I'd be happy to sit down with you and your staff and review all of the impacts that we've seen and all of the increases that we've seen with the bike lane investments.

is a big city. There are some parts of the boroughs that we don't need bike lanes. The downtown area is already too congested. In suburban areas, I see it's good to have bike plans for kids to ride around after school. But very few people use a bicycle to go to work. When I see it, it's mostly delivery people.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Actually, that's not accurate in terms of the information that we have which shows that we've seen a huge

increase in cycling since we put down the new bike
lanes. Again, you're right, bike lanes aren't
right for every single neighborhood. What we're
trying to do is create and fill in the gaps to
create a comprehensive bike network that gets you
from point A to point B safely and where you need
to go. So we're trying to create a comprehensive
system. It's not for everywhere, but we're trying
to create a network that meets the demand on the
streets of New York

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Commissioner, on the premise that bicycling is good for the health, nobody can argue against it, but I think we should encourage more people to walk. It's much simpler. You don't need to create lanes for them, just increase the pedestrian sidewalk a little bit.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: But that takes lanes away from motorists too.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: So encourage more people to do walking.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I could not agree with you more. We have got to have a balanced approach to our transportation network.

2	We've got about 33 percent of New Yorkers driving.
3	We've got about 30 percent of people using transit
4	to get around. We've got about 30 percent of New
5	Yorkers walking. So we have to have a balanced
6	investment strategy that accounts for how
7	everybody wants to get around. Some people love
8	to walk. Some people like to take the subway or
9	the bus. Some people like to drive. We have to
10	account for all of that when we make our
11	transportation investment.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: My last
13	question is my request to you is when you do bike
14	lanes in a lot of neighborhoods in Queens, please
15	consult the local community boards, the local
16	business associations. I mean, if you pull
17	everybody there
18	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: [interposing]
19	We do that and we will continue to do that. I
20	look forward to our conversation on just exactly
21	how detailed out outreach has been.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you very
23	much, Commissioner.
24	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
25	Council Member Koo. I'd like to mention we've

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 4:
2	been joined by Council Member Eric Ulrich.
3	Commissioner, I wanted to elaborate on Council
4	Member Koo's statement just very briefly.
5	Yesterday, I went out and bought this New York
6	City cycling map.
7	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: It's free.
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, it's free.
9	They send them free. When I saw this, there are
LO	bike paths here that I did not know existed or
11	that I did not know were planned. I looked at my
12	own district, City Island Avenue, which only is an
L3	island of 4,500 people with 37 restaurants,
L4	traffic in the summer is unbelievable. Traffic in
15	the summer is backed up constantly. There is one
L6	lane on and one lane off and a fire lane in the
17	middle to guarantee emergency vehicle access.
18	Why didn't we know? Is this going
L9	in or is this part of a five year plan? What is
20	this?
21	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: That's from
22	the bike master plan. That's not a project that's

planned for right now. What we do, as I keep stating, is we do consultation with the communities about where these bike lanes should go

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2	and address the concerns. Obviously, I'm hearing
3	quite strongly that that's perhaps not the best
4	location for a bike lane in your district. But
5	what we do is, again, what we're trying to do is
6	create a comprehensive network, an interconnected
7	network of bike lanes that gets people where they
8	need to go. Some of the old projects were
9	disconnected. I wasn't here for that. It was not
10	concentrated in the areas where we need to
11	literally fill in the gaps to make it a smart
12	system, an easy system, an attractive and
13	convenient system for people to get around.
14	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: What is that
15	master plan? Is that a five-year plan, a ten-year
16	plan? This is somewhere, so where is this? If I
17	see it here, what does it mean?
18	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: It's a 2030
19	plan.
20	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: 2030 plan.
21	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes.
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: But it's now on
23	bike maps. So it could happen in 2 years or it
24	could happen in 20 years.
25	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes.

now.

2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: When will we
3	know whether it's 2 years or 20 years? Is there a
4	timetable for any of this that you could tell us?
5	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: What we do is
6	we work with specific communities to identify
7	places of need in the network. Many of the
8	projects, if not most of the projects that it is
9	that we implement, are requested by community
10	boards who are concerned about speeding, safety
11	and the like and want better access to be able to
12	get around by bike. Most of our bike lane
13	projects are anchored by very significant
14	pedestrian improvements that make it easier for
15	people, old, young, disabled, whatever to be able
16	to cross the streets safely.
17	We've got a city of 8.4 million New
18	Yorkers and its my job to make sure that our
19	streets are as safe as they can possibly be. So
20	our investment strategy right now is focused on
21	creating a comprehensive network, filling out the
22	gaps that we've got in the network. That's
23	basically where it is that we're focusing right

25 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: So many of the

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 48
2	things on this map are dormant at this time.
3	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Much like City
4	Planning has got plans that go out 2030, that
5	doesn't mean that those housing developments or
6	those rezonings are going to be happening
7	tomorrow. But again, it's taking a longer term
8	look at the city to plan smartly for an eventual
9	development or program. The city is constantly
10	changing. We need to make sure that we are
11	cognizant of that and take a longer term view.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: This is part of
13	the 2030 plan.
14	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: It may happen
16	later or sooner. You commit, of course, to
17	community consultation.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: It's part of Mayor Bloomberg's PlanYC initiative that the City Council passed in 2007.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I know we passed a plan, I was looking at specifics though. Let me go on, Council Member Fidler.

COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. Good morning, Commissioner. I want

to start by saying I very much endorse the idea of the fact that there are multiple ways that people get around in the city and that no one of them can be sustained in the absence of the others. While I'm a little skeptical that you can tell us the percentages of increase in bike ridership without telling us how many people make up those raw numbers, I'm not so concerned with that because I give some credence and faith to the "Field of Dreams" notion of build it and they will use it. You certainly can't expect them to use it if you don't have it.

My concern is really more one of location. Until the Chairman's question just now, I hadn't heard you use the term master plan, which is the term that is constantly used when bike lanes are being discussed in my neighborhoods. My neighborhoods are not neighborhoods where bikes are going to be used to commute to work in downtown. As far away as I could possibly be from Lower Manhattan, downtown Brooklyn. Biking in my community is a recreational activity: Canarsie, Sheepshead Bay, Marine Park.

When was this master plan derived?

Planning was involved in that as well. I wasn't

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there.

really reflects the fact that we continually solicit input and we work with communities and

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community boards. Virtually every single project that we've implemented has changed thanks to the input and the good guidance that we get at the local level.

COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: I think
that's kind of half true. I don't say that to be
snooty, I say it because I think maybe you're not
aware. You sent a couple of brave folks to
Community Board 18 to discuss the Canarsie bike
lanes. The feedback that you got, if anything,
was why East 94th and East 95th, this is a
community that's surrounded by parks and waterways
in a beautiful u-shape. People do their
recreation around the waterways. Maybe you should
think about that.

The answer we got was well, heck, that doesn't connect Eastern Parkway to Shore Parkway. I don't know anyone who's looking to connect Eastern Parkway to Shore Parkway. The response to that was well that's the master plan.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I believe the idea was to improve the access to the parks themselves. But as it kind of highlights the success of the input process and what our outreach

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Τ.	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 3.
2	strategy is. We take that input and then we don't
3	move forward.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: Well,
5	again, Commissioner, we're in the middle of that
6	process. You just indicated a decision hasn't
7	been made. So we don't know yet
8	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: [interposing]
9	I'm indicating that we continue to work with the
LO	community board.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: If I could
12	just finish. So we don't yet know. We were
13	informed of the bike lane implementation in
L4	Canarsie. It was only at the request of both the
L5	community board and the Council Members and the
L6	Assembly Member that you all came. So we don't
L7	really know yet.
L8	My other experience on Garretson
19	Avenue, where you were responding to our requests
20	for traffic calming measures. Then we were
21	informed first, well, you know, the master plan
22	calls for a bike lane here, therefore there is
23	going to be a bike lane in whatever we do.

The response to that unanimously

from the community was not here, this is the wrong

2	street, but two blocks over we have Marine Park
3	and that's where our bikers would like to go.
4	That's where the bicyclists want to be. That's
5	where the community would like to see them because
6	that's where my constituents want to bicycle. Why
7	don't you put it over there?
8	We got half of it. You didn't put
9	it in on Garretson, which would have endangered
10	people's lives. Good. But then you didn't put
11	them in by the park where they were requested. So
12	you kind of listen a little bit.
13	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Which is the
14	street? I'm sorry.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: Stewart.
16	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Stewart.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: It goes in
18	and out a little bit because the park is not a
19	perfect square.
20	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I will take
21	this as a request for a bike lane over there.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: That's
23	fine.
24	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We'll take a
25	look at that.

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2	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Because you're
3	trying to get people to be able to use them to get
4	to where they need to go. So if a bike lane is
5	out there and it doesn't connect, then it just
6	dumps you into the middle of a dangerous
7	situation. Obviously we're trying to make it as
8	safe as possible for people that need to get
9	around. We do take community input, as you heard
10	on Garretson Avenue. That was not an area that
11	the community wanted to have it in, so we didn't
12	put it in.

But what we do each and every time is notify the community board about what we intend to do and then ask whether they want to have a presentation, what they want to hear. We constantly outreach to try to get the input.

COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: So I suppose you would the be in support of the legislation that I've introduced that would require you to have a hearing with the community board 90 days before you implement the bike lane.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I haven't seen the legislation but I'm happy to take a look at it.

whatsoever. I don't remember hearing about it and I was a pretty active civil leader in the 90s. I don't remember it. I know that it's the policy of

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2	DOT that if you ask for a traffic light someplace,
3	you say that it takes a year and a half for
4	traffic patterns to change, so you can't ask for
5	it again for a year and a half, Commissioner.
6	That means that you acknowledge kind of inherently
7	that traffic patterns change.
8	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes, and the
9	master plan in
10	COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER:
11	[interposing] A master plan that was developed in
12	the 90s, even if we had input into it, has been so
13	made irrelevant by the change in demographics, the
14	change in communities, the change in street plans
15	that you've got to go back to communities and ask
16	them again.
17	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: That's what we
18	do.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: Before you
20	spend the money.
21	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: That's what we
22	do.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: Before you
24	do this.
25	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: That's what we

COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: Well then, Commissioner, I'm expecting that you'll be in full

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support of at least the concept of the
legislation. That you will, in fact, consult with
communities before implementing bike lanes. I
think that would go a long way. I've got to tell
you, this is not a war. This is not like you've
got to be for the cars or you've got to be for the
bikes or you've got to be for the buses. It's
really not.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Exactly.

and the farmers can be friends. But you need to find out where people want it. You need to know where people want it. And I'm not even saying the majority, because quite frankly if the majority in my community don't want bike lanes, I don't think that's the end of the question. Because as long as there are people in my community who want them, they're entitled to them too. But they should get them where they want them, not where you think they belong based on some discussion that happened before you and I were in government.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I think we're in violent agreement on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER FIDLER: Great.

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2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.
3	See, my thank you was calm. Everybody else was…
4	Let's go on, Council Member James.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES:
6	Commissioner, how's your foot?
7	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: It hurts.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: It hurts.
9	So I'll be gentle. First, let me thank you for
LO	coming. As you know, I have attended a number of
11	funerals, memorials for cyclists who have died in
L2	my district and in Council Member Lander's
L3	district. In fact, at last count, I have attended
L4	about seven. I also want to thank you. You
15	supported my position in saving the ghost bikes
L6	all throughout the city of New York. I took that
L7	on and thought it was necessary to memorialize
18	those who have lost their lives on our streets. I
L9	just want to thank you for that.
20	I also want to thank you,
21	notwithstanding the objections of my colleagues,
22	for you coming out to Community Board 2 and
23	working with me to strike a compromise on Flushing
24	Avenue, on Empire Boulevard, on Sand Street, on

Dekalb Avenue, and the list goes on and on.

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But what strikes me and again,
notwithstanding the objections of my colleagues,
I'm hoping that you expand the network. This map
of Brooklyn indicates that most of the bike lanes
are in downtown Brooklyn and that central Brooklyn
and south Brooklyn is nowhere land. My
constituents would love to have access to the
parkways and the shoreways in the great Borough of
Brooklyn. I would hope and urge that we would
construct more bike lanes in Brooklyn.
Notwithstanding the objections of my colleagues
and my very shy borough president, Marty
Markowitz.
JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I look forward

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I look forward to working with you and the local community boards and residents and businesses on that.

## COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES:

Particularly, since I represent part of central Brooklyn, Community Board 3, where as you know, people of African ancestry are suffering from a number of ailments: obesity, heart disease, diabetes. I can think of no better way than to address the culture that exists, the sedentary culture that exists not only in central Brooklyn

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2	but throughout the city and this nation of
3	providing bike lanes and transportation
4	alternatives.

So I guess the question that I have to you: is there any evidence that bike lanes cause traffic congestion?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We have not seen it in the assessment that we've done on the bike lane improvements that we've made. So what we've seen is that we're able to accommodate the additional volumes of cyclists while maintaining the same level of traffic and throughput on the streets of New York.

question is there appears to be a number of protected bike lanes, and I recognize that there are two types of bike lanes. There's a number of protected bike lanes, class 1 bike lanes, in Manhattan: 2nd Avenue, 8th Avenue, 9th Avenue, Columbus Avenue. We have some in Brooklyn: Kent Avenue and Prospect Park West. My question is why is there not more protected bike lanes in Brooklyn?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Well, we look

forward to continuing that conversation. What we've been trying to do initially, again, is to try to get that connectivity done in some of the densest parts of the city where we really have a big problem of cyclists dealing with mixed traffic in highly congested corridors. But I agree with you that protected bike lanes are the way that we need to go in the sense that it gives cyclists that sense of safety and we're also able to provide pedestrians with really important pedestrian safety enhancements like refuge islands.

I really do look at the health of our bike lanes as akin to how a scientist looks at the health of a stream. When you see fish in the stream, it's a healthy stream. When you see kids and families in bike lanes, it's a healthy bike lane. You see that in the protected bike lanes. So we're looking to do more of that going forward.

agency work particularly with the Department of Aging? I do know, for instance, on the Sand Street block bike lane, it's a type 2 bike lane and oftentimes when a car is double parked and/or

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2	when there's an Access-A-Ride, one has to go into							
3	the bike lane.							
4	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We do work							
5	with them and we've been upping our game on that							
6	because it's very important. For example, on the							
7	west side of Manhattan, we have started doing							
8	outreach to every single senior center and doing							
9	lot of outreach and education there. We will							
LO	continue to do that and we will do more of that.							
11	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Thank you.							
12	I have to mention that dreaded project in							
L3	Brooklyn. The one that you know I dislike							
L4	vehemently, violently, I'll use your term. What							
15	are we going to do to provide more bike lanes to							
L6	Atlantic Avenue in Flatbush, in and around the							
L7	arena?							
18	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We customize							
L9	our bike lanes to deal with the issues, particular							
20	roadway geometry needs of an area. I look forward							
21	to working with you to make sure that we make that							
22	project work.							

23 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Can I have a second round, Mr. Chair?

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 60
2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Second round,
3	yes.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Thank you.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: We'll try.
6	Commissioner, are some bike lanes temporary? Are
7	any bike lanes temporary?
8	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: No, we do not
9	do temporary bike lanes.
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: How do you
11	measure congestion? How do you measure whether
12	there is congestion after a bike lane is
13	installed? What is congestion to you? What is
14	it?
15	RYAN RUSSO: When we design a
16	project, we look at the traffic volumes and the
17	number of lanes and the amount of traffic
18	capacity. Traffic capacity is a function of the
19	number of traffic lanes and the amount of green
20	signal time.
21	So each project is designed to
22	accommodate the traffic demand, which is sometimes
23	to the dismay of people who would like to see us
24	be more aggressive and have more of a deleterious
25	impact on traffic. It's designed to accommodate

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the demand that's out there. So we do traffic counts and we look at our signal timing and we make sure the number of lanes left and the amount of green time that your given that is maintained is enough to move the traffic that's out there.

As the commissioner noted earlier, we count after the project to make sure that after we've done the design, the motorists haven't sort of fled that street and moved to another street to sort of use a different cut through route and hurt other streets. We don't want to hurt another street at the expense of this particular street that we're doing the project.

We'll use other tools such as travel time runs to see how long it takes to travel a corridor and other types of analysis to make sure that traffic is operating well both before and after the project.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: In some of the major bike lane installation projects you've undertaken, have you noticed that congestion has switched from one location to another? If so, what have you done to mitigate where the traffic has now moved to and congested another area?

2	RYAN RUSSO: There's been only
3	small cases of some small shift. The only shift
4	we've had is appropriate shift, for example, 9th
5	Avenue. 9th Avenue is going through the Chelsea
6	and the Hell's Kitchen community and it was being
7	used as a cut through instead of the Westside
8	Highway by regional traffic instead of local
9	traffic. 9th Avenue was designed to accommodate
10	the appropriate amount of traffic, about 1,200
11	vehicles to 1,500 vehicles an hour. That's what
12	we have operating now. So, some of the folks who
13	were cutting through a neighborhood have moved
14	over to the highway. But basically, every project
15	is designed to accommodate the traffic that's on
16	that street. So it's not leaving.
17	Prospect Park West, we did counts
18	before and counts after. Basically,
19	statistically, the amount of traffic using that
20	street before and after is identical. The people
21	who were using the street before in a motor
22	vehicle are there now.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: One last example. Some bike lanes don't preclude parking.

I have a bike lane in my district, it does not

4	precide parking. So I don t see anyone using it.
3	But maybe 5 or 10 years from now they will use it.
4	So I'm not against that bike line. I think it's
5	fine. People should use it. But the community
6	did not have parking precluded but it did slow
7	down traffic. How do you determine if you
8	construct a bike lane and the bike lane is not
9	used, but it is having a negative traffic impact,
10	what do you do in that case where that happens?
11	Do you remove that bike lane because of lack of
12	usage? Or do you leave it there even though you
13	think that most times it's not being used and
14	there are issues like I'm raising that exist?
15	RYAN RUSSO: What you're
16	hypothesizing is that we put the bike lane in and
17	that it slowed traffic to an unacceptable level.
18	That hasn't happened in our projects.
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: That is one
20	thing I'm presuming. But the other thing I'm
21	presuming that you may have put a bike lane in

thing I'm presuming. But the other thing I'm presuming that you may have put a bike lane in that precluded cars from parking along a street. If you did that and the bike lane is not being used after it's there several months, what do you do in that case?

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RYAN RUSSO: Actually, in terms of the projects we've done in the last four years, about 118 of them, a very small proportion sort of you're right that you have to get the space from somewhere, either excess or a traffic lane or a parking lane. Sometimes it's there and not a traffic lane. A very small percentage involve the removal of a parking lane to create the bike lane. It's very small examples. In those cases, we have the appropriate amount of bicycle traffic. So if you have an example where you think parking was removed and there's not enough cycling happening, we can look at that and maybe give you the numbers that say otherwise. CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Let me mention that Council Member Levin has joined us and

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Let me mention that Council Member Levin has joined us and Council Member Rodriguez. Council Member Garodnick is next.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank
you, Mr. Chairman. Commissioner, thank you for
your efforts to protect bicyclists and pedestrians
and slow traffic. Certainly nothing, if not bold,
and we appreciate that and certainly appreciate
your being here today immediately after your

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surgery.	We	know	you're	in	pain	as	you	sit	there.
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[Laughter]

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So what I wanted to note was that New Yorkers don't fear change. We have to try new ideas, we have to consider how they work, create some criteria for measuring them and figure out whether they are successful and how to make the final decisions.

My question for you is really one about how we should be measuring the success of bike lanes in New York City. Because it sounds like ridership of cyclists is certainly a prime criteria for DOT. If they're being used, that is certainly one measure of success. Are there other measures of success that DOT considers when trying to evaluate whether a bike lane is successful in a community?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Certainly the safety impact is a primary goal. If we're reducing injuries to all users: cyclists, pedestrians, motorists. That's a really important criteria that we use in evaluating the performance of a bike lane.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: How

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about the perception of pedestrians? I will raise this for you here. People I think who are walking in areas which are new to have bike lanes, I have found are concerned about bicyclists riding quickly by where they don't expect them.

Presumably that will change over time as people get more accustomed to bike lanes. But is that a measure as well, if there are continued pedestrian concerns about interacting with a bike lane in a

particular configuration?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I think that really points to a really important issue which is that we really need to do as much as we can on the education front. So the design and function of our streets is changing. So we need to make sure that we've got the education component up there to get that information across. You know, you need to look both ways when you cross the street, no matter what direction the traffic is coming from. I think people know that, but I think we need to really get that message out.

Much like we have the messages about speeding. A lot of people didn't even know that there was a speed limit in New York City, we

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found from our polling. So we have a big public campaign on it's 30 for a reason. Because if you're hit by a car going 40 miles an hour, there's an 80 percent chance you will die. If you're hit by a car at 30 miles an hour, there's a 70 percent chance you'll live. So we need to do as much as we can to let people know that we're doing this for a reason. So speeding is a concern and we are doing as much as we can to improve safety on the streets. It's having an impact. That's why we have the lowest fatalities that we've had in 100 years. But that doesn't mean that we can stop and rest on that.

We have to do much, much more on the public education and outreach campaign. We will have a series of initiatives launching this spring to make sure that we do that. I look to everybody in this room to help us get that message across to make sure that our streets are as safe as they can be. We need to look out for one another on the streets of New York.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Well, we will certainly do that. I think the stakes are high, particularly now as we see changes in the

streetscape. I can tell you somebody who represents a very high density district and a very small geographic area, the complaints that we get about bicyclists who are doing improper things are high.

In fact, even before bike lanes, that probably was one of the bigger complaints that we see as a quality of life matter.

Bicyclists on sidewalks or going the wrong way on a one-way street. And of course, complaints from bicyclists who had no safe place to be on a street.

In fact, as somebody who periodically rides a bicycle in Manhattan, in New York City myself, I will say it feels extremely dangerous to bike along 1st or 2nd Avenue in the absence of a bike lane. So it's really important that we try to address all of the interests because we're living in such a close space with one another.

The question that I have for you is on education, how can we best share this information with people? You mentioned bike ambassadors which I'd like to hear a little more

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about, and the don't be a jerk campaign. Is there a way for us to very quickly get these messages across? What I fear is particularly in a moment where there is rapid change, that is the moment that all New Yorkers, whether it's pedestrians or bicyclists or cars are the most vulnerable.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We've distributed I think 25,000 of our bike safety rules. We're getting them out as much as we can. We do a lot of presentations on that at the community board level. I think it's going to take an effective advertising campaign also to really have a broad based message that gets out there. But I think all of us can work together to not only get the word out and pass out the materials that we've got and make the case. I and my team stand ready to go out there with you at each and forum each and every day to get the word out. There is nothing more important than getting out the message about safe usage on the streets, whether you're driving, biking or walking.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Have you partnered with the TLC to try to consider adding a message on dooring? We want Council Member Brewer

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to hear that message every time she gets into a cab that she should be very careful when she opens the door. There is a built in opportunity for the DOT to share a message. Is that something that you've considered?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I'm not looking to do a feature film as part of the Taxi TV programming. But we are looking to put, working with TLC Chair Yassky, to put decals to remind people when they get out that they need to be careful about how they get out of the cab.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: The last point that I will make and then I will yield it back is on enforcement. We hope that DOT, as it educates and as it broadens bike lanes in the master plan, would encourage NYPD to do proper enforcement of the rules. I think that most bicyclists understand what the rules and play by the rules. But there are bad actors out there, as there are in every area. We need to make sure that education is accompanied by the appropriate level of enforcement to make sure that people understand that the city is serious and that as we expand these bike lanes, that we're going to make

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4	Sure	CIIC Y I C	useu	broberry.

3	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Commissioner
4	Kelly has been a terrific partner on this. PD
5	handed out 29,575 summonses last year which was a
6	7.2 percent increase over the year before. So we
7	continue to work with him to do what we can to
8	provide additional enforcement on the streets of
9	New York.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank
you very much, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. I
do want to mention Council Member Levin has joined
us. I did mention it, right? Council Member
Greenfield is next.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank
you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, Commissioner.
Thank you for your leadership of the DOT and
you're overall out-of-the-box initiatives. I
think we actually do appreciate that in
government. But as you know, with great power
comes great responsibilities. I think that's
really what today's hearing is about.

