CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY

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HELD AT: 250 Broadway

Committee Room, 14th Floor

B E F O R E:

JAMES VACCA FERNANDO CABRERA Chairpersons

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

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Dr. Karen Gourgey Director of Computer Center for Visually Impaired People Baruch College

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Jing Wang Herman CEO GetTaxi USA

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

John Mascialino Greenberg Traurig VeriFone, Inc.

Peter Mazer General Counsel Metropolitan Taxicab Board of Trade

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Avik Kabassa Livery Roundtable

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Victor Dizengoff Executive Director Black Car Assistance Corporation

Bhairavi Desai Executive Director New York Taxi Workers Alliance

Bill Lindauer New York Taxi Workers Alliance

Richard Thaler Omni Media Network

Edith Prentiss Chair Taxis for All

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: It is September
19th at 10:10 a.m., and I'm James Vacca, I'm
Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and
I'm joined by Council Member Fernando Cabrera,
Chair of the Committee on Technology, and members
of both committees will also be joining us today.
I want to thank Chairman Cabrera for cosponsoring
this important hearing.

We're here this morning to address the future of technology in the taxi and for-hire industry. First, we will hear testimony on Intro 599, which I introduced in order to make the screens in the back of medallion taxicabs accessible to people with visual and audio impairments.

Aside from being the right thing to do, I have to tell you this has been a personal issue with me. Many of you know that my late father was blind and as someone who grew up in a household with a blind parent, I understand how difficult it is for blind people and the visually impaired to navigate our city streets and our city transportation system. My legislation, I think, recognizes their right to accessible

transportation, and we have been rolling this out slowly but surely and we now, through this

legislation, want to codify it into law.

Most taxis don't include technology that allows a visually impaired rider to pay with a credit card, they simply don't know where on the screen to push credit or cash or to enter a tip. Without knowing where on the screen to touch for credit or cash, visually impaired users have had no choice but to pay with cash or rely on the cab driver to swipe their card. This puts the visually impaired rider at risk of fraud, including overpayment. In addition, much of the screen is audio-based, thus, disadvantaging the hearing impaired as well.

But before this bill even got any attention, Creative Mobile Technologies came to me and said they wanted to do it anyway, so they partnered with Lighthouse International, and in April, we were joined by former Governor David Paterson on the steps of City Hall to announce a partial rollout of technology that gives step-by-step spoken instructions to a visually impaired passenger so he or she can pay the fare by credit

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card independently and without the assistance of the driver. Intro 599, which I am sponsoring and

4 which we're hearing testimony today, would mandate

5 these new features be extended to the entire taxi

6 | fleet and would codify it in city law.

Now the second part of our hearing will deal with oversight on the apps that have sprung up in the taxi and for-hire industry. I firmly believe that there is space for applications to enhance services in the taxi and for-hire industries; however, I also believe that the strict delineation among taxis, liveries, and black car services must be maintained no matter what and that the TLC needs to promulgate rules and regulations that protect those industries before it allows apps to enter this space. Capital Otherwise, we will be left with a wild, wild West of regulations, leaving passengers, drivers, base owners, fleet owners, and the long supply chain of businesses that support these industries in the lurch. There are simply too many livelihoods at stake for TLC not to do this and do it right.

In addition to the need to maintain

the strict delineation between the industries, I
have serious concerns about how drivers use
applications while on the road--and these are
safety concerns. We all have a stake in this.

Distracted driving is one of the leading causes of
crashes on New York City streets. Currently, taxi
drivers aren't allowed to use mobile devices at
all. Any initiative that would allow taxi drivers
to use applications to find passengers must be
done with safety first. Passengers and
pedestrians need to feel safe knowing their
drivers aren't fiddling around with an app while
driving.

I also have real concerns about consumer protection. The system that handles payment processing known as T-PEP went through a rigorous testing phase to ensure that passenger's credit card data is hack proof. TLC has said that, for now, apps are not permitted to be used for hailing or payment, but it has left the door open for future use, and TLC must ensure beyond a shadow of a doubt that passenger's credit card information is absolutely secure and hack proof before it approves any application for use in

2 these industries.

As we have seen through T-PEP, regulation can be used in tandem with some very positive results. Because the T-PEP system processes credit card payments, it alerts the driver that the credit card transaction has gone through so that he knows he has been paid. If he is a fleet driver, at the end of the night he cashes out at his garage. But if apps are permitted to process payment, TLC must ensure the drivers are paid properly and in a timely fashion.

The T-PEP system also collects statutorily imposed taxes, including a \$.50 surcharge on all medallion taxi trips that funds the MTA and sales tax on all livery rides. TLC must have a way to track those amounts and make sure that those taxes are properly collected by the apps and remitted to the proper authorities.

In addition, one of the gold standards of the New York City's medallion taxicab industry is that no matter who you are or how much money you have, what is on the meter is what you owe. We cannot have a two-tiered system in this city where people with money pay a premium to get

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a cab and the rest of us are left out. Under no