I'm sure you're familiar with the concept of the butterfly effect, right? Small

changes can have large impacts. Obviously, when we have large changes they can have massive impact. I just want to refer you specifically to one issue that really concerns me. This morning, The New York Times Cityroom blog wrote a quick article on bicycle lanes on Columbus Avenue. The thrust of their article, which of course is debatable, was that it's being underutilized and whether that's a good thing or a bad thing and whether it will be more utilized.

What I really picked up from the article and this actually concerns me is several of the local store owners were complaining that their business revenue has gone down as a result of the bike lanes and that they were having significant problems with deliveries. In fact, one fellow actually said that Entenmann's hasn't come to his store in three weeks. As a big fan myself, I think that's an outrage that they haven't been able to deliver Entenmann's cake to a store in three weeks.

So my very serious question, is there any study that is done on the local economic impact before you install a bike lane?

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2	JANETTE	SADIK-KHAN:	We	just
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finished the Columbus Avenue bike lane and it's cold out there. So it's not a surprise that you're not seeing fleets of cyclists going down the lane.

We do go door to door on these projects. Actually, Council Member Brewer was instrumental in making sure that we hit the right businesses and we did it effectively and continuously, in addition to the residents. We made sure that we were able to address the loading and unloading zone issues.

Of course, we're in a downturn and business is difficult, but we continue to make adjustments to make sure that the needs of businesses are served in each and every project that we put in. So if you have a specific reference to a specific store, I'd be happy to take that--

## COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD:

[interposing] I'm not referring to a specific store. I'm not even referring to the specific Columbus Avenue. I just mention it because it was in the *Times* this morning. My specific question:

is there a specific economic impact study that is done? The reason I ask that is because it seems to me, as the story would indicate, and I'm sure across the city as well, and Council Member Koo is nodding along with me as I'm speaking, that in some cases and I'm not saying in all cases, but in some cases bike lanes could have a negative impact on the economic activity of small businesses.

I think, as you mentioned, especially in a rough economy, I think that has to be taken into account before we build that lane. So is that part of an automatic process that's triggered where there is an actual study, or is it more informal? If it is informal, might you possibly move towards the study model?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: You can't do an economic impact study before the project is done. What we have done is when we've implemented a project, the one we have is Broadway where we were able to show what the economic impact was of that project. I think you've seen a 71 percent increase in retail rents. There's a whole series of positive economic impacts that come from that.

As the Mayor pointed out in his

speech yesterday, the city is doing much, much better than other parts of the country. I think it's thanks to the investment strategies, policies and programs that the Mayor is pursuing. I think it is an interesting idea to take a look at the study on the economic benefit of bike lanes or the economic impact of bike lanes. That's something that actually we had some notional conversations with some consulting partners about. I look forward to getting back to you on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Just to reiterate, I think you can do an economic impact study before projects are done. I mean business, corporations, developers, they do that all the time to figure out once we build it what the impact will be. I would encourage you to possibly consider doing this formally for every neighborhood before you put a bike lane, especially in light of the economic situation.

My next question for you has to do with reckless drivers, or as you like to call them "the jerks". I think it's nice that we're going to have a campaign telling people not to be a jerk. Unfortunately, I can assure you, having

been born, raised and living in New York my entire life, there will always be jerks. My specific question is would you support legislation that would increase penalties and fines on reckless? I want to be clear, most cycles are wonderful.

I can tell you that as the newly elected chair of the Senior Center Subcommittee, I've visited a lot of senior centers in the last couple of weeks. One of the biggest complaints I get from seniors is that in many cases, and this is going to sound crazy, but they're afraid to walk on the streets because of the cyclists. They can see a car coming. They know that the cars follow the rules. But a small percentage, to be clear not all cyclists are bad. I think most cyclists are great and doing it for the right reason. A small percentage of cyclists are going to be jerks even if we tell them not to be jerks.

So would you support legislation, the concept of legislation that would increase fines on reckless cyclists?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I think what we need to do is to get the enforcement piece done, first and foremost. That's what we're

working on right now with Commissioner Kelly. I

think that's really where we need to go. I don't

think of cyclists of jerks. I think of bad

behavior, whether it's by cyclists, whether it's

by pedestrians or whether it's by motorists, as an

issue. So we're trying to capture attention to

get people to pay attention to this very important

issue.

In many instances, a lot of the issue has to do with commercial cyclists, quite frankly, that are trying to get food delivered quickly to New Yorkers that want their food now. So it's a complex city and we've got that issue to deal with. I look forward to working with the Council and legislative staff here to see how we might be able to improve that.

think, to be fair, just to clarify, I wasn't implying in any way, shape or form that most cyclists are jerks. I think I said most cyclists are wonderful. There are some cyclists that, quite frankly, if you tell them that they're jerks, they'll probably just flip you off, right. So I think we need more than simply telling people

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2	that they're jerks. I think enforcement is
3	important. I'm wondering what you think about a
4	California model where the bicycles are actually
5	registered. So that allows for more effective
6	enforcement on bicycles.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I've never heard that. I don't think they're registered in California, but I will check that.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: pretty sure they are in parts of California. would be happy to send you the information.

I look forward JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: to that.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I'd be happy to send you the information on that. believe actually, technically, California allows the localities to register bicycles and some choose to and some choose not to. In places where they're registered, they find them to be a very effective enforcement tool. It's a nominal fee of something like \$3 or so. That way, if you pull over a cyclist, you're actually able to enforce it by the fact that you know who that cyclist actually is.

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2	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN	: You	can

register your bike today at the local precinct if you want to. We have the same system here. I'd be interested and I look forward to finding out the reports that you're referring to.

council Member Greenfield: I'll send you the information. It's mandatory registration. Because that way if someone is cycling, you're able to actually find out who that cyclist is in certain situations. A final question for you, is there mandatory reporting on cycling accidents? Specifically, accidents that may only involve two cyclists or immovable property? Is there currently mandatory reporting on those situations?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I thank you for that question. That is a very important issue. One of the issues that we're working right now with the Department of Motor Vehicles is to update their MV104 reports that would allow us to collect that on the same line where you have the vehicle. If you split the line in half and have vehicle and bike, you would be able to collect that data. Right now there is no systematic way

of colleting that data. I would hope that we could work with our state legislative colleagues to get that done. It's an extremely important piece of work that's needed. I thank you for that question.

your concern. I'm afraid that perhaps the data that we're receiving is not completely accurate because we're missing many accidents that are going unreported. As a safety tool I think it would be important. Incidentally, this tracks back to my potential registration requirement because then you'd actually be able to track every bicycle and who their owners are.

TANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We need to track where we've got issues in terms of safety. We've done a landmark safety study. It's the largest ever done in the United States to track the how, what, when, whys of incidents in the city. That really is directing our investment strategy. Coupled with a deeper understanding, a more comprehensive understanding of what's happening, I think that's a great suggestion.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank

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2	you,	Commissioner

CHAIR	PERSON VACCA:	I'm going to
have to move this.	I'm told we ha	ave 71 speakers.
So I ask everyone's	cooperation.	Council Member
Lappin?		

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: Thank you,
Mr. Chair. My comments and questions have to do
with pedestrian safety. Hello, Commissioner, how
are you?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Good, how are you?

okay. I guess I'll start with my second one since Council Member Greenfield talked about this somewhat. I think education is a great thing and will hopefully be helpful. I think this concept that it's socially unacceptable or that people are jerks is not the right way to handle it. What people are doing is they are breaking the law and they are putting lives at risk. It is that serious. I think it's sort of a cute joke, but I don't think it gets to the real danger. I have countless stories of people who have been hit killed. The former Council photographer was

injured. A woman who lived in my district broke her hip. I mean the list sort of goes on and on and on. Particularly, when it is seniors or children who are more vulnerable, they can be killed or very, very seriously injured. So I think the message should be more focused around that.

Just so you're aware, I think some of us have been working to try and educate people for a long time and it only goes so far. The City Council has a pamphlet that we used to produce, I have it in my office, about the rules of the road. I've put things in my newsletter. I've had volunteers and interns go to the businesses, one-on-one, along 1st and 2nd Avenues and give them information. Councilwoman Brewer passed a bill that required signage in these restaurants. So it's not as if we haven't tried to educate people, because we have. But it doesn't seem to work.

So even when we've worked with the precincts, they'll only do so much enforcement.

The 19th Precinct, for example, has their own bike team that does bike enforcement. They got the bikes for free at One Police Plaza. I can't get

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the 17th Precinct to do that. So how are you

going to get these precincts to really take this

seriously when they're facing budget cuts, fewer

cops on the beat and they've got other priorities?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Well, first of all, you've been a great advocate for pedestrian safety and I appreciate that. The work that you've done with seniors I think is really a model for other communities. When you do those surveys and you walk out there, I think it was really important work.

You point to the fact that the outreach that you've done has not been effective and that it's not making a difference. I think that's the reason why we're taking the approach that we are with "don't be a jerk." The idea is to grab people's attention so that they pay attention to it. That's a different way of grabbing people's attention so it doesn't get lost in the sort of common public safety service announcement realm.

A lot of the polling that we've done has shown that that way that you capture people's attention is by playing to their humor

and not necessarily preaching at them. So we're basically taking that information and using that, incorporating that into how it is that we design our safety campaigns.

The other piece is that what we've done with the pedestrian safety study and action plan is to really identify where the problem areas are and focusing in on those areas: two-way streets that cause a problem, left-hand turns.

Then in addition to that, focusing on our most vulnerable pedestrians which are our kids and seniors. So the Safe Streets for Seniors program does that as well as our Safe Routes to School program. So we think that getting additional money for NYPD will help on the enforcement there.

We're looking forward to that.

We really do need to get beyond brochures. That's why we're looking to up our game in terms of the media, both TV, radio and billboards.

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: Well, I hope that you do know better than the rest of us and that your strategy will be successful. I want to move the pedestrian safety study but add since

you have had discussion of legislation here, one of the first bills I introduced in the City Council dealt with changing commercial cycling regulations. So I assume we will be talking more about that. I've been in sort of constant talk over the years with our state senators who have mirror legislation in Albany. We actually passed a home rule message already this calendar year in support of the state legislation, which is not exactly the same, it's somewhat different from my bill here in the Council.

You mention the pedestrian safety study and that you know where problem areas are. We want it to be online. We want Traffic Stat data to be online. We know you have it. Mr. Woloch testified at our last hearing on my bill that you meet monthly with the PD. That you are augmenting that information with information you're receiving from the state. Pedestrians will be safer. Bicyclists will be safer. Everybody will be safer if we know where the trouble spots are. So are you here today to testify in support of my bill?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: It's really an

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issue for PD and I can't really speak to the issues that Commissioner Kelly has with that. I would ask that that's the best way to go there. I would also suggest that I'm not saying that I know better than anybody else about how this public outreach campaign is going to work, it's just that we've done a lot of research to find out what are the most effective ways to get this message across. How we need to tailor it to meet the demographic that we're going after. It's not a matter of my view, it's a matter of looking at the research findings.

GOUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: That's great. We changed the bill, so it's not the Police Department, it's the Department of Transportation. At your request, we made some changes to how often you'd have to produce the pedestrian safety study. We've had extensive discussions with your agency about the legislation. We laid it on desks, although we're still negotiating it. So I'd like to know if you're here today to say that you will support the bill?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I haven't seen

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 93
2	it, so I can't say right now. But I look forward
3	to working with
4	COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:
5	[interposing] No, you can't say you haven't seen
6	it.
7	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I have not
8	seen it.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: Mr. Woloch
10	testified extensively about it. The bill has been
11	discussed publicly. There was a front page story
12	on the <i>New York Post</i> . There was a front page
13	story on the New York Times. I can't believe
14	you're sitting here telling me you haven't read
15	the bill.
16	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I have not
17	read the bill. But I look forward to, as long as
18	we're in the middle of negotiations to look
19	forward to working with your staff and team to
20	come up with a bill that works.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: I will tell
22	our Council staff that despite our negotiations
23	that I guess the top of the agency is not engaged.
24	Thank you.

25 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Council Member

Lander and then Council Member Brewer and then
Council Member Levin and then we will conclude
this section of our hearing.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman, for convening this important hearing
and one that obviously so many people feel very
strongly about. Thank you, Commissioner, for
being here. As you know, the Prospect Park West
bike lane sparked a lot of passion in our
community. The issue itself, as we're here today,
gets at something deep. We're politicians and not
sociologists so I don't think we'll sort of talk
as much about the way and the depth of feeling
this sparks. But to me it's pretty interesting.

I appreciate Council Member

Fidler's optimism that the ranchers and the

farmers can get along. We've got to find a way to

make it work for the growth of cycling to work for

cyclists and to have everybody feeling good about

what's happening in their neighborhoods and that

road safety is improving for everyone and that

neighborhood quality of life is improving for

everyone. That's not necessarily easy to do on

things that people feel passionately about and

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have different points of view on.

I appreciate your reference to the survey that Council Member Levin and Community

Board 6, and I'm pleased we're joined by District

Manager Craig Hammerman. He'll hopefully testify before he had to go at midnight or something.

That, as you know, showed broad support for the Prospect Park West bike lanes amongst residents of Park Slope. But very mixed feelings, about evenly divided, from residents of Prospect Park West and we're going to hear, and I know you'll have some staff stick around. We've got a lot of constituents of mine and Council Member Levin's in the room.

That also identified modifications around the pedestrian/bike interaction, the aesthetics, parking and loading and enforcement issues. We appreciate the willingness that you've expressed to really look at those things. We'll hear more from Community Board 6 about the process you engaged in, both before, during and after. I think it's important to use what we're hearing here in general as a sort of model for how we improve engagement in general.

So two questions, one on engagement and one more on enforcement. We've heard today about the master plan and about the difference between sort of the dotted lines and the solid lines on the map. I appreciate what you said about your commitment to go to every community board and have a dialogue, and Council Members,

9 before any new bike lane would come into place.

I wonder if it might make sense to issue some sort of broad but formal invitation for folks to comment on the dotted lines on the map as well. I think there's an opportunity for community boards. I've been asking people who were engaged at the time when the bike map was done. It was a long time ago. It's unclear what that was. It seems to me that community boards and Council Members who would like to give you some feedback on sort of the master plan, it'd be nice for them to have an opportunity to do so. Some may say that's a place that even 20 years from now we're not sure is right.

In my community, people want more connections. I think we've talked about this and I appreciate the willingness of your staff to look

at it. We need a connection from sort of the southern half of my district, from Kensington and Sunset Park up to Park Slope. We've got kind of robust bike networks in both directions, but we do want some more connectivity there. So I wonder if it might be possible, not just sort of okay we're ready to do this bike, what do you think, or we've identified this one, but here's the 2010 bike master plan. It reflects some long-term thinking. Does your community board or does the Council Member want to sort of give some expression on we like or dislike that particular route or we need a new connection here where we don't yet see one coming.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Well, we always take into account the requests that community boards and local communities have on where they want to see a bike lane. We're really powerfully focused on the work that we have in place today. We really look at the master plan as really a planning tool and a guide. At this point, when we go to the community boards, communities have limited time. So one of the things that we also do is really try to focus on

meeting the needs of particular projects that
we've got underway. So many of the projects that
we have are requested by the community board and
sort of focusing on that and in order to get that
done we think is the most effective use of our
time.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I

appreciate that. Obviously things that are on the immediate time horizon always have to be dealt with. I wonder, in light of the sort of passion that people feel, and people's desire to be included if it wouldn't make sense just to take the 2010 map and write a letter to community boards and Council Members that simply said: hey, want to make sure you saw it. If there are things on it you'd like to discuss with us, you're always welcome to do so. So community's input would be solicited on the master plan and not just on the next one that makes sense and people would know.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: You might want to do that with City Planning who has the sort of longer term view though. So maybe there's a way to marry the City Planning's master plan work with the bike piece. I think that might be an

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interesting idea.

3	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Then
4	whether it's you guys or City Planning, I think an
5	invitation to community boards and Council Members
6	to give some input on the master plan, since it's
7	been so long since there was input on the master
8	plan. Again, in my district you're going to get
9	that we want more connectors. Maybe in Council
10	Member Fidler's district, or Council Member
11	Vacca's, you're going to get that we're not so
12	sure about the dotted lines that are on the map.
13	Anyway, I appreciate that.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I'm happy to talk more about that with you and with Amanda.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Super.

Thank you. Then I also want to talk a little bit more about enforcement. I think on the issues that are related to design that there's a lot that we're able to do together. I'm looking forward to working with you on some of the things that folks said in our survey about Prospect Park West.

But I share the feeling of Council

Member Lappin that the education is wonderful. We

just had a bike to school day at my son's middle

school. It was great. I think those who came out, it was the kind of day that moves you love to live in Park Slope and feel like the expansion of the cycling network and a community that wants to have sustainability, you know, it was wonderful. But I'm not sure that that's the pathway to addressing the core safety issues.

not just about cycling. I mean, I appreciate that folks didn't go to the NYPD Police Academy to be traffic cops, whether for cyclists or for cars. But if we take it seriously, we have to do something to have a higher percentage of what they do be attending to street safety. Look, cars kill more than bikes kill, but in both cases we need it. I think cycling has increased significantly more than driving has increased.

So while you say that the number of citations are up on cyclists, it doesn't sound like they're up by anywhere near the volumes that we think cycling is up. You guys don't do enforcement, but you are responsible, and I'm grateful for it, in part for the significant increase in cycling. I think we need a

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significant increase in enforcement as well, of cycling and of driving.

So I appreciate the NYPD is your partner here and that they're not here and I wish they were. Maybe we need to have an enforcement hearing that looks both at cycling and at driving. But I wonder what you think we can do to increase enforcement. I appreciate that there's some money. I assume if it was big dollar amount, you would have put it in your testimony. What's the path to getting more enforcement from the NYPD?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I think you really need to ask Commissioner Kelly that.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Well I'm sorry that he's not here. So it's hard for us not to ask you because he's not here. To me it's partly about keeping people safe, per Council Member Lappin's question, but it is partly about sort of navigating the tensions that people feel here.

I've gotten a lot of feedback on the bike lanes in my district. Quite a few seniors have said to me they actually like the Prospect Park West bike lines and they're glad

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they're there. But they also tell me about their concerns, fears and anxieties on Prospect Park
West and everywhere else in the neighborhood as a pedestrian. If we can't increase confidence that the rules of the road are going to be enforced, it's going to be hard I think to build a consensus around ramping it up.

So I do think that there's a strong interest, if we're going to strengthening the cycling network in a sustainable way, in addressing enforcement issues. While I appreciate that that's not your domain, I think they're deeply, deeply connected and we really can't do one without the other. So I would appreciate your help in figuring out how we address those enforcement issues. I think separating them and saying that's for the NYPD is going to leave us in a position where it's harder to strengthen the bike network. Every call I get from somebody who says I just got hit or I almost got hit, makes it harder. I love the education, but we're just not going to solve this without. If it's really an official means of people commuting and transportation, we've got to enforce it.

end my question. I won't even make a final comment after my question.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: The other place where I get the most significant degree of concern is around deliveries, cyclist deliveries. I'm one who calls for takeout food late at night all the time and I want it fast and I appreciate it can come on a bike. But I also sense that there are outsized problematic riding done by folks who are doing deliveries on bikes. I wonder if you guys have looked at, either in partnership with the NYPD, or on your own, some initiatives that would help address that issue, whether giving businesses responsibility for what their cyclists are doing or some other way of helping improve safety in cyclists delivery.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: As I mentioned in the testimony, I look forward to working with the City Council and your staff on identifying some ways to do that. I do think that commercial cyclists pose an issue. But we need to look for some innovative ways to try to get a better handle on that activity to make sure that they do obey

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2	the rules of the road and that people aren't
3	endangered or fear for their lives as they cross
4	the street. So I look forward to continuing that
5	conversation.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Super.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Super.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. Commissioner, two things quickly I wanted to ask. Some people bring to my attention that when people have bicycles and they leave them out overnight, the bicycles are always ripped off and vandalized on city streets. I know the Council enacted some legislation requiring that when new buildings are built there must be a set aside for bicycle storage in new construction. Have you given thought to what we could do so that bicycles are not ripped off? It seems to be a very common occurrence, especially in neighborhoods where there are large amounts of bicycles.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Well, we are doing as much as we can to provide effective bicycle parking. We've got 10,000 bike racks on the streets of New York. We have new outdoor bike parking facilities. Thanks to the leadership of

the Council, we now have the indoor bike parking provision so that in Class A office buildings with freight elevators, if a tenant is requesting bike access, that access needs to be provided. So we've had tremendous success. 3,100 access plans have been filed.

We did that together, recognizing that the number one reason, according to the Department of City Planning survey, that people were not commuting to work was the lack of indoor bike parking. New Yorkers are not comfortable leaving their bikes on the streets of New York for seven hours, eight hours, ten hours at a time. So we think that the indoor bike parking piece will help.

As to the enforcement and what happens on bike vandalism and theft, we are doing as much as we can to improve our bike rack designs so that it's difficult to rip them off. The second thing is obviously the question on the enforcement piece that would go to Commissioner Kelly. We're trying to design our facilities to make them as theft resistant as they can be. We hope that that will be a help to address that

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: One last

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problem.

question, Commissioner, I wanted to bring up. know you're working with the Police Department and you're working with City Planning and you work with other agencies in probably an informal way as you increase the bike network and you address parking issues and you address speeding and congestion. Have you ever given thought, or is this something you are considering, insomuch as formalizing an interagency task force that deals with this as we go forward for the next five, ten years? Have you thought or is this something you envision of having a formal task force structure of an interagency nature that would address those issues?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: No. The

Transportation policy's program and mission is at

the Department of Transportation. What we do is

work with our agency partners when we implement

projects to assure that they also address the

needs of our sister agencies. We've found that to

be an effective tool and it's worked well and

that's what we continue to do going forward. But

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2	basically what ends up happening is our borough
3	commissioners work with their counterparts and our
4	other sister agencies on each and every project.
5	We have quite extensive outreach. We did, I think
6	it was 2,000 meetings, with the public through our
7	borough commissioners, our open houses and
8	community board meetings. So we've found that the
9	community board, the borough commissioner liaison
10	is the effective way to get it done at that level.
11	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
12	Commissioner. Council Member Brewer?
13	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I'm getting
14	Jimmy Vacca a bicycle for Christmas.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Maybe a
16	unicycle.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I'm getting
18	you a bicycle for Christmas. I promise you.
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. You've
20	got a deal.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I'm not
22	kidding.
23	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You've got a
24	deal.
25	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: DOT can
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1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 108
2	sell him a helmet.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I'll get
4	him a helmet.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I want to help.
6	I need a helmet too.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: We'll get
8	him everything. We can't wait.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: But he also
10	needs a bike lane.
11	[Laughter]
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: If I get a
13	bike, I'll use the bike, don't worry, lane or no
14	lane.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I promise
16	you, it's on it's way.
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: If you say so.
18	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: And I'm
19	paying for it. Two questions. First of all, I
20	don't want to repeat, because we want to hear from
21	the public. The senior issue, the commercial
22	stores issue and enforcement, those are all three
23	big ones that need to be addressed. I'm your
24	unabashed supporter of bike lanes.

Now, I will tell you Community 25

Board 7 voted for the bike lanes on Columbus. I live at the top and I work at the bottom in our district office. So it's 50/50 in terms of support and people who are concerned. The way we deal with the concern is tomorrow at Community Board 7, to pick up on the chair's question, we have a meeting with the senior groups, with the commercials, with the bicyclists, to try to start to address some of these issues. There is an issue regarding drop off of commercial goods, be they UPS, et cetera. There is an issue for the seniors. I think it takes education.

My question is you mentioned bike sharing, which of course I'm very excited. I like everything shared, cars, bikes, et cetera. Bike sharing, how will that, do you think, help support some of the usage of the bike lanes? I find that they are used, although some idiots go on the other side of the street, even when there's a bike lane that they could go on. I've had many fights about that.

How do you think that bike sharing will increase usage? How also do you think, or is there any way, to get even more education? People

have to look when they cross a bike lane, but when they get to the median where there's a place where you can stop, I do think it's a shorter time period to cross for some of the seniors. So that's a plus. How do you think the bike sharing will or will not help bike lanes?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Well, we think we'll have more cyclists out on the streets as people find the convenience of being able to pick up a bike and ride it free for 30 minutes and then park it at a nearby station. So that will do a lot. I think we'll see more cyclists on the lanes.

The other piece of that is that we've seen from other cities that when you do implement a bike share program, people that are not even bike share users but just have their own bikes, that number increases as well. So it's a collective effect, both in terms of people who ride more frequently and then the people that are using the bike share program itself.

With 47 million tourists in the city of New York each year, we think that will be a help. The fact that for New Yorkers, 54 percent

of all trips are under two miles. We think that's going to be a very effective way for people to get around, particularly when people do not take subway trips for under a mile.

Similarly, we think that it's a great way to reduce congestion on both the surface system and the subway system. So we think that it will go a long way to improving the usage of cycling on the streets of New York, improve the utilization of the lanes and really make it easier for people to get around and will be an important economic development strategy.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Then just finally, I know that PD is working with you on enforcement. It's a small dollar amount that they have available to them to focus on this issue. I just hope that you will commit to really upping the grant writing, if that's what it takes, between you and PD to get more enforcement.

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: In order to create a support network with the seniors and with the stores and with people who are dubious of the bike lanes, which I am not, but I understand the

2	concern out there, perception as well as some							
3	reality, then we need to make enforcement a top							
4	priority. I know we say it but could you get back							
5	to the chair with how we're going to go about							
6	doing more than what is currently done?							
7	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes.							
8	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you.							
9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,							
LO	Council Member Brewer. Council Member Levin and							
11	then we are finished with questioning from this							
12	body, for you Commissioner, until the next panel.							
L3	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you,							
L4	Mr. Chair. I appreciate the opportunity to ask a							
L5	couple of questions. I'm actually not on the							
L6	committee, so I'm going to keep my questions							
L7	brief.							
L8	I would just like to ask, and you							
L9	might have addressed it during your testimony. I							
20	arrived a little bit late. What is DOT's budget							
21	in FY 11 for bike lanes?							
22	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We don't break							
23	down our budget that way. But what my testimony							
24	showed is that 80 percent of the cost of bike							

lanes is federally funded. So only 20 percent of

2	the bike lane cost is locally funded. You can do							
3	the math. I think our total for the last three							
4	and a half years was \$8 million for the total							
5	investment and we're only 20 percent of that.							
6	That was for a three and a half year program.							
7	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So FY 11's							
8	city tax levy							
9	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: [interposing]							
10	I don't break it down.							
11	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN:dollars,							
12	I'm just curious. We're facing budget cuts							
13	throughout the city.							
14	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: This is one of							
15	the most cost effective investments you can make.							
16	I mean if you're looking at basically \$1.75							
17	million for the entire build out of what we've							
18	just done, 200 miles of on-street bike lanes, that							
19	should give you a sense of what we do on a yearly							
20	basis. It's not a lot of money.							
21	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I was							
22	wondering exactly what the number was.							
23	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I mean, we							
24	don't have our 2011 plan finalized, so we don't							
25	know what it is, but it will certainly be under							

\$500,000.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you for that answer. With regard to enforcement, I want to echo the sentiments of my colleagues. The reality is that the level of biking has gone up so dramatically, thanks in large part to your efforts, and that's a good thing. The network of bike lanes has facilitated that tremendously.

That being said, there is a little bit of a disconnect within the bicycling community I think that's more endemic than can be addressed in a public education campaign. I think that those are effective and worthwhile efforts, but I don't believe that they will solve the problem.

We share the road. We have to all follow the rules of the road. So I have two questions for that.

Number one, if somebody is pulled over, and this is maybe more of a question for NYPD, but if somebody is stopped for going through a red light, they don't have identification on them, how do you enforce something like that? If you don't have a system of registration with bicycles, how do you enforce something like that?

If they don't have an ID on them?

JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I don't know what the PD's policy is. I don't know if they take them into custody. I don't know how it goes. But Commissioner Kelly would be in the best position to respond to that. Maybe this happened before you arrived, but in the testimony I couldn't agree with you more. We need to do as much as we can. Public education is one part of the equation and we need to do more. Like set up a bike ambassador program so that people are helping one another obey the rules of the road.

We are also doing as much as we can, and Council Member Brewer pointed out, we need to do what we can to identify additional funding sources so that we can improve the enforcement on the streets of New York. We are committed to doing that. I look forward to both working with the Council here, reporting back to the chair and working with Commissioner Kelly on that. It is a very important issue.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Because I'm one that believes that really the best way to influence that type of behavior is to provide

deterrents. I cycle and one of my favorite things to do is monitor this behavior because certainly in a lot of parts of my district there are a lot of cyclists, in Williamsburg and Greenpoint and down in the Slope and in Boerum Hill.

It's commonplace to have cyclists go through a red light. You see it all the time. I've never seen one pulled over. It needs to be addressed. I mean, if I really want to get away with it, I would just ride around without an ID I think. I'm wondering what are the exact plans for upping that enforcement.

with PD. We got a safety grant to do that. We're going to look for additional funding sources to improve the level and the amount of enforcement that we've got on the streets of New York and ask cyclists to help one another to do a better job of policing. And actually asking all users of the network. It's not just cyclists, it's drivers obeying the rules of the roads, it's pedestrians not stepping out with headphones and getting in the way of everybody.

It's a collective dance on the

2	streets of New York. We have to really work							
3	together to ensure that we have safe streets for							
4	everyone. So I look forward to talking with you							
5	about that in some detail.							
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I appreciate							
7	that and I agree with you 100 percent. I'm just							
8	wondering, do we have clear goal posts?							
9	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: We're looking							
10	to increase enforcement on the streets.							
11	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, I							
12	think, right?							
13	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Just one							
14	last question.							
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. One							
16	last question, Council Member.							
17	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: One last							
18	question, I'm sorry. Regarding Prospect Park							
19	West, it's a controversial issue and there's an							
20	ongoing dialogue. Is there a willingness to work							
21	with folks that are seeking to see some							
22	adjustments made? Does DOT have a willingness and							
23	an open mind to make some adjustments?							
24	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: Yes, we've							
25	heen doing that and we will continue to do that							

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 118							
2	Thank you.							
3	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you,							
4	Commissioner.							
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Now, only							
6	because I love her, I'm going to let Council							
7	Member James have one quick question.							
8	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Just one							
9	last question. Commissioner, do you support							
10	legislation, from what I understand, pending in							
11	Albany that would basically include in the whole							
12	education process when one gets a license,							
13	educating motorists about sharing the road?							
14	JANETTE SADIK-KHAN: I do.							
15	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Thank you.							
16	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Commissioner, I							
17	want to thank you. That you went out of your way							
18	to be here today. I want you to get better. I							
19	know you went the extra yard to attend. I thank							
20	you. I thank you for your testimony.							
21	[Applause]							
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I wish you							
23	well. I said no applause, but for that I allow							
24	the applause.							

[Applause] 25

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 119
2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Jimmy, you
4	should send her flowers.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I said I would
6	allow applause once and they applaud twice.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: There you
8	go. Maybe he can deliver them on his new bike.
9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I shouldn't
10	have said it once.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Right.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: On my new bike.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Deliver
14	flowers.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I'll deliver
16	chaos on my new bike, that's what I'll deliver. I
17	want to thank the Commissioner and let's allow her
18	to leave and then we will go to our next panel. I
19	have the three names. Let me call up our first
20	panel please. Our first panel will be Norman
21	Steisel, Carol Linn, and Lois Carswell, all from
22	Brooklyn New York.
23	[Pause]

24 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, Commissioner. Commissioner Steisel, Deputy Mayor 25

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Steisel, we welcome you.

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Deputy Mayor Steisel, let me welcome you and thank you for coming. Would you start off your testimony?

NORMAN STEISEL: I want to thank you, Chairman Vacca, and the rest of the committee. Chairman Vacca, I particularly want to thank you for your leadership that you've shown by calling this oversight hearing, which is part of a continuing effort to rationalize the use of our scarce transportation resources. I was quite impressed by your opening comments about how to try to find the appropriate balance that would service the many needs that New Yorkers face as they go through their daily lives, using our streets and highways.

I'm hopeful that as a result of this process, with your help and that of your committee and with enhanced community involvement that your recent legislation and some of your new legislative initiatives that you've been talking about will promote and we'll be able to find the most sensible way. I think the issue is to find

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the most sensible way to expand the use of bike lanes in New York City.

The heated nature of the present controversy over the experimental bike lanes, as it's been called frankly by the Commissioner. I was quite surprised to hear her say today that there were no experiments because she, in her correspondence with the community board, after agreements were made to implement the bike plan has repeatedly said that this was a trial and subject to further evaluation. She talked about the nature of the evaluation. So I don't understand that. Frankly, we were looking forward to that evaluation, as I'll explain in greater detail.

I think the heated nature of the present controversy over that trial on Prospect Park West in itself shows that the current process for introducing new bike lanes in the city is not working as well as it should be. So let's quickly go back to basics. I know there's a scarcity of time here today. But let's talk about our mutual objectives.

The Prospect Park West trial had

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2 two basically. One was to encourage bike ridership and the second was to calm traffic. 4 Combined, they represent a vision that I think we all share: making our streets safe and pleasant 5 for all users, the young, old, wheeled or bipedal, 6 7 while we want to minimize congestion, emissions, 8 and noise, and enhance the quality of life for 9 everyone.

In order to reach this shared goal, we do not object to the trial. We don't object to the bikes. But we do feel that any experiments should be conducted objectively and in conformance with accepted standards. Our group, the Neighbors for Better Bike Lanes, which was founded by a woman named Louise Hainline, who is the chairman of graduate studies at Brooklyn College, which is a totally local based community organization, is essentially very concerned about data-driven analysis. We will go wherever the facts lead us.

If an objective review of the credible data establishes that the bike lanes on PPW is not as successful as it could be, that it does not produce benefits above the no-action case, or that it makes the situation worse rather

than better, we ask that the lane configuration be modified to take these findings into account or that a more desirable alternative be implemented instead. I was pleased to hear the commissioner in response to our Councilman's question suggest that she was open to modification, pending more about what we learn about the situation.

So what do we know now? Do the data that we have show that the Prospect Park West bike lane has been successful? As we've heard today, I think it should have become crystal clear that answering this question is complicated by the fact that the agency responsible for this effort does not seem to have adequate empirical basis for valid evaluation. Or if they do have such data, they have thus far denied our requests or delayed us in our requests that they share them with us.

But from the data that we have been able to collect, and our group has gone to great lengths to collect data independently from public available sources and to also document observations that we've made, which I'll describe to you. Observations that our residents of our neighborhood, from hundreds of letters and

eyewitness incident reports we have received, a copy of which I will leave with you. I have a single copy for you, Mr. Chairman. I think when you look at all that information, to answer the question as to whether this trial has been successful, the answer appears to be a resounding no.

Let me begin with the most serious issue: the effects on public safety. Prospect Park West formerly had three lanes of one-way southbound traffic bordered by parking lanes along both curbs. The street carried, as it still does, a relatively heavy volume of traffic, 12 to 15,000 vehicles a day.

One of these curb lanes, plus an additional buffer strip, has now been turned into a two-way bike lane. Cars formerly parked along that curb are now parked between the two-way bike path and a now more congested traffic lane in a space that is narrower than the former parking lane.

This means that drivers entering or exiting this parking lane must back out of or nose into a now narrower traffic lane that carries half

again as much traffic per lane as it did before.

Drivers in that traffic lane, who formerly might have been able to shift into another lane to avoid the parking cars are now much more likely to have to stop and wait, along with all the cars behind them, while the driver gets into or out of this narrow strip.

This diminution of lane width, combined with an increase in per-lane volumes, would in itself seem to increase rather than decrease the probability of vehicle into vehicle accidents due the increased potential for sideswiping. There is added risks as well to public safety in terms of vehicle into pedestrians or bikes into pedestrian accidents, since drivers and passengers have no choice but to enter or exit next to a lane of moving traffic. This risk is somewhat less, the drivers obviously get out into the bike lane on that side.

But it's very evident to most

people. As a local resident told Councilmen

Lander and Levin in their recent survey, "I nearly

got clobbered by a bicycle the other day when I

accidentally stepped back into the bike lane after

strapping the baby into her car seat." The probability of these accidents just seem to be growing. They seem to be the predictable effects of changes in the roadway geometry.

In their survey of over 3,000

Brooklynites, while there seems to be support of the bike lane, although I think the survey was flawed in many respects, which I won't elaborate on right now, they found that a clear majority of respondents from every part of Brooklyn felt that parking was less safe in this corridor. And most of the respondents from the immediate neighborhood, that is Prospect Park West and its side streets, felt that driving and walking were less safe than they had been before the bike lane was installed, which would be obvious that the people in our neighborhood would feel that way.

What was even more incredible is that while most people felt that bikers were safer than they had been before, only a minority of those even from non-adjacent neighborhoods felt that walking or driving were safer. So there still is this persistent view that the lanes aren't working perhaps as well as they should be.

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The accidents that our neighbors have reported validate these perceptions. That's the book I'm going to give you. We've had neighbors who have physically observed and reported to us. These are verifiable emails that have been mailed to us. These are real people. They're not anonymous respondents to a computer survey.

That in just five months since the bike lane have opened, we've received eyewitness accounts of 10 vehicular accidents on Prospect Park West, which compares to an annual average rate of 8.8 for the preceding 4 years. So at the rate we're going, the accident rate is trending or is on a pace to double what it was previously. Along with 8 accounts of bikes hitting pedestrians.

Just this week we had eyewitnesses report 2 collisions between bikes and cars, compared to the prior annual average of just a half a bike accident of any kind. That was an average that was taken over a multiple number of years. So it appears that the kind of dynamic that I described on the street with cares trying

to maneuver has been seriously constrained and is probably contributing to these accidents.

This also raises the question of public safety of congestion. Prospect Park West was rarely gridlocked in the past. The gridlock that results every time a Postal Service, a UPS, a FedEx or a Fresh Direct truck; school bus, ambulance, or taxi, grocery shopper, whatever blocks a lane while loading or unloading packages now is very common. I think you, Mr. Chairman, when you were there, you noted that you observed some of that. That's particularly true, of course, during rush hours. Thank goodness, we have not yet experienced any heavy snowfalls, because I think the response in that situation is totally unpredictable.

Probably the most compelling and disturbing fact is that emergency vehicles on more than one documented occasion have been forced to drive around several blocks rather than preceding directly down Prospect Park West. There were just simply not able to get by. And while the commissioner assured us she didn't intentionally design any bike lanes that were expected to have

calming influence effects, these things do happen as a reality. So I think when first responders cannot respond as quickly as they once did, lives may hang in the balance. That's a very serious consideration that all of us who are interested in public, whether they're on the Council or in the administration, or those of us as citizens, really need to take account of.

Our greatest concern with the bike lane experiment, however, is the lack of transparent, objective data. I think that's going to haunt you. Whatever is done in Prospect Park West, and we have some suggestions about how it can be improved. Whatever is going to be done, that failure, that lack of transparent, objective data, it is very difficult to have a common basis for an informed discussion of the salient issues. We're left to he said/we said, some other agency has the date but we can't seem to get it, they don't collect it correctly, which must be a maddening process for you as somebody who's intent on making public policy.

In requests for information, we have either been told that the data did not exist

on a few occasions, on other occasions after the data was posted on Streets Blog, which is a forum that is of great interest, mostly to people in the biking community, we were told a week later the data was available and it would be made available to us.

Let me give you an example of each of the contradictory cases or the confounding factors that are caused by the lack of this data. If you look at the most recent report that was put out by DOT, on December 3rd on their website, where it purported to talk about the positive effects of traffic calming. It points out that during this trial it's been quite successful in calming traffic.

In fact, that average travel speeds on Prospect Park West are now about 7 miles per hour, reduced from 33 roughly to 25 miles an hour. On the other hand, and as we heard the testimony here today, that average travel times from one end of Prospect Park West to the other, that's Union Street to 15th Street, which is about a mile, that that has not produced any congestion.

The travel time is virtually the

same. 2.54 minutes, which means they're traveling
at about 19 miles an hour, versus 2.47 minutes, or
about 19.9 miles an hour. Now these two sets of
numbers cannot both be correct. They cannot both
be correct. Either speeds decreased or they
didn't. If they didn't, the traffic calming did
not work. If DOT's test drivers were unable to
get past 20 miles an hour either before the bike
lane or after it, traffic calming does not appear
to have been called for in the first place, which
frankly we already knew because Prospect Park
West, based on New York State Department of Motor
Vehicle data was the safest north/south streetway
within the entire Park Slope community.
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Can I ask you

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Can I ask you to wrap up a little bit? I gave you extra.

NORMAN STEISEL: I appreciate it.

One of most compelling problems.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: He's a former deputy mayor of the city of New York. Excuse me, I'm not here for conversation. I use my discretion.

NORMAN STEISEL: There's one other observation I would want to make about the data

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2 and then I'll come to a very rapid conclusion.

Because of the difficultly in getting the data, we actually went out over a period of about 15 days and videotaped Prospect Park West for 12 hours a day. We have direct comparisons to the data that the department reported in its most recent

December 3rd filing. We would be obviously prepared to give anybody who wants it the DVDs that we collected. We counted 470 bikers in this 12 hour period. The Department of

Transportation's count was 860 bikers. Now this is not a normal or any margin of any conceivable measurement error. Maybe there are valid reasons, but we can't find any.

The reason I point it out is I think these three examples that I gave just call into question much of the analysis that has been done by the DOT in terms of providing prescriptions to people and then evaluating them after the fact as they have, in fact, committed to do. So we are continuing to pursue it.

We frankly think the better alternatives, given these factors, was to go back to the master plan. I was very impressed by the

2	commissioner's pointing out that the city's master								
3	planeven though I was also surprised that many								
4	people here didn't even know it existedhas a								
5	very effective bike plan that was laid out many,								
6	many years ago, which would be acceptable to this								
7	community. Another alternative is to use the park								
8	bike lanes which can be reconfigured to								
9	accommodate two-way recreational and commuting								
10	traffic interests.								
11	It was also kind of interesting to								
12	hear the commissioner talk about what happened in								
13	Staten Island when she said there were other								
14	alternatives available merely 100 yards away.								
15	Well that's exactly the situation on Prospect Park								
16	West. We urge and we will work with her and her								
17	department and our local representatives to try to								
18	reframe what was done.								
19	Finally, if I just could.								
20	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Please wrap up.								

NORMAN STEISEL: I will.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I have the borough president here, and in due respect, I need you to conclude quickly.

NORMAN STEISEL: Okay. It's clear

2	to me that in going forward, regardless of what								
3	happens in Prospect Park West, and you've								
4	commented on many of these things, I think there								
5	needs to be much more definitive standards for								
6	where bike lanes are introduced. The measurements								
7	of the various factors and indices that are going								
8	to be used to determine whether the thing worked								
9	or not needs to be produced.								
10	The community board and the								
11	neighborhoods, as you have argued and have								
12	proposed in your legislation, need to have much								
13	more fulsome presentations by the DOT instead of								
14	being coerced into a solution which the DOT								
15	favors.								
16	Finally								
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No, no more								
18	finally.								
19	NORMAN STEISEL: I think it's that-								
20	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I have to								
21	interject. I have to move on.								
22	NORMAN STEISEL: I would simply say								
23	I hope you would read my comments in full.								
24	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I will.								
25	NORMAN STEISEL: I have other								

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suggestions which I know you're interested in
structural changes to how governance will take
place in reviewing future bike lane
implementation.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,

Commissioner. Now, the two young ladies that are
here, I will give you two minutes each, as I will
all future speakers. So please limit your remarks
to two minutes. State your name for the record.

LOIS CARSWELL: I'm Lois Carswell.

I'm a Park Slope resident. I want to thank you,
Mr. Vacca, for your evenhanded introductory
assessment of this issue. It was great. I just
want to make a few personal observations.

When I moved to Park Slope in 1962,
Park Slope was redlined. We worked with the
banks. The streets were bare. Two friends and I
went door to door and got trees planted. Prospect
Park was dangerous and neglected. The Prospect
Park Conservancy was formed.

All these were problems that could be solved. There were actions you could take and, banding together with others of goodwill, you could move ahead. Now Park Slope is a landmarked

neighborhood, its streets are lush and tree-lined, and Prospect Park is a green, safe public playground.

But suddenly, there is a new threat to public safety and aesthetic excellence, and this time the threat is much more insidious because it comes cloaked in sanctimony, disguised as public good. What the Prospect Park West protected 2-way bike lane really is, is the arbitrary decision of a public agency to favor the habits and desires of bikers, a small minority of New Yorkers, estimated one-quarter of one percent of city dwellers, at the expense of pedestrians, drivers, and users of public transportation.

What has been created is nothing less than a nightmare. A magnificent tree-lined avenue connecting two landmarked areas has been turned into a congested and dangerous eyesore.

All this at the whim of DOT, without widespread or timely consultation with the majority of the Park Slope community. I live on Prospect Park West. I got one piece of paper under my door and this was after the thing was a done deal. Using the trumped-up bogeyman of excessive speeding and a

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 137							
2	pro-bicycle agenda, DOT has imposed a 2-way							
3	protected bike lane. I being you to encourage							
4	DOT. One second.							
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Do you promise							
6	you'll be less than two minutes?							
7	LOIS CARSWELL: All right. Put the							
8	cars back where they belong along the curb and add							
9	a one-way bike lane next to them. Or put all the							
10	bike lanes into Prospect Park where bikers are							
11	already welcome, as happened in Staten Island.							
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you very							
13	much.							
14	LOIS CARSWELL: Almost two minutes.							
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. You							
16	were great. Please would you introduce yourself							
17	for the record.							
18	CAROL LINN: Hello, thank you for							
19	this opportunity. I'm Carol Linn. I've lived on							
20	Prospect Park West not quite as long as Lois, but							
21	almost. We moved here and I've been here for 31							
22	years. I raised two children on Prospect Park							
23	West.							
24	When our car was being broken into							

a regular basis, when my husband was mugged on the

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2 street, we were worried about the neighborh
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We did not leave; we stayed. One thing I never

4 worried about was crossing Prospect Park West. I

5 mean you looked at the lights, you saw the

6 traffic, you could move and you knew it was clear

7 and you moved with the kids.

In June, we were away for a couple of weeks. We come back and we see what was our formerly beautiful street was now mutilated.

You've got these cars in the middle that make it look like a parking lot. You've got tremendous traffic congestion.

I often walk across Prospect Park
West at Grand Army Plaza. As you're crossing to
the housing side of it, away from the park side,
you have no idea where bikes are coming from.
They can be coming from any direction. They're
coming from the park, they're coming from the
streets. There is absolutely no law nor rule
there that's obeyed.

There is very often tremendous congestion because there will be deliveries at the residence there or the doctor's facilities. Then someone else is pulling out of a spot, so there is

absolutely no room for the traffic. So Grand ArmyPlaza is totally blocked with car traffic.

It really should be moved into the park. There's a lane there. I run every morning in the park. I see the bikes, the cars and the runners can all be accommodated in the park. I really think it should be changed. I'm going to leave you with six seconds left. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. Two quick questions from Council Member Lander.

really want to thank all three of you for being here today and for the voice you've taken on this project. While we have some disagreements about the bike lanes and the ways that they're achieving their goals and what residents think, I know that you're all motivated by making the neighborhood better and safer. I appreciate the work you've done over the years.

I am sorry for the way in which the debate about this has become personalized. Marty and I asked for people to yell at us, but individuals who take advocacy on positions, and I include Ms. Weinshall as well, I think have the

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right to engage in debate without enduring personal attacks for it. I'm sorry to the extent that that has happened. I appreciate your being here today, I really do.

about breadth of community consultation, I think you heard here from my colleagues talking to the commissioner about the role of community boards.

I guess in this instance because the community board did both ask for a solution to traffic calming and then did vote in favor of the two-way bike lane, what do you think DOT should have done? Should they have rejected the community board vote and said we won't do the two-way parking protected bike lane despite the vote of the community board because other residents of the neighborhood didn't or might not have approved of it?

NORMAN STEISEL: I think when you go back and you look at the record, I think what was not done, and I think the record is clear that while the community board was looking for solutions to deal with traffic calming and to provide a bike lane, I don't believe from my reading of the record, the minutes of the

community board meeting. I'm unaware of whatever conversations or discussions may have taken place independently with members of the City Council, you or Mr. Levin or Mr. Yassky before that I guess. But it is clear that alternatives were not presented. That the DOT had a very strong point of view and it came up with a solution.

I would also say that when you say the community board approved it, the community board conditionally approved certain changes.

Those changes never really came back to the board. They were described to members of the Transportation Committee about what was going to be done. Again, I don't believe there was adequate discussion of what other ways would have achieved the same objectives.

My reading of the record and having talked to some of the people at the community board is that they felt they were getting a certain degree of cooperation with the Department of Transportation, which I gather is not the easiest thing in the world to do, apparently. So they were willing to accept the approach that was being talked about without raising these other

2 questions.

Now given the DOT's long history, it would seem to me, and it was revealed in some of the questioning here earlier, that there needed to be more preliminary analysis about what the consequences to traffic would have been as well as to the bikers. The main emphasis seems to have been how to provide a safe protected lane for the bikers, which is all well and good. They should have a safe mode of transportation. But I think these other issues were ignored and the data that we're now seeing after the fact is proving that.

That's why I would urge more careful analysis be given and that DOT be required at the very outset to explain how it's going to analyze these various issues and what the community could expect so that informed judgments are made.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I think

you're selling the community board short here. I

was a member of it at the time and we have several

others here. That was a lot of debate and

discussion and we talked about traffic and we

talked about double parking and we talked about

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congestion and we talked even about the parking dangers, all of which I think are real. So there was a lot of discussion at that meeting before a majority of the board voted in favor. That's imperfect and not everyone in the community knew about it, but it is the best vehicle of local democracy that we have.

I listened and I appreciate your recommendation for a one-way southbound lane, which I think doesn't address the northbound question. I guess I would just like to ask the I wonder to what extent you've had a chance to look at the modifications that are discussed in the survey that we put out. Ιt presumes the same broad configuration of a parking protected two-way lane but seeks to address pedestrian/bike interaction safety, many of the aesthetic issues that were discussed, many of the parking and loading issues. Whether you've had a chance to look at them and give some feedback on whether they address some of the issues here, and if not, if you would agree to do that and we could have a conversation about them?

LOIS CARSWELL: I've looked at it.

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l Laon't	tnink	tney	address	tne	rea⊥	issues.

CAROL LINN: Yes.

LOIS CARSWELL: Which are safety,

crossing the street, the double parking issue, the

congestion issue, the pollution issue, the

absolute terror of opening your door out into

traffic.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I think if you look at them, actually, they almost all address exactly those issues.

LOIS CARSWELL: No, but they don't-

saying you agree with the lane, I'm asking you if you would agree to have a conversation about some of them. Just as I'm glad to talk about the modifications that you propose, I'd like you to be willing to take a look at these modifications.

Not they're going to change your opinion, do they help address some of the concerns that people are raising. That's all I'm asking is if we're going to engage in a dialogue, as I appreciate your being here, if we could engage in a dialogue both on the modifications you suggest and on the

modifications that come out of our survey.

2	CAROL LINN: I think the dialogue
3	you're suggesting is not quite the dialogue we
4	would like to have. I think it's a very limited
5	dialogue. I think it should be a broader
6	discussion.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: The
8	invitation to have it will stay open. I hope
9	you'll decide to take it.
10	LOIS CARSWELL: But you're coming
11	from a specific viewpoint of the lane stay and
12	let's see what we can
13	NORMAN STEISEL: [interposing] I
14	think frankly that was one of the flaws in the
15	survey. You weren't really given an opportunity
16	to talk about alternatives. One of the things
17	that people who answered the survey, after it was
18	produced, yesterday I got three phone calls from
19	people who pointed out that had there been one of
20	the options to choose modification in the park,
21	they would have chosen that as opposed to the
22	choices they were given. So the results
23	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER:
24	[interposing] And if you looked, you saw 100 of

the 3,000 people actually suggested it. So they

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 140
2	found a way to suggest it. Anyway, I don't want
3	to take up any more time. I will try to listen to
4	what you're saying and I ask that you also listen-
5	[Crosstalk]
6	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I'm going to
7	move on. I'd like to thank our first panel for
8	attending. I'd now like to call up Borough
9	President Markowitz.
LO	[Pause]
11	MARTY MARKOWITZ: Whenever you're
L2	ready, Mr. Chairman.
L3	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Borough
L4	President Markowitz, please proceed.
L5	MARTY MARKOWITZ: Thank you very,
L6	very much. Let me begin by thanking the New York
L7	City Council Committee on Transportation and
18	certainly you, Chairman James Vacca, and members
L9	for allowing me to speak today. I want to make it
20	clear that anything I say in my remarks nowhere
21	negates my opinion that Janette Sadik-Khan is a
22	consummate professional who cares greatly about
23	the future of transportation in this city. In
24	addition, Transportation Alternatives is an

outstanding organization and I thank them for

their leadership in bringing issues of transportation to the forefront. My office, in fact, has had a long working relationship toward Brooklyn to name a couple of great events that we've worked cooperatively with.

I'm also in favor of installing bike lanes, particularly in neighborhoods closest to Manhattan. I've been a vocal supporter of the bike lane on 9th Street leading right into

Prospect Park and Park Slope and on the Brooklyn waterfront greenway that will open up the entire waterfront from Greenpoint to Sunset Park.

I also feel very strongly about the importance of road safety. In fact, my office has compiled a safety brochure that promotes civility, common sense and respect for all road users and copies are available here for anyone who might like to review it.

But although cycling is a wonderful way for people to transverse the city, it's simply not a viable option for the majority of commuters. Particularly in Brooklyn, many residents depend on cars because their neighborhoods are not well served by public transportation or not at all. In

this age of severe MTA cuts, I fear this group will grow considerably.

As you're well aware, I've been very vocal in my opposition to the drastic changes made to Prospect Park West to accommodate a two-way bike lane. Had DOT installed a traditional bike lane, I would have supported it enthusiastically. I know that overwhelmingly the local residents would have as well. However, the reconfiguration, in my opinion, has been a disaster.

It increases congestion on the roadway, particularly during the height of the rush hour and during the summer months, the warmer months, and ruins the aesthetics, in my opinion, of one of the most beautiful grandest boulevards

New York City has, Prospect Park West. It takes away parking spaces in Park Slope, one of the most parking-starved neighborhoods in New York City.

It's increased the propensity of cyclists to fail to yield to pedestrians, especially to seniors, parents with small children and folks with disabilities who can't see the oncoming cyclists on the other side of the parked

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2	cars	which	now	are	in	the	middle	of	the	street.
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It's grossly unfair, not to mention unrealistic to ask pedestrians every moment of their lives to be hyperactive, hyperaware of every hazard just to get across the street to the park.

The point of today's meeting is to discuss opportunities and challenges to oversight. I have some suggestions. There's a lack of clarity in how DOT makes those decisions.

Recently, a bike lane, as you already know, on Father Capodanno Boulevard in Staten Island was removed at the request of area residents, City Council Member James Oddo and my colleague Staten Island Borough President James Molinaro. Yet, my similar request regarding Prospect Park West fell on deaf ears.

I believe that the borough president's office is worthy of some deference in this matter since I'm the only elected official that represents the entire Borough of Brooklyn. I have a perspective on the impacts, not only in the immediate area and the neighborhoods surrounding the park, but all of Brooklyn.

On Central Park West in Manhattan,

the DOT somehow found a way to install a traditional bike lane without drastically altering the streets and without shifting parking to the middle of the street. Of course, there is no bike lane at all on Fifth Avenue along Central Park, or on the area streets that lead directly into Central Park. For instance, East 59th Street, East 72nd Street and East 79th Street, just as wide as Prospect Park West, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, all of them go right into Central Park, no bicycle lane.

It's crazy to believe that with all the museums and tourists that Fifth Avenue doesn't have the same problems with speeding as Prospect Park West, allegedly. So why treat Brooklyn different than the Upper East Side or the Upper West Side of Manhattan.

DOT states that Prospect Park West bike lane was put in to curtail speeding. You would think we could have installed a couple extra stop signs or traffic lights, but no. In my opinion, the DOT took this request to improve safety and slow down traffic and used it to turn Prospect Park West into an experiment to fit their

current ideology. To me, allocating road use should be about balance. Hard for some people to accept the word balance. But what the DOT has put on Prospect Park West is not balance, especially considering that cyclists already have the use of the roads in the park, which are closed to traffic 22 hours a day on each side during the week and 24 hours a day on weekends.

Now we could all agree that over the last few years the streets of New York have been radically transformed. This transformation is happening at the behest of a few policy makers at DOT acting unilaterally based on their philosophical beliefs. Mayor Bloomberg's PlaNYC calls for the installation of 1,800 bike lanes in the five boroughs by 2030. DOT has also instituted programs that have curbed driving, reduced parking spaces, such as pedestrian refuge islands, down the street sidewalk expansions and projects that turn streets into pedestrian plazas.

This kind of significant change to an existing condition in the city should not be the sole purview of the executive branch of city government and the DOT. If it were a traditional

land use, such change would have to go through extensive review. But street space gets a pass because it falls into some sort of oversight loophole.

Like our land use review policies, large scale changes to streets should involve approval by the borough presidents and the City Council, especially given the Transportation Commissioner Sadik-Khan's own beliefs, as she told the New York Observer in 2008, that in some way she thinks of herself as the largest real estate developer in New York.

Therefore, while I commend this committee's current oversight efforts, I believe that the Council should institute a new and potent mechanism of independent oversight and approval for all significant DOT interventions and street changes. Any studies done on the impact of bike lanes, plaza or other road changes must be made by an impartial agency that is independent of the DOT and not based on unscientific public opinion polls.

Communities impacted by these proposed road changes should be informed in

writing and public hearings should be required so that community boards can make informed decisions based on the residents and businesses they represent. And of course, borough presidents must be part of this oversight.

The Council must confront some basic questions. How do we see the future of New York City streets? Do we want the city's limited road space given over to plazas, islands and bike lanes, some of which are barely used, while there are other uses that make more sense and move more people. Shouldn't any reallocation of this valuable road space be made to move the most people and for projects like light rail or trolleys?

There are other questions that need answering. In this time of budget cuts, where is this money coming from for these projects? Not just construction materials and personnel and contractors staffed to design bike lanes and plazas. What about the potential for these road changes to impede emergency vehicles? Do we really know whether DOT changes are negatively impacting police and FDNY? Is there even a

mechanism for the FDNY, not to mention NYPD, the Sanitation Department and private ambulance services to weigh in on plans before they are approved?

The DOT claims their policies

foster public safety, but with all due respect, in

my opinion this is not only about safety, it's

about ideology. It's about an ideology whose

ultimate goal is to force people out of their

cars.

as the enemy. Every day cars become cleaner and more efficient. If we stigmatize car owners, in my opinion we risk alienating a large part of the city's middle class. In fact, a surprising thing I found, Mr. Chairman, is that more than half the emails that I received about this issue are folks that are opposed to my position, admitted to me that they own a car as well. For many New Yorkers, owning a car is a quality of life issue, one that offers security, privacy and convenience for many of them, included many bikers.

We need to decide what the fundamental mission of DOT is. Is it to

facilitate efficient movement of people and good throughout the city or to create a traffic nightmare to discourage car use and implement nothing less than a backdoor approach to the failed congestion pricing plan.

Since the current leadership of DOT assumed the job in '07, I believe they have paid scant attention to the goal of moving goods and services in and out of New York City as efficiently as they could. Our city economy depends on this, but instead the DOT has apparently decided that its priority is using the government to force people out of their cars.

We need a rational, balanced transportation policy, one that recognizes appropriate areas for bicycle users, which I enthusiastically support. This policy cannot be developed or overseen by the DOT alone, especially under its current leadership. So we must empower the City Council and the borough presidents' offices to play a larger role in these decisions so that all New Yorkers, whether they bike, drive, walk, or take public transportation, can keep this city moving.

2	skaters and joggers, holiday lanes just for all
3	the egg noggers, let's not forget cars, it's
4	getting insane. Welcome to Brooklyn, the Borough
5	of Lanes. When the horn honks, when the dog
6	bites, when the bikers stray, I simply remember by
7	favorite lanes and then I just say, "oy vey".
8	Thank you, members of the committee. Thank you
9	very, very much.
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Mr. Borough
11	President, I wish you a wonderful continued in
12	government.
13	MARTY MARKOWITZ: I'll try to keep
14	my day job.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Keep your day
16	job, yes. Thank you, Mr. Borough President.
17	MARTY MARKOWITZ: Thank you.
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Keep your day
19	job. You have a quick question for the borough
20	president, Mr. Lander?
21	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I always
22	look forward to the holiday card. I hope it's
23	coming with a recording this year. I actually
24	want to just call out attention to the fact that I
25	think your bike safety pamphlet is better than the

2	Council's bike safety pamphlet. I appreciate your
3	distributing it.
4	I do want to make the same request
5	that I made of the prior panel. I think it's
6	obvious that you have a different point of view on
7	what should happen with the lanes altogether, but
8	we have a set of recommendations, while
9	maintaining the configuration, that we believe go
LO	to addressing many of the concerns people have. I
11	hope that we can work together to take a look at
12	them and get your feedback on them as we move
L3	forward.
L4	MARTY MARKOWITZ: Brad, my personal
15	objective is to remove these two-way bike lanes
L6	and to install a traditional bike lane on Prospect
L7	Park West. I'd love to see that. Any future
18	ideas for two-way bike lanes should incorporate
L9	some of your ideas. Absolutely, I would totally
20	support that enthusiastically.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you.
22	[Off mic]
23	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Mr. Borough

MARTY MARKOWITZ: Thank you, Mr.

President, I thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON VACCA:I'm going to
use my discretion and give Noah a little extra
time because I do think that we have heard from
those opposed in a significant way and I would
like to exercise my discretion in giving Mr.
Budnick additional time and I will use that
discretion.

NOAH BUDNICK: Thank you, thank
you, Chairman Vacca. I'm Noah Budnick, I'm the
Deputy Director for Transportation Alternatives.
I'm actually going to try to keep this under two
minutes because I know there are dozens of you
here that have been sitting here for a couple
hours listening to good discussion with the DOT,
getting into process, which is something we care
about.

But we are here, dozens of New

Yorkers, that are in strong support of the

improvements that are happening to our streets,

not only because we like to ride bikes and really

believe in that, but because we walk and we drive.

Forty-four of Transportation Alternatives members

own cars, this is approximating the city average.

So we come from a perspective that is very much in

line with the City of New York.

number of people had to leave, including colleagues from the Tri-State Transportation

Campaign, Charlie Komanoff, a long-time transportation analyst; Roberta Gratz, I think

Roberta left, who's a scholar and well revered urbanist; as well as leaders from Velo City, which is a group that teaches high school students about urban planning, just one of a couple groups in the city that works with kids, including groups like

Recycle-A-Bike that are encouraging more young people to ride in New York City.

I'm going to make just a couple points. One, I want to thank the Council for their support of cycling. As many have mentioned, the Bikes Access to Buildings bill was a game changer and that has meant a lot for improving cycling in the city and we encourage you to keep supporting streetscape projects that make the streets safer for cyclists and pedestrians. And the reason why is that New Yorkers want to ride bikes. The DOT has stats on increased cycling, we have stats on increased cycling. The fact of the

matter is that cycling is the fastest growing mode of transportation in the city, it's increasing at a rate more than any other and that indicates a trend--New Yorkers want to ride and we need to make the streets safe for them.

Making the streets safe for cyclists also makes the streets safer for everybody else and this is very important--cycling makes the city safer for everybody.

In the increasing number of cyclists on the streets, there's a safety numbers phenomenon, and with the infrastructure improvements that have gone in, the conditions have become safer for pedestrians and drivers—and this is well documented.

Now I just want to go through a quick list of projects where from petition signers to local residents to community groups to community boards there has been a very thorough process of getting public input. All of these projects started with public request: Prospect Park West started with public request; 1st and 2nd Avenue; Flushing; Kent; Vanderbilt Avenue; Sand Street, where I've campaigned for years to improve

2	access to the Manhattan Bridge; Allen; Pike
3	Street; Christie Street; Vernon Boulevard in
4	Queens; Columbus Avenue was a completely
5	community-driven process; the South Bronx
6	Greenway; the Brooklyn Waterfront Greenway; the
7	Bronx River Greenway; the East River Greenway.
8	These projects are moving because New Yorkers,
9	like the ones in this room, are organizing
10	themselves independent of even groups like
11	Transportation Alternatives, because they believe
12	in a better city and they want to realize these
13	projects, they want to realize streets where they
14	can go out their front door and they can get to
15	where they want to go on their bike.

Transportation Alternatives

believes in a network of protected bike lanes

throughout the city because that is how we're

going to get people of all ages and abilities to

ride. And bike share is going to be what is going

to fill these bike lanes with cyclists, bike share

has transformed cities. And if New York wants to

keep up with world cities like Paris or even

cities like Washington, DC, L.A., Chicago, Boston,

cities in our backyard, we need to pick up bike

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share and we need to make it work seamlessly with our public transit network and the protected bike lane network is an integral part of that, you got to lay the tracks before you run the train.

The last point I want to make is that much has been done, New York City has 6,200 miles of streets, yet only a few hundred miles of bike lanes, so there's much more work to do. for the last 50 years, our streets have really not changed at all, the streets have been out of balance for too long, and as we look to the future, we can't forget where we've come from. Neighborhoods that were torn apart by highways, streets like Prospect Park West that couldn't be crossed, the roads annual death tolls used to be triple what they are last year, last year had the lowest number of fatalities on record, and this is coming in a time when, not surprisingly, more and more bike improvements and pedestrian improvements are going in.

Whether it's encouraging more neighborhood bike riding with education campaigns, networks and protected bike lanes, using a bike share network to make cycling a seamless arm of

2	our public transportation system, or designing
3	roads that benefit bikers, walkers, as much as
4	drivers, we're heading in the right direction. We
5	deeply appreciate the Council's support on this
6	and we look forward to working with you to improve
7	the city for cycling, walking, and driving. Thank
8	you.
9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, I'm
10	sorry, thank you very much. Would you identify
11	yourself? Oh, I'm sorry, Councilman Van Bramer
12	has a question.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: I think
14	I can wait 'til the panel is
15	[Off mic]
16	COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: Yes.
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Thank
18	you, Council Member. Please introduce yourself.
19	[Pause]
20	CHRISTINE BERTHET: My name
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Two minutes,
22	please.
23	CHRISTINE BERTHET:my name is
24	Christine Berthet, I'm the co-founder of CHEKPEDS,
25	a coalition for pedestrian safety of 800 members

on the West side of Manhattan. I personally do not bike, and before I get in my testimony, I thought I would mention that the master plan for biking was introduced by Iris Weinshall, and she's very proud of that.

Currently, automobile crashes result in 250 death and 9,000 injuries annually in this city. And what if there was a way to reduce those numbers by half? And what if that tool could be deployed rapidly and at very low cost? You would probably all vote for it.

Well we have such a tool and it's called a bike lane. In New York City, the bike lane where they have been installed in our neighborhood--9th Avenue, 8th Avenue--have been documented to reduce crashes by over 50%, and they reduced them for those streets, not just for the cyclist, they reduced them for the cars, and most importantly for me, for the pedestrians.

A bike lane reduce the crossing distance and it also slows down turning cars, and on 9th Avenue, eliminates conflict between turning cars and pedestrian, which cause 23% of all pedestrian fatalities.

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2	A street with a bike lane is a much
3	safer street for pedestrians. And the pedestrian
4	are the large majority of all the streets' users,
5	nobody's more. Once a street is safer, people can
6	walk on it, children can walk to school, and we
7	can get to a healthier place. And, yes, it is a
8	change, and, yes, the change could be better
9	managed, but let us keep the focus on the results-
10	-saving 125 person from being killed and 4,500
11	from being injured every year is a moral
12	imperative.

We ask you to accelerate the installation of Class 1 bike lanes, with turning lanes signals throughout the city and to initiate a serious education and enforcement of traffic law for all users of the road. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

[Pause]

ERIC MCCLURE: Thank you, Chairman Vacca. My name is Eric McClure, I'm a local activist in Park Slope, I'm a resident, I'm cofounder of a group called Park Slope Neighbors.

I had a prepared text and I was going to talk about how this was a project, the

Prospect Park West traffic-calming project, was a project that was asked for by the community by the Community Board in 2007 specifically suggesting the inclusion of a protected two-way bike path and the removal of a lane of traffic.

I was going to talk about how Park Slope Neighbors collected 1,300 signatures, not once, but twice, in support of traffic calming on Prospect Park West, both in the beginning of 2009 asking DOT to implement a project like they've implemented, and again this year to thank DOT and remind them how much this is appreciated in the community.

I was going to talk about how speeding is down by an enormous factor on Prospect Park West, where 75 % of vehicles were speeding prior to the redesign, now 17 %, as the Commissioner stated, are speeding currently. Our own data, Park Slope Neighbors study, for an even larger change in the speeding and an average speed reduction of nine miles per hour.

I was going to talk about how widely this project has been embraced in the community, as evidenced by Council Member Landers

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and Levin and CB6's survey, which showed that 78 % of people in the community embrace it and don't want it to be changed back to the way it was.

However, I'm going to, as quickly as I can, address some of the misinformation that Mr. Steisel had presented. This project was primarily designed to reduce speeding, which it has done to great effect. Because of the removal of the lane, DOT was able to add the protected bike path and further build out the bicycle network. He complained about the lack of data availability, however, I don't know what data he didn't find available. In April 2009 at CB6's Transportation Committee meeting, DOT presented speed figures for the Prospect Park West, traffic volume figures, they presented them again to the full board, they presented them again this spring, they've provided follow up data, all which shows that what we had before was a traffic and speeding plate avenue, which has been cured to a great extent of that.

He talked about the increase in vehicular accidents. I am in fairly frequent contact with the top command at the 78th Precinct

which covers Prospect Park West, I've asked him several times about any increase in accidents on that avenue and I've been told repeatedly that there has been no increase in accidents on that avenue.

He cited one example of an emergency vehicle which had to circle the block.

Again, I'd like to see the data on that because he seemed so fixated on data.

Another point he raised was the difficulty in parking and the dangers created by the narrowing of Prospect Park West to two lanes. I don't know how much opportunity you've had to walk around Park Slope, but every other avenue in the neighborhood is a two lane avenue—8th Avenue, 7, 6th, 5th. I've heard no clamoring from any residents of any of those avenues to add a lane to deal with the constriction on those roadways. The fact is that Prospect Park West operates as a well-designed, easily flowing roadway now, as do the other two lane avenues in Park Slope.

Finally, as to the--he raised the issue of the average travel time--and I'll finish on this note, if you will--and the fact that DOT

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not changed from one end of Prospect Park West to the other, but speeding has been reduced by seven miles per hour, or a factor of six in DOT's data, and he said that's not possible. Well it is possible because I am pretty confident that when DOT went out and measured the travel time from one end to another, they obeyed the speed limit on Prospect Park West. The reason that you can still travel legally in the same amount of time and see speeding reduced is because we had so many cars speeding on that avenue prior to the change.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

Council Member Van Bramer.

COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think I've learned more about Brooklyn streets in the last hour or so than I ever thought I would.

I am from Queens so we can talk a little bit about Queens here and I have to say I am a supporter of bike lanes and always have been and you talk about an increase in cycling, I represent one of those people since I bought a

brand new bike on Vernon Boulevard on Long IslandCity.

[Applause]

COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: Thank

you very much. And we celebrated Bike to Work Day

as I bought the bike, and my partner and I are

frequent bikers along our bike lanes on Skillman

Avenue and 43rd Avenue and other places in the

district. And I think it makes it safer for

everybody.

Noah, I mean, I'm always confounded by people who say that no one uses the bike lanes, you know, no one uses the bike lanes. That's not my experience, that's not what I've seen when I was out there. I see families, I see children with their parents riding bicycles safely, and that's the most important thing, so I wonder if you can talk a little bit about that.

NOAH BUDNICK: Great, well thank

you for your support. And when people say nobody

uses bike lanes, I think about my block--I live in

Bed Stuy--in the middle of the day, there's no

traffic on it so nobody must use the street, why

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do we need a road. And I think people need to understand that cycling, like other types of travel, is sensitive to time of day, so just from a very pragmatic perspective, let's think about what time of day people are making these observations.

The other thing is--and this kind of plays into the safety in numbers phenomenon--is that New Yorkers are still adjusting to seeing cyclists, and I think that this is an important issue because it cuts across a lot of things that have been raised--the use of bike lanes and also the interactions between cyclists and pedestrians. I think that raising awareness about the increased number of cyclists will help people, number one, start to recognize that the facilities are being used, but it will also help improve relations between cyclists, pedestrians, and drivers. And the reason why crashes go down when cycling goes up is because drivers just become more used to noticing cyclists around them and driving more safely around them. I think public awareness campaigns are another great way to do that, things that are more positive. We certainly agree with a

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2	lot of sentiments here about improving cyclist's
3	behavior and have worked hardwe have a Biking
4	Rules campaign that a number of Council Members
5	have supported and it's really great, but we're a
6	small nonprofit and I think having positive
7	messages out about cycling will also help raise
8	awareness.

## COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER:

Absolutely. Mr. Chair, you--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No, Mr. Bramer, you proceed, I don't want to interrupt you.

the Chair. I thought I heard someone testifying before, and they may have been against a bike lane, say something about it being bad for the environment. And I thought that was one of the more interesting things that I've heard spoken about in opposition to bike lanes, so I was wondering if you could just talk a little bit about it, 'cause it seems to me that reducing vehicular traffic actually seems to be good for the environment.

NOAH BUDNICK: Yeah, anybody who says that cycling is bad for the environment is

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wrong--

3 COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: Yeah

4 NOAH BUDNICK: --it's pretty

And what I appreciate is the numbers that simple. the Department of Transportation has put behind the impressive redesigns where they have removed lanes--9th Avenue, 8th Avenue have gone on what we call road diets where traveling is removed and they've showed that the impacts to drivers haven't been tremendous--the same number of cars are moving down these streets, the travel times are the same. And what's interesting is that they say the same number of cars move, but in fact, the streets now move more people, and I wish Marty was here to hear this, but we're talking about moving people and by putting in bike lanes, we're making more efficient use of the space, 1st and 2nd Avenue are a great example, you have buses on one side, you have room for cars, and you have the bike and pedestrian improvements on the other side. And with good loading regulations, those streets are really models, not just for New York, but we think for the country in terms of how you move people and goods efficiently in a dense urban

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2 environment.

just one more question, Mr. Chair. I was on
Community Board 2 in Queens before I got elected
and was very proud to vote in favor of bike lanes
and, I'm not going to lie, there was some
discussion and disagreement over that issue, but
I'll just say that I won the neighborhoods with
the bike lanes by the largest margins in my
district, so I think that speaks for itself.

But I wanted to just ask you to talk a little bit about it 'cause there's a lot of discussion about Community Board involvement in the process and so I'm interested to hear your thoughts about that, because obviously you know where I stand on this issue, but it's always good to have an open dialogue and make sure that there's buy-in and people feel included in the process.

NOAH BUDNICK: Sure, I'll just say something briefly, but Christine Berthet is actually on Community Board 4 and can--

COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER:

[Interposing] In Queens?

9th Avenue bike lane and 8th Avenue bike lane on the west part of Manhattan and, indeed, when the 9th Avenue, the first one, was installed, it was a little rough and the process was not very good.

But after that, the process was very good of

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2	consultation, going out, putting leaflet, asking
3	people to come present. Where the process could
4	be improved, I think, is after a bike lane has
5	been installed, follow up, come back, and see what
6	doesn't work, what needs to be fixed, because, you
7	know, as you would do an apartment, you do the
8	bike lane, and then you say whoops, this doesn't
9	work. So there is a little bit of a follow up
10	process that could be improved, but this is really
11	marginal and it works really well with the
12	Community Board.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: Thank
14	you.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
16	thank you.
17	ERIC MCCLURE: If I may, to Mr. Van
18	Bramer's question, in
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]
20	Well I'm going to have to move this now.
21	ERIC MCCLURE: Okay.
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Just for the
23	record, Noah, can I ask you can you give us an
24	estimate how many people use bicycles on a daily
25	basis in New York City?

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NOAH BUDNICK: Our estimate is over
200,000 people ride bikes every day in New York
City, and that's increased 123 % in the last 10
vears.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Council Member Brad Lander, quickly.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: First I want to thank Mr. McClure for the way you've brought sort of data to the Prospect Park West conversation. My question is for Mr. Budnick. You heard from my colleagues earlier the enforcement concerns that we have and I think a thing that just we haven't been able to address enough today 'cause we haven't had the NYPD here, and this goes both on cars, but on cyclists as well, is that 123 % increase in the cycling rate is great, my hunch is we haven't had an increase in cycling enforcement or in car enforcement as well and I wonder what you think we can do to increase enforcement of street safety to match the evolution of our streets.

NOAH BUDNICK: We would love your help in that. It's the reason why we started our Biking Rules campaign, we distributed, I think,

over 50,000 of these booklets, we're having it translated into Chinese and Spanish, we're working on a business version as well. We really think that empowering cyclists to be the role models and to act, behave safely on the streets they can set the tone.

But cyclists aren't an anomaly when it comes to the behavior on New York City streets, there's over a million red lights run every day, our research shows that 40 % of motorists speed, and find me somebody who's never jaywalked here and I'll buy them whatever they want. But where's the NYPD? Where were they at this hearing? Where were they at the hearings on the bills for better data transparency, which we strongly support.

And maybe it's not going to be a top-down thing, maybe it's working with the precincts, our volunteer committees have been trying to work with precincts and had some decent reception. So we're open to all ideas on engaging the police department.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And I have to note for the record, and I commend Transportation Alternatives for their efforts to educate the

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public about going slower and looking at the speed limit to see if we can do something about the speed limit and I support your efforts and I thank you for your work in that regard. Council Member James.

COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Noah, there were suggestions earlier from some colleagues who have left, they've introduced some bills with respect to regulation, registration, licensing of cyclists. What's your thoughts?

NOAH BUDNICK: We're staunchly opposed to any form of bicycle licensing. You can register your bike with your local precinct, we think that's a good idea, it can help if your bike is ever stolen and you have renters insurance or homeowners insurance, it helps you make a claim. It also can help you get the bike back if they find it. But licensing is a barrier to cycling and it's one more step that people would have to go through to get on their bike and that undermines the safety in numbers effect. I think that it also introduces a number of equity questions about affordability of licensing. mean, the beauty of bicycling is it's a form of

transportation anybody can basically afford and it
also asks questions about the age, how much a
program like that would cost, who's going to
administer it. It just kind of goes on and on
COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Right.
NOAH BUDNICK:and so you have to
ask what the end goal is.
COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: And you
don't have the same position as it relates to
commercial cyclists, right?
NOAH BUDNICK: Commercial cyclists
have a number of laws that they're supposed to
follow. They're supposed to have identifying
apparel on with the
COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Right.
NOAH BUDNICK:business, the
phone number, a number of the cyclist, and we
support those bills. We think that businesses
should be held accountable for the
COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Right.
NOAH BUDNICK:behavior of their-
_
COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Right.
NOAH BUDNICK:delivery people

This past fall, my office drew broad attention to the issue of bike lane safety with the release of an unscientific survey,

"Respect the Path, Clear the Lane," that found a troubling 1,781 bike lane blockages and other infractions during morning and evening rush hours

at 11 Manhattan locations.

Among the measured categories most relevant to this legislation, observers noted 741 instances of pedestrians encroaching upon bike lanes, over 275 occurrences of motor vehicle blockage, among them police cars and school buses. We saw 242 cyclists riding the wrong way in a bike lane, 237 cyclists riding through red lights, and 42 instances where cyclists rode on the sidewalk on streets with a bike lane. Observers even noticed a collision between a cyclist and a pedestrian in a midtown bike lane.

Clearly, as the report underscored,
Manhattan bike lanes are not yet operating at peak
efficiency. Enforcement has been lax and evidence
from our report and others suggests that the NYPD
may not be prioritizing bike lane regulation and
enforcement to the extent that many of us would

2 like to see. The result is anger and frustration 3 on both sides of the bike lane divide.

I'd like to be clear that I am a staunch supporter of New York City bike lanes, I believe in transportation alternatives. As the bike lane network grows, it becomes exponentially more useful, providing safety options for those that wish to use an environmentally sustainable and healthy mode of transportation. However, it is undeniable that bike lanes have been implemented at a rapid pace and many New Yorkers are feeling confused by the changes to the streetscape and disenfranchised by the City's lack of public education and community consultation.

As bike lane networks continue to expand, so should community outreach. The New York City Department of Transportation must do a better job engaging community voices. I was encouraged to hear from my staff that DOT'S bike lane coordinator listened to community concerns firsthand at a recent transportation meeting hosted by Community Board 12 in northern Manhattan. This type of sincere citizen engagement will go a long way towards tempering

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frustrations about new bike lanes.

Public education also must be stepped up. DOT should be commended for the efforts that have been taken thus far to educate the public on the 200 new miles of bike lanes that have been rolled out in the last three years. My office is optimistic that the "Don't be a Jerk" public education campaign—although I would change that name—will be a very helpful tool for spreading information on bike lanes. But there is more to be done.

The bulk of the City's public education efforts on bike lanes has been geared towards cyclists and not pedestrians and motorists. This should be changed.

Additionally, significant concerns about New York's new bike lanes have been raised by people with disabilities and their advocates.

A dialogue should begin with this community right away.

We included numerous other recommendations in the report which I released.

Many of them are relevant today. One, there should be increased signage alerting cyclists,

pedestrians, and motorists to bike lanes.

Two, we should launch a taxi cab public awareness campaign on the dangers of dooring. If we can have a "Pick the Greenest Taxi Cab" contest in the cabs, for God's sakes, let's take advantage of the taxi cab advertisement mechanism so that people learn that they shouldn't door a cyclist in the middle of a bike lane. This should happen immediately and I've been in touch with TLC Commissioner David Yassky.

Three, the City should reserve parking spots for delivering along commercial streets to discourage bike lane blockages.

And, four, where possible, we should steer clear of bike lanes that mix cyclists, pedestrians, and motorists together.

Last, but not least, the City should make available data related to bike safety and conduct regular surveys like this one so we know if New York City bike lanes are functioning at maximum potential.

And finally, I am disturbed to learn that 311 does not have a specific category for bike lane complaints in their monthly reports.

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Rather, 311 appears to organize bike lane complaints in the NYPD quality of life section under the broad heading "bike/roller skate chronic." Bike/roller skate chronic. So what does that mean? So we should change that. Several constituents have reached out to my office to complain that 311 operators are unavailable to file their complaints about bike lane misuse and obstructions. In reaction, staff from my office have also inquired with 311 and have had difficulty engaging the operators on bike lane specific complaints. Gale Brewer, the New York City Department of Information Technology & Telecommunications should add new bike lane specific complaint categories to 311 to ensure that policy makers have new empirical measures of community sentiment on bike lanes. I want to thank this committee and

I want to thank this committee and especially you, Chairman Vacca. Not a day goes by that you don't patrol what's happening out on our streets as Chair of Transportation and this hearing really gives us a unique opportunity to figure out a way that we can balance the transportation alternatives that this city

2	desperately wants and needs, but also let's be
3	practical in making sure that there's a real
4	safety mechanism in place, that we don't get so
5	far ahead of ourselves that we can't pull back and
6	then we have a hearing because there was a
7	tremendous or terrible tragedy that could have
8	been prevented if we were able to get the
9	Department of Transportation, the Taxi and
10	Limousine Commission, all the stakeholders around
11	your table, Mr. Chair, to figure out a safety
12	protocol that will go a long way to making this a
13	very successful transportation hub. So I want to
14	thank both of you.
15	And I'm not
16	[Crosstalk]
17	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES:song?
18	SCOTT STRINGER:I'm not
19	[Laughter]
20	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: You have to
21	end with a song.
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I don't think
23	Borough President Stringer is aware of our
24	serenade before, but we welcome you
25	SCOTT STRINGER: You know, I love

SCOTT	STRINGER:	Thank	you.
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CHAIRPERSON VACCA: --appropriate

and very well done.

5 SCOTT STRINGER: It's nice having a

6 chair that understands these issues and it's

7 really great working with all these Council

Members and Council Member James and Council

9 Member Brewer and--

10 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

11 [Interposing] We're getting him a bicycle for

12 Christmas, the Chair.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: That's what she

14 says, don't listen to her.

SCOTT STRINGER: Yeah, this is a

16 very tough committee, that's why Marty had to sing

17 for his life, right? Okay. Thank you, have a

18 wonderful--

19 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, Mr.

20 Borough President.

21 SCOTT STRINGER: --have a wonderful

22 | holiday season, thank you.

23 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: The best of

24 holidays to you.

25 SCOTT STRINGER: Thank you very

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 193
2	much.
3	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Nancy
4	Gruskin, Nancy Gruskin, Jack Brown
5	MALE VOICE: Bye bye.
6	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:Mel Wymore,
7	Community Board 7 Manhattan.
8	[Off mic]
9	[Pause]
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, you don't
11	think he's here, Gale?
12	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: No, I don't
13	think so.
14	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Is Mel Wymore
15	here? Because, if not, I will call another name.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: There's a
17	little kid
18	[Pause]
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh please, did
20	they sign up, did the little ones sign up?
21	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Come up.
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Come on up,
23	just come on up and then you tell us your name
24	when you get here. Did you sign up?
25	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yes, he

did.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Sir, okay, when you sit down, you tell us, you sit down there first. Sit down next to Ms. Gruskin. And I called one other name. Oh, you're Jack Brown, okay, good, okay, you I--okay. Let me first hear from Ms. Gruskin. Everyone, I do appreciate your attention and keeping the noise non-existent. The people who testify really do deserve your attention. Thank you for your help. Ms. Gruskin.

NANCY GRUSKIN: My name is Nancy Gruskin, I'm the President of the Stuart C. Gruskin Family Foundation. For those of you who don't know my story, my husband, Stuart, was fatally struck by a bicycle rider going the wrong way down the street in Midtown last year. He died of a massive brain injury four days after entering the hospital and he left behind 12-year-old twins at the time. While I understand that dying at the hands of bicycle is a rare occurrence now, this type of a tragedy has the potential of escalating with the burgeoning cycling movement. We must recognize the issues we currently have and take steps to fix them.

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I will speak here about the bike to the pedestrian link as it is the missing link in the transportation triangle. While there are many issues to contend with, the first priority, as I see it, is the lack of accurate data regarding cyclist-on-pedestrian incidents. Right now, it does not publicly exist. How can we make sound policy regarding cyclists and pedestrians and the infrastructures that protect them if we don't know what is happening on our city streets? We know that the NYPD has this data in its incident reports and the DOT has access to this data, but this is not being released to the public. Accurate information involving the incidents between the cyclist and the pedestrian is a real missing link in the transportation triangle and the public must demand accurate information before moving ahead with any future policies and programs.

With the doubling of the cycling movement since 2006, I guess Sadik-Khan says, it is evident that the real challenge is to change the behaviors of the drivers, the bikers, and pedestrians in this dense environment. Real

2 change happens slowly, but it can happen with a 3 strong foundation of education and enforcement.

cyclists go through a training and education program to educate them on how to drive and operate their bicycles properly and lawfully, this would go a long way towards advancing public safety and changing public perception in general towards cycling. But this will not happen without serious, practical, and responsible enforcement, as well as the understanding by the city and its agencies that, without this serious enforcement, any educational or PR campaign will lack true effectiveness.

I am really done now. I urge the city and its agencies to create a task force that could include many agencies and pedestrian advocacy groups to establish a comprehensive and balanced approach to a responsible transportation culture that works for all New Yorkers.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Let me interject-thank you--let me interject here. First, I'm very sorry for your loss.

NANCY GRUSKIN: Thank you.

3 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: My attempt at 4 this hearing today is to effectuate that type of a 5 balanced approach to this issue. Anyone who drives or bicycles dangerously is a danger to you 6 7 and to me and to the whole city. We've got to do 8 something to reign in anyone who engages in dangerous conduct. This hearing today is designed 9 10 to get a handle on where are we going with 11 transportation policy vis-a-vis pros and cons of 12 our current policy. You bring up some good The task force was something I mentioned 13 points. before, I mentioned that I did see a need for an 14 15 interagency task force, Commissioner Sadik-Khan 16 did not, she said that she already has contact 17 with other agencies, yet today, when I asked for 18 information from other agencies, it was not 19 readily available. When I say interagency formal 20 task force, I did not mean a telephone 21 conversation, I meant a planning group that meets 22 regularly that includes advocates on both sides of 23 the question, as your testimony indicates. And I will press ahead with that and that is something 24 25 that if the city does not do that

2	administratively, that is something that I will
3	consider doing legislatively, I feel that strongly
4	on the topic.
5	So I thank you for your testimony.
6	NANCY GRUSKIN: Thank you very
7	much.
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. Mr.
9	Brown. Oh no, I'm sorry, the young man, I thought
LO	you were Mr. Brown, you're Mr. Brown.
11	JACK BROWN: I'm Mr. Brown.
L2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Would you
L3	introduce yourself, please, sir?
L4	CLARK VACCARO: All right, my name
L5	is Clark Vaccaro, I live on the Upper East Side
L6	and go to school on the Upper West Side. I'm 13
L7	years old, and since I was 8, I've traveled mainly
18	by bike. Thank you for this chance to explain why
L9	protected bike paths are so important to me and
20	other teenagers.
21	Bicycling is the best way to travel
22	and explore the city. My trip to school takes
23	half as long by bike as by bus or subway, and when
24	I'm riding, I meet people I know and learn the

neighborhood in a way I never could by taxi or

bus. I've even stopped by a few times to visit

Council Member Brewer, whose office is on my way

to school.

On the weekends, our family bikes all over the city, to places like Coney Island, the Hall of Science, Wave Hill, Arthur Avenue, Snug Harbor, and Neponsit Beach. I don't play sports much either, so bicycling is very important for keeping me healthy and focused. Many other New York families also rely on bikes for commuting, touring, and exercise.

Families need protected bike paths.

Even when I was young enough to bike legally on the sidewalk, I used the roadway because pedestrians didn't want me there, but riding on the roadway is dangerous and unpleasant because motorists too often tailgate, honk, and pass at unsafe speeds. I use unprotected, painted bike lanes when they're safe, but too often they're blocked by opening car doors, double-parked vehicles, and pedestrians. Only physically separated, protected bike paths give cyclists a safe, clear right-of-way.

The new protected bike path on

2	Columbus Avenue has made a huge difference in my
3	daily commute to school. I don't have to look out
4	for opening car doors or motor vehicle traffic
5	from behind. Up until now, I have only ridden
6	with my father or other adults, however, more
7	protected bike paths mean that I can soon begin
8	riding on my own.
9	On behalf of the children and
10	teenagers of New York, I ask the committee to
11	support the continued construction of protected
12	bike paths.
13	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you very
14	much, I appreciate your testimony. Where do you
15	go to school?
16	CLARK VACCARO: I go to school at
17	the Calhoun School.
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And what grade
19	are you in?
20	CLARK VACCARO: I am in seventh
21	grade.
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Seventh grade,
23	great. Well one day you'll be in the City Council
24	I hope. That'll teach you. But thank you very
25	much.

Τ.	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 20-
2	CLARK VACCARO: You're welcome,
3	thank you for your time.
4	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Please, you
5	could stay in case we have questions. Mr. Brown.
6	JACK BROWN: My name is Jack Brown,
7	I'm a former owner of the Hi-Ho Cyclery, 165
8	Avenue A in the Lower East Side, and I'm currently
9	the spokesman for an organization called Coalition
10	Against Rogue Riding, referring to the reckless
11	riding.
12	It feels like we may be at the
13	point toward a responsible bike culture in New
14	York that was reached at the end of Phillip Roth's
15	celebrated novel "Portnoy's Complaint." Portnoy'
16	s psychiatrist, after listening to his catharsis,
17	says, "Ah, now we may begin." This oversight
18	hearing can form the basis for a coordinated
19	effort to address the various concerns of the city
20	agencies that go into forming a functional,
21	productive bike culture. The effort must be
22	cooperative, consistent, and considered
23	everything that it has not been up to now.
24	The Coalition Against Rogue Riding

advocates responsible enforcement as the backbone

of a law abiding cycling community. It is the bottom line where responsible bike communities work. Why not here?

By withholding the services of the NYPD, it merely increases the sense of impunity on the part of irresponsible bike riders and undermines the credibility of the police department—in my opinion, a lose—lose situation.

When I see adults cycling with youngsters on their bikes without helmets and against the flow of traffic, that constitutes child welfare endangerment. When I see cyclists on battery powered bikes riding every which way but right, I know something needs enforcement.

It's time to establish a task force to consider the various and increasingly urgent issues necessary to promoting a responsible bike culture. Clearly, the scattershot approach currently employed is a significant failure. An exercise in zealotry. It is time that a callous disregard for public safety is recognized for what it is and not conflated with a green ideal going toxic.

I urge the Transportation Committee to exercise whatever powers it has to formally

2	establish a task force to pursue this goal in a
3	considered and knowledgeable fashion. It is my
4	belief that the public would respond with
5	appreciation that a coalition of elected public
6	officials will bring to bear the resources of
7	their offices to advance such a process.
8	Thank you.
9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
10	thank you both.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I very
12	quick.
13	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes, Gale
14	Brewer.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Very quick,
16	Clark, what would you suggest doing to try to get
17	more people to use the bike paths, not go down on
18	the wrong side of the street, and obey the laws,
19	what do you suggest?
20	CLARK VACCARO: Well I haven't
21	really thought about that, but I
22	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:
23	[Interposing] Think about everything, go ahead.
24	CLARK VACCARO: All right, I
25	definitely think that the police department should

who--

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 205
2	[Crosstalk]
3	[Pause]
4	ELIZABETH BRODY: Okay.
5	[Off mic]
6	ELIZABETH BRODY: Sorry.
7	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I will ask Ms.
8	Brody to go first, please.
9	ELIZABETH BRODY: Okay. Well I'll
10	make a contrast. My name is Elizabeth Brody and
11	I'm a contrast but in complete agreement with that
12	13-year-old, remarkable. I'm a resident of
13	midtown Manhattan who bicycles for recreation, but
14	also for traveling around the city. I've never
15	been a bold rider, but nowadays, as an older
16	cyclist, I'm especially grateful for the City's
17	new style of bike lane that protects cyclists from
18	moving vehicles with a buffer.
19	I went on a recent group bike trip
20	to Brooklyn on a Saturday. My harrowing ride
21	southbound on 2nd Avenue palpably eased when we
22	reached the safe confines of the protected bike
23	lane at 34th Street.
24	I also appreciate the City's recent
25	improvements from my experience as a trustee of

the East Coast Greenway Alliance. Our task is to find a safe and accessible trail, preferably off-road, for cyclists and walkers all up and down the eastern seaboard. We use existing paths going our way of waterfront promenades, rail-trails, and such, and then encourage local officials to close the gaps between them.

I'm familiar with greenways all along our 3,000 mile route, from Maine's new Down East Sunrise Trail to stretches along Florida's Atlantic Ocean, but I can safely say that New York's network of biking facilities is still the jewel in our necklace. We have two routes through New York, almost all off-road is the western route, from the Westchester border through parklands across the north Bronx and then south along the Hudson River Greenway to a ferry or PATH train to New Jersey.

Our eastern route, by the way, runs along the Bronx River Parkway and the East River Esplanade. That is why we actively support the effort to close the gap on the East River in midtown Manhattan.

Thank you.

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 207
2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.
3	Sir.
4	BARRY BENEPE: Yeah.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Introduce
6	yourself for the record.
7	BARRY BENEPE: Boy, that was really
8	a comprehensive view, I'm really proud to follow
9	you.
10	Good afternoon, my name is Barry
11	Benepe, I live at 49 Jane Street, Manhattan, and I
12	asked somebody this morning, how do I get to City
13	Hall and they said get elected, and fortunately,
14	you all did and, fortunately, I didn't. But so
15	I'm happy to take advantage of your courtesy to
16	speak to you today.
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]
18	You put it very well, sir, you're very, very
19	diplomatic.

BARRY BENEPE: Thank you. I want to sort of give a larger view to this issue, it's more than bike lanes, it's what we do with our streets.

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I'm here to support the sensible reallocation of street space to safeguard both

pedestrians and bicyclists while making the city a more delightful, human, and safe place in which to live.

I once cycled in Manhattan, having had a severe collision with a truck passing through a red light at 10th Street and Greenwich Avenue in 1987. I was nearly killed and, fortunately, I was only two blocks from St.

Vincent's Hospital and 100 stitches in my head helped me recover, and I'm glad my bicycle, which was demolished, was not one of the ghost bikes referred to by Councilperson James.

I have walked the streets all my adult life with an eye toward their improvement as public spaces and have devoted most of my professional career as a planner writing about and planning for a safer, more attractive, legible, and convenient street system.

Bike lanes are only one minor part of our street system. Streets, including their sidewalks, form the only public space which all of us use on a daily basis. They shape the city by providing views of our built environment. They define our movement and connect us with our rail

BARRY BENEPE:

I will really

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summarize, I think the Commissioner's done a terrific job of designing our streets, making them beautiful, making them walkable, especially go walk in Times Square and see the beauty of the pavement alone, people have displaced all these screaming taxis, it's now a human place at Times Square.

And finally, I want to throw in one bombshell and that is, it's an issue which no one has wanted to deal with over the past 50 years, but the free parking provided that some 2 million cars throughout the city at no cost for private vehicles, for privately owned vehicles. This space could create a potential fund of over a billion dollars a year in gross income of the City, net whatever it costs to police it and collect the fines. So I urge you to look into that.

DOT has started a process of taming our streets to make life better for those who live and visit here. Let's continue and achieve some goals. Thank you.

[Pause]

25 KEN COUGHLIN: Is this on? Yes.

My name is Ken Coughlin, I'm a member of Community
Board 7 in Manhattan. As you've heard, this past
summer, the Department of Transportation installed
physically protected bike lane along one mile of
Columbus Avenue in our district. Our Community
Board chose this site.

In response to pleas from residents for safer streets for all users, our board passed by a decisive margin a resolution in October 2009 asking the DOT to come up with a plan for protected bike lanes on Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues.

DOT returned to us this spring with a detailed design for a bike lane on Columbus, as well as for pedestrian refuge islands to make crossing the avenue less perilous. As our board and community members evaluated the proposal, DOT was diligent in responding to concerns, including holding a meeting for businesses. Our board ultimately voted to approve at a meeting attended by more than 100 community residents, nearly all of whom supported the street redesign. This was hardly a case of an imperial administration foisting bike lanes on a district with no

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2 community input.

Our streets have not changed in any meaningful way in the past 50 years. During that time, manmade climate change has become a part of our lexicon. We've learned that our supply of fossil fuels is not infinite and many world-class cities, such as London, have devised more efficient ways to use their street space and have dramatically reduced the carnage caused by motor vehicles. But despite these discoveries and advances, up 'til now New York City's streets have remained essentially untouched.

Any business that had resisted change for decades would have vanished long ago. Yes, there is an imbalance on our streets: They are a monoculture of cars. The cause of this imbalance has been our unwillingness to move forward.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I thank you very much. You made some reference to several items and I wanted to comment. You know, our job here at the committee on the Council--

KEN COUGHLIN: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: --our job is to

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ask probing questions, it doesn't mean that we're for or against something, but we have an oversight responsibility.

KEN COUGHLIN: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: When Borough President Markowitz was testifying concerning DOT and that sometimes DOT is using methods that are out of the box to address speeding issues, and bike lanes are one of them, I disagree with him. I think some of the tools DOT has in their arsenal to address issues, such as traffic speed, are the ones you referred to, and I think many of them have worked. I think the [off mic] sometimes, I think the pushing curbs out, I mean, I see them all and I worked with DOT, and I do think some of them are creative. You know, we cannot ask for a stop sign or a traffic light on every block, we have to look at areas that sometimes defy solution and try to think of what we can do. I appreciate you mentioning those things because, more than bike paths, I think we have to look at transportation in the context of pedestrian safety, and that is my concern. You know, a pedestrian is always right, even when they're

2	wrong. I've said that and I mean it because, even
3	if they're wrong, I think Commissioner Sadik-Khan,
4	or was it Borough President Markowitz, one of them
5	said everyone jaywalks, well they're wrong, but
6	they're right because they still should be safe
7	even if they jaywalk, even though jaywalking is
8	wrong. The pedestrians got to be our priority.
9	All right, I don't want to make a
10	speech, but I wanted to comment. All right, thank
11	you all very much, thank you.
12	Our next panel, Dr. Benjamin
13	Shepard, Linda Linday, Karl Roeslev.
14	[Pause]
15	MALE VOICE: Hey.
16	[Pause]
17	[Off mic]
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Sir, would you
19	please start.
20	BENJAMIN SHEPARD: Yes, sir. My
21	name is Benjamin Shepard, I am the author of "The
22	Beach Beneath the Streets, New York's Contested
23	Public Spaces." By day, I'm a college professor
24	at New York City College of Technology.
25	Every day I ride my bike to work, I

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zig and zag down Smith Street, across Jay, and you'd think that the bike lanes there were parking lanes because there's so many cars parked there and it creates a very dangerous situation to try and ride my bike just to work.

My testimony here today says people should not take their life in their hands because they want to ride a bike in New York City. Riding a bike is fun, it's a healthy thing for urban living.

For the last five years, I've participated in bike lane liberation rides as a member of Times Up New York. We have witnessed cars double parked in bike lanes, police cars in bike lanes, loading trucks parked in bike lanes, delivery vans parked in bike lanes. Yet, never have I seen a policeman arresting or ticketing a car in a bike lane. Is this a parking lot or a bike lane we often ask. According to a Hunter College Study, there is a 60 % chance of a cyclist being obstructed by a car in a bike lane.

Another part of my experience is that I'm the father of two daughters that go to school on Prospect Park West, they ride bikes.

I've seen more of their friends riding bikes to school and it's fun and safe and I want those kids to be safe. And my concern is there's increased traffic on Prospect Park West because we lost a bus line, so people are having to drive, MTA isn't helping us with this project.

But don't just listen to my

testimony. According to the New York City

Department of Health there have been 225 bike

fatalities in the last 10 years in New York City.

Nearly all bike fatalities occurred as a result of

crashes with motor vehicles; 94 % of the

fatalities involved poor driving of bicycle riding

practices, particularly driver inattention and

disregard of traffic signals and signs.

In conclusion, biking is a solution for a global city. It reduces traffic and opens up the city for new perspectives, connecting the boroughs, bridging streets and people, communities, and individual riders, yet the program will never reach its full potential as long as there is no enforcement of traffic laws prohibiting cars from parking in bike lanes.

I applaud the City for the

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 217
2	increased bike lanes, I now ask for assistance
3	from you in supporting safe, non-polluting
4	transportation.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.
6	BENJAMIN SHEPARD: Thank you.
7	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Please
8	introduce yourself.
9	DR. LINDA LINDAY: I have to press
10	this? Hi, my name's Dr. Linda Linday, I live on
11	West 55th Street, where I have lived for 28 years.
12	I do clinical research, I'm used to dealing with
13	data.
14	I think that the situation with
15	lack of data is critical because if wefor
16	instance, I tried to file 311 complaints, it's a
17	nightmare. So you do not need to just be able to
18	file a 311 complaint about a bike lane, what about
19	bike riding on the sidewalk? I hurt my knee this

bike riding on the sidewalk? I hurt my knee this summer, I had a huge brace, I had an orthopedic cane, I was actually afraid to walk out my door because I had to look both ways to walk out the door because of bike riding on the sidewalk. don't think that's acceptable.

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Furthermore, I don't understand how

2	the Department of Traffic is monitoring the
3	situation. I have asked for cameras so that we
4	can monitor bike lanes. I've filed 311 complaints
5	about running red lights, two-way riding in a one-
6	way lane. All of these things have been
7	mentioned, they are extremely dangerous. I work
8	with the Midtown North Community Council where the
9	police have been very receptive to our concerns.
10	I'd like to know how the Department of Traffic is
11	monitoring the success of the bike lane. When I
12	came here, I walked across Broadway at 55th
13	Street, no pedestrians in the pedestrian plaza, no
14	bikes, no pigeons.
15	As a passionate pedestrian, I am
16	very willing to move over, but I don't want to be
17	run over. Thank you very much.
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, and
19	you raise important issues, thank you. Yes, sir.
20	KARL ROESLEV: Good afternoon, I
21	thank all those remaining for their stamina and
22	dedication.

My name's Karl Roeslev and I'm an Athletic Director for a nonprofit organization called I Challenge Myself. We're a youth

development program here in the city that works with four public high schools.

Like many of those here today, I could talk about my commute or the changes I've seen on bicycle paths over the years, I could talk about how intricate cycling is to my experience in New York, but I feel it's important to speak on behalf of ICM [pause] I feel it's important to speak on behalf of ICM and its students' experience on bicycles.

Over five years ago, I Challenge
Myself set out to address a health epidemic in
communities by getting high school kids active.
This fall, ICM students from four schools cycled
539 miles of New York City bike lanes and paths.
Over the year, 180 students will improve their
cardiovascular fitness, learn about nutrition, and
build healthy habits. They will develop trust and
collaboration, and find pride in their ability to
cycle this city. They'll develop socially and
personally, improving relationships with peers and
teachers, while increasing attendance and
improving grades at schools. They'll cycle over
1,500 miles this year and writing essays on

2	historic places and sites they see throughout the
3	city. They'll cross gaps broader than our
4	bridges, and learn about the many neighborhoods
5	and cultures that make up our city. They'll do
6	this on newly established bicycle lanes, on
7	properly maintained bicycle lanes, and while it'd
8	be a good year for these students, I hope they
9	have the opportunity to ride safe lanes in their
10	communities in Northern Manhattan and the Bronx.
11	In short, cycling has provided an
12	opportunity for these students to broaden their
13	horizons. In kind, these students have become
14	advocates for cycling and advocates for healthy
15	lifestyles. Thank you.
16	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
17	thank you all. Samantha Mekrut.
18	FEMALE VOICE: She had to go to
19	work.
20	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: She had to go
21	to work? Okay. Mel Wymore, Melanie Canon, M.D.,
22	[off mic] oh, John Krause, Atlantic Avenue
23	Brooklyn. John Krause, are you here?
24	[Off mic]
25	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: He had to

lane or seems to heat people up more than bike

lane and that's dog runs.

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And I was trying to figure out

what's the commonality between dog runs and bike lanes and what it is, is that's asking people to share and when you've done something and you have a space that you've controlled for years and

7 decades and decades and all of a

8 sudden a new player comes in town and says can I

9 play too, I want to share, it's a hard thing to

do. It takes time and it takes effort to share

11 the space.

What's happening now is we're going through a very big cultural change, 'cause bike lanes is a whole new way of thinking about transportation for the city. I would caution to not be reactionary in our way of looking at the bike lanes from the outset. It takes time to figure these things out and we need two things: We need objectivity, and that means real data, the other person that spoke before me talked about real data. DOT is giving us real data, they're measuring these data. You can look on a bike lane and you stand there for a while and see one little rider go by and you say, oh, these bike lanes are not being used, but the percentages of use are

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growing at unbelievable rates, high expone	ential
rates, so that person, that one bicycle is	going
to turn into two, four, eight, geometric	increase
over time that's number one	

And you want to look at that objectively because I sat in front of our new one mile bike lane that's not attached to anything and in one hour there were 26 riders that went down that lane, it didn't look like a lot, but there were many.

Secondly, patience. When you put together a component of a system and not all--permission to continue?

[Off mic]

MEL WYMORE: Thank you. Not all the components are in place, you can't expect the system to work. Only through the connected network of bicycle lanes that allow people to do their business on bikes will the bike lanes succeed.

So while I understand that this is a controversial issue, number one, I would not let complaints dictate whether or not to have the lane. Complaints dictate how the design of the

lane should work, not the decision whether or not to have them. What we should do is work with DOT and they're working very hard to work with us. As a Community Board chair, I can tell you they have tried very hard to accommodate our every request.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, Mel.

JOANNA OLTMAN SMITH: Good

afternoon, my name is Joanna Oltman Smith, I'm a resident of Park Slope Brooklyn. I've been here since 8 o'clock this morning and so I wanted to thank Chairman Vacca and his staff for today's lesson in how our democracy really works; whereby, well connected, powerful, very important citizens representing their own personal opinions get priority and are encouraged to buck the rules of public testimony, while earnest, early bird, little nobody citizens like the rest of us are made to wait for hours. So I am left to wonder whether the committee who is no longer present really cares about how the rest of us feel about biking in New York City.

In case you do, for the record, I will say that I firmly believe that my children's

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Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I was going to say thank you after I heard the first couple of words, but then I said I should say no thank you. But that's okay, I respect your opinion and I thank you for coming.

These hearings sometimes go on and we try to be fair as much as we--we try to be as fair as possible. Sir.

ROBERT MOORE: My name is Robert Moore, I am a private citizen, I live close by on Reade Street in this neighborhood.

I support the development by the New York Transportation Department of conditions for the encouragement of safe bicycling in New York City. I have been bicycling myself in New York City for over ten years.

Bicycling is an environmentally

efficient means of transportation in urban areas.

It's a healthy activity for people which combines

the utility of transportation with healthy

exercise, which is almost universally recommended as having a therapeutic effect.

Bikes are a valid form of transportation and have as much right as cars to be on the roads. Bike riders have the same obligations as any other road user to obey traffic laws and expanding bicycling facilities in the city does nothing to lift that obligation from a cyclist as a road user.

Providing a special area for bikes to be ridden makes bicycling safer for all users of the sidewalks and streets. If pedestrians, motorists, and other street users are aware of where bicycles operate, then all should be able to share the streets.

I lived for a period of one year in the Netherlands, where bicycling is a way of life and where, through careful street management, bicycles, cars, buses, trams, and pedestrians are all able to share the streets. And I'd like to remind you that this use to be called New

Amsterdam, so perhaps we can do it here, too.

of congestion pricing to pass the City Council, an expansion of alternative forms of transportation by providing safe, appropriate, and adequate facilities will encourage a proportion of car users to use the alternative means and, thus, reduce congestion, pollution, and accidents, as well as improving quality of life.

In other cities and also in areas of New York, local traders, restaurateurs, and other business people have found that a reduction in motor traffic has in fact improved business.

Any expansion of bicycling facilities should be discussed with local community boards and groups, accompanied by enforcement, and placed in relevant positions to assist bicyclists getting to and from centers of activity.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. The more and more this hearing goes on, I think all of us who think we don't agree really do agree on a lot of things, it's just a question of getting it to--

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2	HENRY	RINEHART:	Yes.

3 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: --of [off mic].

4 [Long pause]

5 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Mr. Rinehart,

would you start?

7 HENRY RINEHART: Yes, thank you.

Good morning and thank you for hearing me. My name is Henry Rinehart, I am the owner of a restaurant, HENRY'S on Broadway and 105th. Thank you for affording me time to speak before you and for your continuing efforts to improve the quality of life in New York City.

I am here this evening to voice my support of the tremendous improvements made in our city with the shared use of our roadways. I appear before you as a member of the community since 1979, as the owner of a local business serving the Upper West Side since 1999, as a father with a child attending New York City public school, and as a son of parents in their golden years living on Central Park West, as a local car owner, as a local avid cyclist. Additionally, I am a retired bicycle messenger. I speak on behalf of many of your constituencies.

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Protected bike lanes are necessary for safe, shared streets. Protected bike lanes

allow parents like me to safely bring our children

to school by bike. The concrete pedestrian 5

islands allow children and older New Yorkers like 6

7 my parents to cross wide avenues safely by calming

traffic and shortening crossing distances. 8

features also give pedestrians a safe place to 9

10 wait that is clear of bicycle and motor vehicle

traffic, and keep cyclists, including my 11

12 restaurant's employees who deliver meals

throughout the Upper West Side, off the sidewalk. 13

14 Once we all get used to the

15 proposed changes, we will notice that our streets

16 will be more than just a thoroughfare, they will

17 be a viable part of our neighborhood again.

18 As a business owner, I can also say 19 that bike lanes do not interfere with the smooth

20 operation of business. I have observed that the

21 DOT has in many cases actually improved curbside

22 deliveries with dedicated loading areas.

23 without question, protected bike lanes like my

sidewalk--may I proceed? And without question, 24

25 protected bike lanes make my sidewalk cafe even

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2	more pleasant, pe	destrian-friendly, and
3	successful.	

While I regret any loss of onstreet parking for myself and my guests, no one
can deny that we as a city have given car free or
low-cost curbside parking an unfair priority over
other uses for far too long.

For all these reasons, as a parent, son, and business owner, I strongly encourage you to defer to the Department of Transportation's long overdue redesign of our streets to allow shared, safe use for everyone. It may not seem like much, but encouraging active transportation over car use will do a great deal to improve the health and quality of life of all New Yorkers.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

Introduce yourself, please, sir.

SCOTT CAVANAUGH: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. My name is Scott Cavanaugh, I'm the

Business Development Director for Bike and Roll

New York City. Bike and Roll is a bicycle rental

and tour company operating in major cities across

the country. Bike and Roll first opened in New

York City in June of 2007. At that time, we started with one location in Hudson River Park, we had a fleet of a little over 100 bicycles and a handful of employees. This past year, in just our fourth season, we operated at eight locations in the city with a fleet of over 1,200 bicycles. We employed over 100 people hailing from all five boroughs, many of them were young people for whom working with Bike and Roll was their first job.

The growth of our business has been robust, and it is no coincidence that the growth has paralleled the growth of bicycling infrastructure in New York.

We are not alone. [Clears throat] Excuse me. Every year we have operated, we have seen more competitors join the landscape. In a time when the economy is struggling, the past few years have seen the emergence of New York's multimillion dollar bicycle tourism industry. Let there be no doubt that the building of bike lanes and paths have made building these businesses possible.

Our typical customers are not thrill-seekers. A mom visiting the city is not

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2	going to take her two kids on a bike tour if she
3	thinks she's putting them into danger. All of our
4	customers listen to a safety briefing and are
5	offered a helmet free of charge, but that alone
6	does not make for a safe bicycle ride, there has
7	to be safe places to ride.

The expansion of bicycle lanes and paths of the past few years has given tourists and residents alike a fun, green, and active alternative to exploring New York by tour buses and by automobiles.

As you've already heard today, there are a lot of reasons why improving bicycle infrastructure in New York has been good for the city. Our message is that among these many reasons is the significant and tangible economic benefit.

Thank you.

2.0 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

21 Sir.

> STEPHEN VACCARO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Steve Vaccaro, I'm a lifelong New Yorker and I'm also the very proud father of Clark Vaccaro, the seventh grader who

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you heard testify earlier this morning.

3 I'm also the chair of the

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Transportation Alternatives East Side Committee. We're an all-volunteer group of East Siders who work at the grassroots for improved safety and quality of life in our streets. And in that role, and as a daily cyclist, I've spoken at nearly 20 Community Board meetings over the last couple of

years on cycling and pedestrian improvements.

The DOT takes community input on street improvements very seriously. I watched as DOT delayed its Union Square redesign three times to allow maximum community input and then, heeding that input, removed several of the cycling and pedestrian improvements from its initial plan.

The only case I'm aware of in which DOT has acted unilaterally was in its indefinite postponement last June of improvements on 1st and 2nd Avenues north of 34th Street after Community Boards 6, 8, and 11 all voted in favor of completing those improvements this year. Our East Side Committee collected over 2,500 hand written letters to the Mayor asking for completion of those improvements all the way to 125th Street as

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originally planned by the end of 2011, but DOT has not stated when, if ever, it will do so.

But even with this broad support for these street improvements, Community Board votes will, of course, not be unanimous. Motorists who park at the curb get a free benefit from the City worth hundreds of dollars each So don't be surprised that some of them month. oppose bike paths that could eliminate parking spaces. And you can expect that motorists who've grown accustomed to driving 40 miles an hour or faster down broad six lane avenues will protest traffic calming devices, like narrowed lanes and pedestrian refuge islands. So while Borough President Markowitz views this as a quality of life issue for the drivers, for me it's a question of my family's safety. These objections are no reason to stop the reallocation of a modest amount of roadway space for the safety of pedestrians and cyclists who, after all, are the majority of New Yorkers. [time bell] I urge the Committee to allow DOT to proceed with these safety improvements, for me, my family and the majority of New Yorkers who support them.

2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you very
3	much. All of you, thank you. And you must be
4	very proud, your son did very well. Douglas
5	Gordon, Robert Casaro, Casara [phonetic]? Barbara
6	Katz-Rothman. Is Barbara Katz-Rothman here? No.
7	Dave Kulik [phonetic], Flushing, New York? Alex
8	Rothberg, Brooklyn Greenway Initiative.
9	STEPHEN VACCARO: Yeah, he's here.
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay.
11	[pause]
12	DOUGLAS GORDON: Go ahead?
13	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes, please
14	proceed. Introduce yourself.
15	DOUGLAS GORDON: My name's Doug
16	Gordon, and I will identify myself as a father.
17	My daughter's just 13 months old, but before long
18	I will begin to make the kinds of decisions with
19	which any parent here is familiar, where to go to
20	school, doctors, babysitters, where to live. For
21	each of these questions I will rely on facts, I
22	will rely on statistics. Which school district
23	has the highest test scores? Which doctor rates
24	the highest? I also rely on facts and figures
25	when it comes to my daughter's safety, and I hope

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that those charged with making our streets safer do the same. You can notice things, but you can also study things, and I hope that they do. I live in Brooklyn, here's some anecdotal evidence, and despite the fact that the speed limit is 30 miles per hour, 4th Avenue where I live speeds of 50 miles an hour are the norm, it creates enormously dangerous conditions. Those conditions are recreated everywhere. Every time I cross a street, I hope that I do not become a statistic that some other father can use when determining where he and his family should live. But we're here to discuss bike lanes. Bike lanes make streets safer, period. The bike lane on Prospect Park West, for example, has done what no level of police enforcement could do. You could put a hundred cops on a hundred separate blocks, and you would not get the traffic calming measures that we have seen on Prospect Park West. It is safer. Streets with bike lanes have led to a 40 percent decrease in crashes for pedestrians, lower rate of speedings, shorter crossing distances, and that's especially important as I push a stroller and I know it's especially important for the City's

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2	growing elderly population. Far from unleashing
3	renegade cyclists on helpless pedestrians, streets
4	with bike lanes make bicyclists comply with the
5	law, and they make their behavior predictable.
6	Again, at Prospect Park West, we've heard sidewalk
7	riding dropped from 46 percent to four percent, no
8	police officer could do this. This was free, by
9	City standards. I'm a father, a husband, a voter,
10	a taxpayer, a subway and bus rider, a pedestrian
11	and a driver, but I also ride a bike. I don't run
12	red lights, [time bell] I'm safe, I'm polite, I
13	yield to pedestrians always. Do I note deserve a
14	safe place to ride? I don't want the debate to be
15	held only among those who break the law. Those of
16	us in this room who really care about this are
17	good, safe, responsible citizens. Thank you.
18	BOB CASARA: Have to push this.
19	There you go. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman,
20	ladies and gentlemen. My name is Bob Casara. I'm
21	a lifelong resident of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. One
22	of the more vexing problems that I have seen over
23	the years is the increased traffic, including

trucks and speeding vehicles on my block, Bay

Ridge Parkway, which is not a truck route; as well

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as the other major arteries. Typically, in the morning hours, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m., there will be around 1,600 vehicles per hour of which seven to eleven percent are commercial vehicles. These are numbers that I accumulated back in 1997, and I have been advocating for years to remove the through commercial truck traffic, and to abate the speeding vehicles; but to no avail. Traffic continues unabated and rising with no real help from the City's DOT or Police Department. the Police Department come out once in a while to stop the trucks, but it's spotty and doesn't have any real impact on traffic. Recently, our community was informed that Bay Ridge Parkway would be getting a dedicated bike lane, extending from Shore Road to Bay Parkway, thus facilitating a necessary addition to the bike network in southwest Brooklyn. I was elated to hear that the DOT was finally going to do something that would actually calm the traffic. However, my hopes were short lived because a few ill-informed peopled in our community made a stink about the proposal, the proposed installation of the bike lanes. claimed that, that the bike lanes would be

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dangerous for bikers and pedestrians. What they really want is to be able to double park and to be able to move along Bay Ridge Parkway at a good clip. The installation of bike lanes has been delayed because Community Board Ten sent a letter to DOT requesting a delay so they can study it further. The problem, as I see it, is that the DOT has not done a good job in selling the idea of bike lanes to the public. From what I have been told, the DOT supposedly works out details of a [time bell] proposed bike lane--can I continue? Bike, bike lane installation in conjunction with the community in which it wants to place the As a community board member, I can say lanes. that I do not recall any time that the DOT came out before the Traffic and Transportation Committee to discuss this matter and to get our input and buy-in. One cannot justify, one cannot just come out into a community and say we are going to put a bike lane on XYZ Street and expect that it would automatically be accepted. is what, in fact, they have done in Bay Ridge. That being said, I am in favor of the City's efforts to install bike lanes throughout all five

2	boroughs. These bike lanes need to be extensive
3	and fully integrated bike way network to fully
4	realize the benefits of biking to the community at
5	large. As much as I agree with the idea of
6	traffic calming, and decreasing auto emissions,
7	biking has a much greater benefit. It has the
8	potential of positively impacting the health of
9	everyone and consequently reducing our over health
10	care expenses, which we all know is rising and
11	growing. We are told that this is crucially
12	important to all of us to have regular exercise.
13	The daily physical exercise of walking, cycling,
14	for practical travel, burns up calories and helps
15	avoid the problems of overweight and obesity. And
16	according to the American Medical Association in
17	1999, whether normal weight, overweight, obese,
18	physically inactive persons are two to three times
19	more likely to die prematurely. Obesity trends
20	among New York adults is
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You have to
22	conclude.
23	BOB CASARA: Okay. I will
24	conclude. In closing, properly designed,

installed bike lanes, biking networks will have a

positive health effect for New Yorkers. But this has to have, but for this to happen, the City needs to have policies that make cycling, walking, more convenient, faster, more pleasant, more attractive and also make cycling and walking safer for everyone. The City needs to do a better job in communicating the benefits of all, to all.

Thank you.

10 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, sir.

11 Next.

ALEX ROTHBERG: Hi, my name's Alex Rothberg, and I'm here representing the Brooklyn Greenway Initiative. Thank you for letting me speak. In an effort to just narrow it down a little bit, I'm going to refrain from expanding a lot of the points that have already been made. Mainly, that the Brooklyn Greenway Initiative highly supports those benefits that relate to health, safety, particularly physical urban design, beauty, that these protected bike lanes provide in the City. Just some quick points that I would like to know, I haven't heard quite yet. Bike lanes, with increasingly high real estate prices around subway stops, bike lanes, they're--

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bike lanes promote or allow people who are looking for more affordable living options to not depend on having to be near a subway, and do not have a car, either. So that's one thing I'd like to point out. I was recently humored when I was browsing through the American Heart Association website. They recommend 30 minutes daily of medium, medium intensity aerobic exercise, which basically just means raising your heartbeat a few beats per minute. Now, one thing that they recommended for doing this was for adults who particularly complain of exercise not being very, they don't want to exercise because it's not fun, and they don't have time. So, what they suggest is that they start doing more active play videogames. Now, noble as this effort is--this is listed right on their website--noble as this effort is, I think it's a lot, much more of a progressive way of promoting health by these bike lanes, it allows people to be much more in touch with their city and their neighborhood. that's that. One thing I'd just like to reiterate that's been brought up already a bunch, is the fact that historically speaking, bike lanes on

2	this scale is a relatively new New York City;
3	pedestrians, bikers and cars are not, still not
4	used to sharing the space on this scale. Bikers
5	need to solidify their identify as a unique type
6	of transport, as a vehicle, they still sometimes
7	don't understand [time bell] they're not
8	pedestrian or car. Signs and indicators that
9	accompany many of the designs need to be
10	recognized on both sides, and this is going to be
11	enhanced through education. Thank you very much.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
13	thank you all. Our next panel: Gene Aronowitz
14	[phonetic], Brooklyn, New York, 45th Street; Wayne
15	Bailey, Brooklyn, New York, Dean Street; Gene
16	Cahn, Windsor Place, Brooklyn, New York. [pause]
17	[off mic] Are all three here?
18	MALE VOICE: Yes, slips, from here,
19	not
20	[long pause, background noise]
21	GENE ARONOWITZ: Thank you for the
22	opportunity of speaking with you. My name is, is
23	Gene Aronowitz. I'm, I'm 73 years old, with
24	severe arthritis in both knees. One of many older
25	people with this condition. Running is out of the

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question, even walking can be painful, difficult and distressing, but biking is not. It's a great exercise, keeps my weight down, crucial because of my knee problems. Produces an acceptable aerobic effect, and except for the very beginning is pain free. Unlike being on a stationary bike to get these benefits, I can be outside and can ride with family and friends. I love to ride through Central Park and Prospect Park, and to ride the spectacular greenways along the waterfronts. Of course, I must ride through City streets to get to these glorious locations. And by the way, to do my shopping, banking and visiting. Am I entitled to ride on the streets, yes, of course I am. Should I be able to do this safely, I think that's a reasonable expectation. Can I expect the New York City government to make biking safe? Yes. Ι expect the City to do that. The City must continue to create bike lanes and bike paths. Bike lanes facilitate safety, because they provide a predictable, and noticeable place for cyclists to ride. Their existence says to drivers and pedestrians that bikers belong on those streets, just as they do. I'm not only a biker, I have a

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car, so I'm also a driver. I understand how

drivers feels when parking spots and driving lanes

give way to bike lanes and pedestrian malls. But

I think that adding a little time to get

somewhere, or to find a place to park, is a very

small price to pay to create equitably [time bell]

usable safe streets for all of us.

STEVE FAUST: --off, okay. Name is Steve Faust. I'm a professional transportation planner, retired from the Federal Transit Administration, where I was responsible for bus, subway and commuter rail projects throughout the New York region. I've also served on the Transportation Research Boards, Committee on Bicycles and Bicycle Facilities, member of the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals. I've done, been a bicycle rider since the early 1950s. I've been a bicycle commuter since the late 1950s, so that's probably about 55 years of commuting here in the City. I've toured and used a bike as transportation for many years before I learned to drive when I was taken in by the Army and given a jeep. I have been a member of the Five Borough Bike Club since

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the early '60s, that's when it was American Youth Hostels. And as part of the Five BBC, I've been one of their officers. We have been doing training, education and outreach to cyclists for all these years, as best we can. I can basically say that all the speakers have had some very good things to say, but I think that the issue of education has been grossly underrated. There's a lot of enforcement talk, and for that I really hope you guys can bring in the Police Department. Ray Kelly is actually, I think, I'm going to just say this professionally, I think he's part of the problem, not part of the solution right now. needs to be worked with. But there is almost zero education. And I have to commend Jeanette Saticon [phonetic]. I worked with her when she was at DOT, I have complete confidence in her, even though I don't always agree with everything that she and DOT do, I have complete confidence in her [time bell] And it's really kind of upsetting that the DOT has had to take on this education role, because the New York State Education Law mandates bicycle safety education for elementary and intermediate school students, and it's

2	ignored, it's been ignored for decades. DOT does,
3	supposed to do engineering. They're now doing
4	education, and I think they'll probably do a
5	pretty good job as best they can. I know the City
6	Health Bureau, Health Department, is seriously
7	looking into supporting bike programs. So, the
8	two big players in here are education and the
9	police, that have really not gotten with the
10	program. So, thank you. [laughter] Wait a
11	minute
12	Thank you.
13	STEVE FAUST:I think I'm in your
14	district, also, I'm at 6th Street.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: No.
16	STEVE FAUST: No? I'm out of it,
17	dang. Okay, just missed, that's right.
18	I'm sorry, okay, thank you.
19	STEVE FAUST: Yeah, bye.
20	ROBERT MADSEN: Councilwoman James,
21	it's nice to see you, always. [background noise,
22	technical] Yes, Robert Madsen [phonetic], in
23	Brooklyn, Community Board Nine. And I'm a
24	cyclist. I'd like to put the issue of safety in a
25	little context. In the five boroughs of New York

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City, 266 people were killed in traffic fatalities in 2009. This is according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. My question would be for the City, are those deaths too many or are they too few? In the 15 years from 1994 through 2009, 5,746 people were killed in the five boroughs of the City in motor vehicle accidents. Is that too few or is that too many? How many more people need to be die--need to die, to be killed in traffic accidents before we take aggressive steps to make our streets safe. And a little context, it seems that we went to war in Afghanistan with fewer people dead than that. Personally, I believe these fatalities were needless and are entirely unacceptable. And for this reason, I support New York City's DOT for making changes to City streets that decrease injuries and save lives. Projects that result in safer streets by the creation of pedestrian areas in Times and Herald Squares, the redesign of Park Circle and Prospect Park West in Brooklyn, the installation of bicycle lanes citywide, and the wide use of modern traffic engineering to protect citizens' lives, health and wellbeing. These are

an unambiguous benefit to New York City, when
measured in irreplaceable lives. There are those
who might argue we are moving too quickly with
safety improvements. [time bell] But if we
consider the death toll, the question is not "Are
we moving too fast?" but rather, "What is taking
so long?" 5,746 deaths over 15 years is too many.
We do not need more people to die on the streets,
we need fewer dead, we need safer streets, and we
need them fast. Thank you.

[pause, background noise]

COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Thank you.

Michael Rosenthal. Maya Davis. Environmental

Defense Fund? Georgia Beam. Charles Rose. Oh, I

c--you live on East Sixth Street, B. Hardendort

[phonetic]? Mr. Schwartz. [background voice]

Okay. Thank you, Mr. Schwartz. Marcus Wollen

[phonetic], we got a panel.

[pause, background noise]

LINDA PRINE: --get on this, oh
there we go. I also submitted a petition that
came from 150 physicians from around New York
City, in support of the bike lanes, that was
Melanie Cannon's testimony, who didn't make it in,

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actually, there were so many people lined up to testify that a lot of people didn't get in at all. So, this is my testimony, though. I'm a family physician, I practice in lower Manhattan, in a federally qualified health center, one of the safety net practices that's expected--Oh, sorry, Dr. Linda Prine [phonetic] -- one of the safety net practices that's expected to expand and double in capacity under healthcare reform. In healthcare, we're dealing with an obesity epidemic that is killing many thousands of people every day, way more than car accidents, but could substantially be affected by the way we plan our streets. Obesity contributes to diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, joint problems, depression, so on and so on. And New York City medical community, we've watched the health benefits of what the, the City Council and Mayor have done around smoking, and it's been far more than anything we could ever do in our one-on-one interactions with patients. We're not very successful at being able to tell people to stop smoking and have them do it, and we're not very successful at being able to tell people to

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exercise and have them do it. But when you create a situation where people can't smoke, or you create a situation where people can't drive, then they've got to do something else. So, driving two miles to work, back and forth every day, is creating fat people. And that's not healthy. mean, really, it's a public health problem, the way that people are living today, and we need to make systems changes if we're going to have a healthy population. So, we've done some great systems work with smoking, we need to do some great systems work around obesity. Bike lanes is just the tip of the iceberg in terms of things we could do. We should be doing congestion pricing, parking spaces should be expensive, I have a whole list in my testimony, of shared bikes, car free parks, [time bell] bike racks on buses, bike parking lots, speed cams, lower the speed limits, on and on and on. These are the kinds of things that a city that wants to be a model city needs to We know from looking at Europe that there's a correlation between how much people bike and the obesity rates. The more people bike, the less they get fat. So, we could really do something

2	here about the public health of New Yorkers and be
3	a model city for America, by promoting all of
4	these ways that'll encourage people to bike or
5	walk to work, which we know reduces their
6	overweight issues. And also reduces the obesity,
7	the joint problems, the heart disease, the
8	diabetes, the high blood pressure, the high
9	cholesterol, all of those things are addressed by
10	walking and biking. Thank you.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Thank you, I
12	appreciate that, and as one who represents an
13	individual which is often referred to as a asthma
14	belt, underneath the BQE, I totally agree. The
15	Chair is back.
16	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
17	Council Member James, for your help. Sir?
18	[pause, background noise,
19	technical]
20	MALE VOICE: I sat through a

MALE VOICE: I sat through a

Council meeting last spring where James Vacca
heard the police captain testify that they had
insufficient funding to compile statistics
requested by the Department of Transportation.

I'm here to talk about enforcement, and what I

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believe is a vendetta the Police Department has, whether voiced or not, against bicyclists. So, it was very gratifying here to hear the Department of Transportation spent \$2 million on a bike network in the last six years. Brought in another \$6 million of federal funding, created jobs, created a better environment. In that same period, we saw that the New York City Police Department spent a million-and-a-half dollars and incurred another million dollars of expense in just five days of doing the ridiculous and using massive police resources to attack bicyclists. I speak to the reaction against Critical Mass. I certainly don't disagree with the necessity of making a bicyclist law abiding. But we saw them use helicopters to chase bicycles at \$10,000 an hour. There's no shortage of funding. I want to make four positive recommendations here today, that are easy for the Council to implement, and will result in higher revenues and more safe bicycling. The bike lanes have been quite successful and yet haven't achieved their full potential because of the failure to enforce. Double parking is not only a block in the bike lanes themselves, but creates

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and extremely dangerous situation where bicyclists must swerve around those cars and enter the traffic lane, a traffic lane that is no longer expecting bicyclists because of that bike lane being there. I see hundreds of bicycles on the, in the--I'm sorry, hundreds of vehicles in the bike lanes, double parked, driving, operating, waiting, especially livery vehicles. approached policemen and asked that they ticket these people [time bell] or at least move them, and I'm virtually laughed at. The positive recommendations I have to make is one, that we enable the traffic agents to give tickets to 14 vehicles operating in the bike lane, parked in the bike lane, or double parked in the bike lane, and that we direct them to provide this enforcement; that we find a way to share some revenue from tickets to these offenders with the Police Department, so that they have sufficient funds to conduct this activity, and to encourage the officers to do their duty in, in enforcing the biking laws. The pedestrian issues are 24 substantial. The bike lanes are constantly crossed by pedestrians and simply erecting a rope

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barrier or visual barrier or flexible pole that would discourage their crossing into the bike lanes would go a long way toward improving bicycle safety. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Sir?

MARCUS WOLEN: Hi, there. Am I on? [technical] Hello. Hi, there, my name is Marcus Wolen, I live in Jackson Heights in Councilman Dromm's district. I'm here to testify in strong support of the growing bicycle network in New York City, but I'm going to begin with a personal anecdote. A year ago I was obese, and my doctor said, "Do something." And I had recently moved to Jackson Heights. I'm going to paraphrase, 'cause we've been here a long time. [laughter] There was a bike lane a block from my apartment, which I found out led directly to the Queensboro Bridge, thanks to Jimmy Van Bramer's efforts the year before. I didn't know the bike lane existed, when I started to look I realized I could get to my office in Hell's Kitchen from Jackson Heights in about 40 minutes, which is about the time it takes me to take the subway there. So I started biking to work, I bought a bike in March with my tax

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refund, I've been biking there every day since. And the one thing I really wanted to speak to is the more lanes there are, the more the protected lanes are, the more I feel comfortable and safe traveling the streets of New York City. I love traveling downtown, I love coming back up First Avenue after a meeting or an evening event. then when I hit 34th Street and have to get from 34th Street to the Bridge, it's a nightmare, and I feel unsafe, but I do it anyway, 'cause I want to get home. [laughs] But I think New York City is uniquely positioned to become a better bicycling City. We have this great subway system which compliments the bike network. If, as last night, my office had its Christmas party, I didn't want to bike home, so I took the subway home, left my bike at the office. I want to see, however, these bike lanes continued, and especially close the gap in midtown. Coming up the Queensboro Bridge, getting to Hell's Kitchen, there's no good way. Every way I take is clogged with traffic, there's lots of double parked cars, there's no bike lane. There's a 20th Street and there's a 72nd Street, I think, there's nothing in the middle.

MARCUS WOLEN: No.

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CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You can eat

2	what you want and you[laughter, cheers] I am
3	going to get a bicycle after all! [laughter] Oh,
4	if I can eat well, well what I consider well.
5	Look at this here. Good job.
6	MARCUS WOLEN: It's six-and-a-half
7	miles each way.
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Bye-bye carrots
9	and fat free yogurt, bring on the food.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Jimmy gets -
11	- [laughter]
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, thank you,
13	lotsa luck to you. Thank you, thank you all.
14	Thank you. [pause, background noise] Mary Beth
15	Kelly, Roberta Gratz [phonetic], Anthony Traverso
16	[phonetic]. Now, who is not here? Anthony's not
17	here, I see. Michael Rosenthal? Dita Awl
18	[phonetic], Dita Awl, LaSalle Street? Okay, Dita,
19	you come up. I see the other young lady is here,
20	Mary Beth, and this is Heidi, Heidi Untener
21	[phonetic]. Untener. Come up. [pause,
22	background noise] Would you please go first,
23	young lady?
24	MARY BETH KELLY: Okay, I was going

MARY BETH KELLY: Okay, I was going
to say, the last man standing, and then Letitia

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came back you still would've been the last man standing, but had I known you were going out, I would've said "Bring one of those yogurts back for me, please." It's been a long morning. So, I hope that--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

MARY BETH KELLY: --you will

Letitia, it's good to see you again. listen. name is Mary Beth Kelly, and I live on the Upper West Side of Manhattan. I love to walk. particularly love to walk this City. I call it urban hiking. Before I go through a turnstile or board a bus, or get on a bike, I walk. We are all This is why I love protected bike pedestrians. When I'm walking in a neighborhood where protected bike lanes exist, as a pedestrian I don't only feel safer, I know I am safer. On Eight and Ninth Avenue, we have 56 percent reduction in serious injuries in the last three years since these protected bike lanes have gone That's a priceless gift of life to those neighborhoods. That percentage isn't just a number. Think about that for a moment, and imagine what it'd be like if someone you love lost

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his or her life on a city street and you knew it was easily preventable. I unfortunately don't have to use my imagination, because I watched as my husband, Dr. Carl Henry Nacht [phonetic] was run down by a truck. I know what it looked like, sounded like, and what life without him continues to feel like. I lost the man I love through a meaningless act of negligent vehicular slaughter. You could be me, you could be him. Everyone at this hearing today, listen up. This is not about the bike, it's not about cyclists, this is about our becoming a more knowledgeable and compassionate city. Compassion, because society is judged not by how fast it moves its traffic, but by how it treats its most vulnerable members. [time bell] Here on the streets of New York--I'll be quick--our elderly, our children, seven million pedestrians, and 201,000 daily cyclists are our streets' vulnerable users. It took two-and-a-half years of sober fact finding and educating in public outreach to finally see one mile of a protected bike lane laid on Columbus Avenue. Ι was part of that process for two-and-a-half years. Like watching paint dry, it was democracy, a slow,

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laborious process, with input and voting from all parts of our community. We must stay the course, not only must we keep the current protected bike lanes, but we also must build and infrastructure of livable city streets, throughout all five boroughs. For this, our fabulous city, to be the best that we can make it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, and we are, of course, sorry for your loss. Yes.

DETA AWL: Hi, my name is Deta Awl [phonetic], I'm from West Harlem. So, I started biking two-and-a-half years ago. I had a knee, I had some surgeries on my knee that didn't go well, I had to be on crutches for a long time, in a brace. At the end of that period of time, my leg was a piece of jello. And the only thing recommended to me was biking. I couldn't do any weight bearing activities, even walking. didn't want to be on a stationary bike inside, so I got a bike, I started doing tiny little rides. You know, I was lucky enough to live near the Hudson River path. You know, without that, I don't think I would've started biking. But I could go in, I could go a very short distance on

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the streets, and then get onto a safe path. also lucky enough to live near Central Park. Ι think these two things in the beginning facilitated my biking. Now, I will go on the But even today, coming here, 23 degree weather along the Hudson River, you have an added wind chill more significant than the rest of the City. I biked out of my way to go down the Hudson River, and then biked back across town. would've greatly preferred to just go down Columbus Avenue, and then Ninth Avenue, but it's not safe, there's one mile of a bike lane for one stretch, further down at 31st Street to 15th there's another three-quarters of a mile. And from my eyes, I mean, not everyone's going to be hardcore like me, and bike in all kinds of weather. But we need these network of protected bike lanes, so that New Yorkers can get out there and bike. When I worked in Flushing, I biked to Flushing. You know, that's pretty far. So I do challenge the mentality that biking in the outer boroughs can't, you know, can't happen. bell] There will be some people who choose to bike 15 miles each direction. There will be other

people, though, if biking is made safe for them, will choose to do that two mile errand to some grocery store by bike. And I did, I know a young family on the Upper East Side who bought bikes this past fall. The mother's overweight, the son is nine years old, their school is two miles away, they could bike it if there was a safe way. But you know, as it is, they only use their bikes recreationally in Central Park. But, and the father who works from home, but he, he could be doing errands on his bike. You know, it, I just, I really encourage the City Council to let the DOT go ahead with as fast a program as possible, for putting in protected bike lanes.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

Yes.

much. My name is Heidi Untener, I live on the Upper East Side, in Community Board Eight where there's virtually no bike infrastructure. I've lived at 68th Street and Second Avenue for twelve years. My kids and I commute to and from school about two-and-a-half miles daily, via bicycle, weather permitting, from the Upper East Side to

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the Upper West Side, so Second Avenue to West End Avenue every day. I can't stress enough how valuable bike lanes are for us. As I ride with my four year old, Owen, on the back of my bike, I fear I am not only putting us at risk every day, but my eight year old Oscar, as well. If we ride along the side of a traffic lane, we risk getting hit by a passenger or driver opening up their car doors; or worse, getting squeezed in my cars on either side. If we play it safe, and ride in the middle of the road, which is our right, we get honked at by drivers. My son Oscar shadows us by riding carefully on the sidewalk while we ride on the road, because he's eight years old, unless there is a safe bike lane that he can use. is something seriously wrong when pedestrians are yelling at an eight year old riding his bicycle to school that he should get off the sidewalk. should he ride? Physically protected or well buffered bicycle lanes would allow him to safely travel in the road and eliminate the need for him to ride on the sidewalk. Our family has owned a car, but we chose, we choose to commute by bicycle, because it is fun, healthy,

2	environmentally sustainable, and helps make our
3	neighborhood friendlier and less dominated by
4	traffic. We don't mind sacrificing a motor
5	vehicle parking lane or traffic lane in return for
6	a bike path, because the roadway space allocation
7	is skewed so heavily in the other direction right
8	now. When the choice is this clear between
9	promoting traffic or protecting the safety of
10	cyclists and pedestrians, DOT has to choose
11	safety. Thank you.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I thank you
13	very much, all of you. Okay, our next three
14	speakers: Bob Houdak [phonetic], Bay Ridge
15	Avenue.
16	MALE VOICE: [off mic] He's not
17	here, he left.
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, left, okay,
19	Charles McCorkle [phonetic].
20	MALE VOICE: No.
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Brooklyn, New
22	York? Charles Komanoff [phonetic], Dwayne Street,
23	New York? [background noise] No. Sorry. Ian
24	Dootin [phonetic]. Shirley Secunda?
25	SHIRLEY SECUNDA: [off mic] Yep,

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wanted to point out that one of the reasons were able to garner such big support for the lane was the growing body of data that better bike infrastructure makes streets safer and healthier for everyone on them. This includes the pedestrians, the drivers and the passengers in the cars. Our campaign pursued the project because our members, who are by and large not avid cyclists, ranked safe bike lanes among their highest priorities for us. The City can and should do more to put bike infrastructure in its proper light. It is long overdue, it promotes healthier lifestyles, and when designed properly can help prevent hundreds of needless crashes and casualties occurring on our streets every year. And this is the first main challenge for biking in New York City: correcting the misperception that bike infrastructure is an annoying accommodation to a small number of bikers, rather than an essential public health and safety strategy benefiting the public at large. Bike lanes should be no more controversial than sidewalks and in many ways serve the same function. We need to point to the sea of data showing that bike

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infrastructure encourages healthier living, that it does not snarl auto traffic, but in fact helps alleviate congestion, that it makes streets more pleasant to live on and visit and shop on, that it confers enormous safety benefits to all street users, that bike infrastructure encourages lawful cycling, that bike lanes are good for local businesses, and that many people want to bike here in New York City, and would do so if only our streets were safer. For every improved street, like Columbus Avenue, we gain more proof that this is so, and we encourage the City to continue its efforts to be a leader in this area. But there's a second obstacle to successful bike infrastructure in New York City, and that's the lack of a unified, positive response on the part of all City agencies, most notably the NYPD for this kind of infrastructure. [time bell] there's plenty of room for debate on particular street redesign on this or that block, or about enforcement strategy, every City agency and every person on every rung of City government needs to be publicly and affirmatively supportive about rebalancing our valuable street space to

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given to motor vehicles, leading to inequities in

use of this space, to conditions threatening our

pollution, and to obstruction of business. With

traffic congestion overwhelming our streets and

citizens' safe passage and wellbeing, to air

increasing, we see that expanding the use of

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alternative transportation modes--walking, 2 3 bicycling and public transit -- while encouraging less motor vehicle use, is the best way to reduce these negative impacts. Therefore, we've welcome 5 the New York City Department of Transportation's 6 introducing more bike lanes, claiming vehicular 7 space for pedestrian plazas, instituting flexible 8 pricing for parking, and creating changes in 9 10 street geometry that more equitably apportions 11 space and increase safety for pedestrians, bicyclists and drivers. DOT has created several 12 new bike lanes in the CB2 area, both crosstown and 13 14 north/south. And in every case has notified us in 15 advance of their plans, so that we could set up public hearings in a timely manner and get 16 17 adequate community input. Besides CB2's 18 announcements of our hearings on these proposals, 19 DOT has posted its own four-color fires throughout 20 our district, when they are doing these proposals. 21 In CB2's experience, when new invasions are 22 introduced, there's always a period of adjustment. 23 Adjustment by the community to the changes, and 24 adjustment of the changes [time bell] by the 25 initiating agency--almost done--when tweaking is

2	needed. These adjustments take time, but need to
3	have a chance to be worked out, and when, worked
4	out when there's a high potential for positive
5	results, as there is with DOT's new improvements.
6	CB2 believes increased education can help raise
7	awareness, and is pleased that DOT has a new
8	public education campaign, including its bike
9	smart handbook, addressing bicycle rules, and
LO	mutual responsibilities of cyclists, pedestrians
11	and drivers. And the "Don't Be a Jerk" campaign,
12	with radio, television and billboard ads on
13	bicycle etiquette.
L4	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay.
L5	SHIRLEY SECUNDA: We also
L6	encourage
L7	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Please
18	conclude.
L9	SHIRLEY SECUNDA: Okay. This is
20	it.
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Please
22	conclude.
23	SHIRLEY SECUNDA: We also encourage
24	enforcement and welcome the stepped up NYPD
25	enforcement regarding bicycling related

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2 infractions that has recently taken place.

3 Thanks.

4 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,

5 thank you, thank you. Yes, sir.

IAN DUTTON: All right, and I like Shirley, my name is Ian Dutton, and like Ms. Secunda, I'm a member of Community Board Two in Manhattan. And I Chair our Board's Bicycle Strategy Subcommittee. This Committee, sort of like this hearing, has taken the role of promoting bicycling in general as a safe, neighborhood friendly and healthy means of traveling around our district, while exploring means to encourage responsible, respectful and safe behavior from cyclists, as well as drivers and pedestrians. this role, I work extensively with the Department of Transportation and in our district we've had the Eighth and Ninth Avenue bike lanes and Grand Street bike lanes, which have all been groundbreaking for being protected bike lanes in the City. For decades, DOT had continuously moved to accommodate more and more traffic through our neighborhoods, pushing pedestrians to ever narrower spaces and relegating community activity,

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such as stickball, to the pages of history books. 2 3 The effects of rolling out the red carpet to motor vehicles can be read in statistics: asthma and obesity rates, lost productivity and pedestrian 5 fatalities. Only in the last few years have we 6 7 seen a DOT which is interested in sharing this public space between all of the users of this 8 And they do so only after cautious steps. space. Previews for elected officials followed by public 11 hearings at community board level, with many rounds of design adjustments in response to the 12 input. And they do in fact deviate, as we heard 13 14 earlier, from their bike master plan, to meet 15 present conditions, as they have in our district 16 in several of their flagship installations. 17 Rarely, though, in the past would DOT ever look for public input when taking space away from the 18 19 public in order to accommodate more lanes of 20 traffic, but in taking steps to make streets more 21 neighborhood friendly, DOT has even taken to 22 posting and hand-distributing information prior to 23 community meetings. Just to skip along, in my 24 personal life, I'm a commercial airline pilot, and 25 I travel extensively around to the very cities

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that have become model cities for reducing traffic and encouraging cycling: Amsterdam and Copenhagen, where I happen to have been last weekend; and more recently London and Paris. Those cities have all gone through the same growing pains that we are going through today, and trying to resolve. But the key in those cities has been to diminish the "us versus them." not a fight between who has rights to do what. And it really shouldn't be. It should be, "We're all in it together." And those cities that have been most successful are the ones where they understand that their neighbors, their children, their cyclists, they themselves [time bell] might be drivers, but we're all in this together. So let me wrap up by saying, a recent Wall Street Journal article about cycling in New York quoted a cyclist as saying, "I used to ride a lot more aggressively because I felt unsafe. When I'm in a protected lane, I feel I can take my time and say 'hi' to people." That was me, of course. the city streets become less threatening for nonmotorists, I find myself being joined by other like-minded riders. That's a turn of events with

Τ.	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 27
2	Offenbacher [phonetic], Brooklyn, New York; Sharon
3	Phillips, Transportation Alternatives; Jeffrey
4	Lennat [phonetic]
5	MALE VOICE: He's here.
6	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:New Jersey.
7	Good. Nick Rosack [phonetic], Staten Island, New
8	York.
9	MALE VOICE: Yeah, he's here.
LO	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And then after
11	that, let me see who we have after that, 'cause we
12	have our last panel! [laughter] Our last panel
13	before Tish and I faint from hunger. Rhonda Rose,
L4	oh, Rhonda Rose is here, okay; Richard Stevens,
L5	Bronx, New York! We have somebody from The Bronx!
L6	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: [off mic]
L7	Oh, my god he should go
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: What is this?
L9	My, my borough! Jim Forvat, Forat [phonetic],
20	oaky, so we have, okay, we're all set for two more
21	panels, and then we will adjourn. [laughter] All
22	right, would you like to start?
23	SHARON PHILLIPS: Sure. Good, good
24	afternoon, thank you all for waiting so long, I'm

with you on the passing out from hunger thing,

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[laughs] Yeah. My name is Dr. Sharon Phillips, I am a cycling enthusiast. I'm actually a Jersey resident, surprisingly enough. I like to take the ferry over and then ride my bicycle up to Columbia, where I've spent the past four years studying the obesity epidemic, which the last couple of people that came up spoke about, and I know you said you've lost a ton of weight. thirds of the adult population right now are obese, and one out of every five children is And you're all aware of the risks that obese. come with this obesity. The point that I'd like to drive home is that the CDC even strongly supports that complete streets, especially bike lanes, can reduce the rate of obesity. Research has shown that if you built it, they will bike it. Increased opportunities to cycle increases physical activity. As good citizens, we have a responsibility to help promote a healthier living environment for our community. There's also the issue of money, and I'd like to point out that obesity costs far more than setting up some bike In, well, I--in 2008, obesity costs \$147 lanes. billion in healthcare; comparatively, the federal

government spent \$541 million on bike and walking
lanes, which is only .3 percent of the cost of
healthcare. It costs \$1,400 more per year for an
obese adult's healthcare than for a person of
average weight. So, clearly, it is far cheaper to
invest in bike lanes and it means, than healthcare
costs. So, basically, more bike lanes mean more
people exercise, more people exercising means less
obese people, less obese people bring down
healthcare costs, it seems like a win-win
situation especially when we're in a situation
where there's an obesity epidemic and we need to
act and become a healthier city. Thank you for
your time. I still have time to go, I was trying
to do that. [laughs]
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [off mic]
Please, sir.
JEFFREY LENNET: Hello, my name is
Jeffrey Lennet and I am from New Jersey, so of
course I have a car. But what I really love to do

course I have a car. But what I really love to do is to ride my bike in New York City and spend lots and lots of money, as I do this. [laughter] So, in regards to the businesses--

25 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: We need the tax

2	revenue, [laughter] we have constant deficits,
3	we're told. Most of the bike riding I do is along
4	the waterfront greenways, it's the easiest, it's
5	the safest. Once in a while I venture inland, so
6	to speak, on a bike path, and I feel fairly safe
7	on a, I should say a bike lane, I feel fairly safe
8	on a bike lane. The more bike lanes, the more I'm
9	going to venture inland, the more money I'm going
10	to spend at businesses that are not along the
11	waterfront greenways. So, thank you.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Sir?
13	NICK ROSACK: Good afternoon, my
14	name's Nick Rosack from New Brighton, and I'm here
15	today to represent the forgotten borough. Staten
16	Island's always forgotten when it comes to biking.
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You're here
18	from The Bronx?
19	NICK ROSACK: No, no.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: [off mic]
21	No, he's Staten Island.
22	NICK ROSACK: People know that
23	Bronx is part of the City; Staten Island they
24	think's part of Jersey, so. But I'm here to
25	repre[laughter] We'll talk later. Yeah, but

2 Staten Island's always forgotten as far as biking. 3 We're the only borough without a bike network. We have the smallest amount of bike lanes, we were excluded from the New York City bike share program 5 proposal. We also, the only road connection we 6 7 have to the rest of the City is the Verrazano 8 Narrows Bridge, which is one of the very one of 9 the very few bridges that you cannot pass on a 10 bicycle. You're not even allowed to bring your 11 bicycle onto a bus to cross over the bridge. 12 is simply impassable. I was not planning to speak 13 today at all, but I heard many people at the beginning of the meeting, about six hours ago, 14 15 talk about the Father Cap bike land [phonetic] 16 being removed. And I am not in Community Board 17 Two where that bike lane is located, so I do not know what discussions happened with community 18 19 board leading up to that decision. But I can 20 assure you that they did not talk to anybody 21 bicyclists. 'Cause if they had talked to any 22 bicyclist, they would've found out that the two 23 paths that the DOT referred to, saying that's less 24 than 100 feet or yards from Father Cap, they're 25 referring to the boardwalk, and the South Beach,

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Midland Beach greenway, both of which are pedestrian pathway, packed with pedestrians, physically blocked by things like dumpsters, valet parking and both close at dusk. During the winter months, the average Staten Islander doesn't get home until around 6:30-7:00. Both those paths are already closed with gates. This is not a passable thing for a bicyclist. They also did not refer, talk to any business owners, especially the bike rental shop located right on Father Cap. He had no warning this was coming, it happened all of a sudden. So, definitely, as far as way bike lanes are added or subtracted, I do not know how it was done exactly on Community Board Two in Staten Island, but there was no input from bicyclists. [time bell] So, let me just close up here. Many times, I think policymaker are confused between biking as transportation and biking for recreation purposes. Making Father Cap, moving Father Cap bike lane to recreational, to the recreational pathways that are filled with pedestrians is not a good option for transportation. I hope that in the future Staten Island will be included with the rest of the City and will become a safe place to

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2	use a bike as form of transportation. Thank you.
3	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, sir.
4	Our next panel, come on up. Richard Stevens is
5	here, and Kevin Stevens, put them all together,
6	let's all come up, whoever's left, let's go.
7	[laughter] 'Cause I really have to end this.
8	Don't take offense, I'd love to be here forever
9	and meet with you, but[background noise]
10	Whoever's here. Jim? Jim Forat?
11	JIM FORAT: Yes.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: All right,
13	would you start off, please? Rhonda Rose, are you
14	up here?
15	RHONDA ROSE: Yes.
16	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes, okay, Mr.
17	Forat first.
18	JIM FORAT: I am one of the people
19	that got here at 9:00 o'clock, and stood outside
20	in the 30 degrees wind chill weather. I'm little
21	bit because I am a biker, I'm also a senior
22	and I'm 69 years old, and I wanted to talk about
23	the problems that seniors have. And I think it's,
24	I think it's been said a lot here about the
25	legitimate concerns of pedestrians, particularly

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seniors, who feel threatened and unsafe, by people who violate the rules of biking and bicycle etiquette. Unless there is some kind of enforcement of rules on bike riders, all those people that hate us, will have to be given due credit. And by that I mean, people who walk on the sidewalk get frightened when they see a delivery person rushing the wrong way. They also get frightened when I'm on the sidewalk, because there is no bike lane, and I'm in the middle of Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street where I have been hit by a cab and had a broken arm. I do go on, I'm going to be the only one that's going to tell the truth here, I do go on the sidewalks when the street is so dangerous I can't go. I try to be respectful, I try to stay to one side, and I try to go slow, and I try to say, "Bicycle! Bicycle!" so that people--and I don't want to do that. I'm here to advocate for the protected bike lanes. Two broken arms, twice hit by taxicabs, one in an unprotected bike lane, says to me the only way that it's safe to ride a bicycle is in the paths that are protected. And I really feel that the, that seniors that can ride bicycles, you know, not

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all of us can, and as we get older and older, the gentleman with his arthritis in his knees at 73 who said he's, [time bell] he rode a bicycle, should be really commended. But lots of seniors cannot, and lots of children cannot, and the, by the way, I've said this before, and I'm going to say it here, those cobblestone streets, which hare so romantic for all of you real estate people, are terrible for women who wear heels, for people who have baby carriages, for people who have mobility issues, wheelchairs, stroll--whatever. And for bicycle riders. I can't tell you what it's like to go over those, you can shake something loose. So, please do something about that. I ran against Chris Kring [phonetic] in the democratic primary, and I rode my bicycle to every single meet--CHAIRPERSON VACCA: That's why you were waiting outside from 8:00 o'clock this morning. [laughter] JIM FORAT: And I rode my bicycle

JIM FORAT: And I rode my bicycle to every meeting. And I will tell you I, and I walk, and I would go in with my bicycle cap, and I was shocked to hear how many people were angry. I also went to many a community board meeting and

heard car owners say, "We don't deserve these bike lanes because it takes up their parking spaces."

They do not take up parking spaces, if you have a protected bike lane, that continues to have the parking spaces. And please, please, all of you, put your brains together. The delivery trucks have to make deliveries. And they're, we're not opposed to them making deliveries, so please figure that out. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, sir.
Young lady, first.

RHONDA ROSE: Hi, my name is
Rhonda, I live on the Upper East Side. I was
raised in Brooklyn, and as a child biking was
something to do outside the apartment. My fondest
memories are crossing the Marine Park Bridge, the
Brooklyn Bridge, and cycling through Prospect Park
to Ocean Parkway. Bicycling is exercise, seeing
places and biking adds balance to my life. I now
live on East 83rd Street. Marley was right, we
don't have enough bicycle lanes on the Upper East
Side. Having bike lanes in my neighborhood would
make me safer. Let's open more bike lanes. We do
have an obesity epidemic, and we should encourage

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people to walk more. Bicycling encourages people to walk more. When there are bike lanes, it creates open space and a feeling of community and safety. Let's show children and parents that we care about safety. With each new bike lane, we open our souls to the possibility of healthy children, not obese children, to confident parents, not fearful parents. When there are bike lanes in every section of the City, we will feel less stressed. More bike lanes, let's make it easy for everyone. Let's not give up, let's keep going, we're not finished. I want to see people bicycling uptown, to and from work, and for it to be as safe as possible with well-marked bike With each new bike lane, we open our hearts to the possibility of a green city. Bicyclists are the great equalizers in New York. Yesterday I saw film celebrity Owen Wilson from the movie "The Wedding Crashers" riding his bike on 5th Avenue/98th Street, on the sidewalk. [laughter] We smiled at each other. Come out, everyone, there is no entrance fee, just bring your bike and we'll go places together. I need my bike, when I can't afford the MTA fare.

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2 Unemployment, high rents and prices are realities.

I know I am not alone. Biking cuts through all

4 | that. If you don't have \$2.25, but you have a

5 bike, you can still get there, and maybe meet a

6 | film celebrity, like Owen Wilson [time bell] or

7 share a laugh with the delivery guy. Let's make

8 biking as safe as possible, add more bike lanes.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

Sir.

KEVIN STEVENS: My name is Kevin Chattan Stevens, and I'm a podiatrist and Mt. The greatest issue that pediatricians face today is childhood obesity, which I was glad to hear has been mentioned a couple times already. Approximately 40 percent of schoolchildren in our City are overweight or obese. And there are striking health disparities that often exist between multiethnic, low income communities, such as East Harlem and higher income neighborhoods. East Harlem, where many of my patients live, has some of the highest rates of childhood obesity and asthma in the City, and therefore the nation. So as a pediatrician, I view the safe streets movement, which includes pedestrian and bicycle

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safety improvements, as a public health issue. We know that healthcare professionals, including the Health Commissioner Dr. Farley, have expressed support for utilizing these changes to improve our communities' health. We should encourage New Yorkers to be active through walking and biking by providing safe streets. These streets should welcome individuals of all ages, especially vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly and those with disabilities. Too often improvements in street design are narrowly characterized as just bicycle lanes, when in fact it results extend to reductions in pedestrian injuries and motor vehicle speeding crashes, in addition to providing a safer cycling environment. When I discuss healthy active lifestyles with my patients and their families, many often express concern about walking and cycling in their neighborhood due to the speed of traffic and the lack of protecting riding space. We must ensure that these safety treatments are distributed throughout the City in an equitable manner. We should stop viewing the bicycle as solely a recreational toy, and consider it a tool by which

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we can improve individual and community level
health, and begin to address some of these health
disparities. This is a public health issue and
should be dealt with accordingly. To conclude, we
are experiencing an epidemic of obesity, safety
improvements that result in balanced streets
reduce injuries for all users, and the City should
use these improvements as a tool in the fight
against obesity. Thank you.

RICHARD STEVENS: Good afternoon. I'm Richard Stevens. She drove up behind me as I was cycling, and with no other vehicle behind or beside her, she sent both bike and rider to the asphalt. As I lay on the street, with the bike on top of me, I could see plus or minus an eighth of a mile to the east that the roadway was clear of vehicles, free even of double-parked cars. On Fremont Avenue, bordering the Park Chester Apartment Complex in Bronx County, two lanes of easterly vehicular traffic are separated by a wide sidewalk median from two lanes of westerly bound traffic. And in each direction, a single lane of parked cars are adjacent to the traffic lanes, and are in turn flanked by wide pedestrian sidewalks.

Few streets or avenues in New York City offer as
wide a field of vision as is present on this
occasion, at this location, yet she hit me. It
was either Richard Aborn [phonetic], or Cyrus
Vance, as candidates at a political forum,
cosponsored by Benjamin Cardozo School of Law at
Yeshiva University and the nonprofit advocacy
organization, Transportation Alternatives, prior
to the election for Manhattan District Attorney,
who stated that district [time bell] hearing
officers, the communications industry, and police
departments, treat vehicular homicide and
attempted vehicular homicide as accidents. Sure
enough, when I was in the ambulance, the police
allowed the woman to go, no name, no license,
nothing. You see it's this way, we don't need
bike paths or even bike lanes because there are no
homicides, attempted homicides, not even
accidents, they never happen. Until there's a
body to be disposed of. [applause]
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Your testimony
was very effective. I know from where you speak,
it's right outside of my district in the Park

Chester community. But I will say that we don't

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2	nave a way to effectively gage bicycle involved
3	accidents. Your accident was not of your making,
4	but it involved you as you were riding a bicycle.
5	We don't have that type of technology, or we don't
6	have the ability of the, we don't have the
7	willingness of some City agencies to be more
8	transparent. We are trying to find out why we
9	can't get that information. And we're trying to
10	press upon the City our view that once we get that
11	information, it will better help us keep you safe.
12	And keep others safe. And that's what this
13	counsel is committed to doing, by this hearing and
14	by everything else that we are doing in this vein.
15	RICHARD STEVENS: The issue is,
16	multiple sources collecting the data. This never
17	happened, according to the Police Department.
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I understand.
19	And I think that that goes to the heart of the
20	conversation new had before regarding how 311
21	identifies bike related accidents and how they
22	record them. And how do they then go into a

statistical database that we can access? So, that

is part of the issue that we face, as bicycle

riding becomes more prevalent. And I think it's

2 something that I know my Committee's determined to address.

MALE VOICE: Do something about

FedEx and UPS trucks, because in Manhattan they

are the worst violators of double parking in the

bicycle lanes, and those are huge trucks, and if

you have to go around them, the cars don't know,

and the bicycle riders are at risk.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Council Member James, and then we will conclude.

council MEMBER JAMES: Let me just say, as we conclude, I believe that I concur with the doctor, that this is a public health issue, and it should be treated as such. In addition to that, obviously, this is an issue that the City Council is very much aware of and all of us are, and I'm sure the chair is interested in focusing on this issue, and trying to protect citizens' lives, health and wellbeing in the City of New York. Having said all of that, I do believe that we can do a better job in making our roads safe for cyclists, and that includes, but is not limited to, education, recycling bikes so that individuals from low income communities could take

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advantage of cycling. I've asked the Speaker of the City Council to create a task force, Mr. Chair, and I would hope that you would join me in that effort. There were some, I think that we should contact the Metropolitan Transportation Authority and we should allow individuals to take their bikes on the buses. And the compromise, if [applause] the compromise at least should be at least off peak hours, if we can't do it 24 hours, seven days a week. I love my cobble streets, I represent brownstone Brooklyn, so I love those streets, but [background noise] well, you see, I have sneakers on, so you know. I gave heels up yesterday, but anyway. And there's some other initiatives, but obviously, you know, this, the testimony here today, this hearing, was exciting, it was educational, it was needed, and I guess I'll just end with, "Can't we all just get along, Mr. Chair?"

I, too, want to end, I first want to thank all of you for coming, and I want to thank you for your patience. And some of you waited here for hours, and I appreciate that, and the Committee does.

2	This was, I think, an informative hearing, but I
3	think it was a hearing that had to be held. And I
4	hope it begins a meaningful discussion. I want to
5	thank our Sergeant-of-Arms, who did a wonderful
6	job. [applause] And keeping order, "Quiet,
7	please," and he did a great job. And Gerry, and
8	Novarto [phonetic] Lopez and Lyle Frank, our
9	counsel and staff analyst. I want to thank
10	Council Member James for sticking it out with me.
11	[applause] And it was very nice of her. Okay,
12	there being no further business, this meeting is
13	adjourned, it is now 3:25.
14	[gavel]
15	[pause, background noise for

remaining five plus minutes]

I, Donna Hintze 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.

Dona Linge

Signature

Date \_\_December 14, 2010\_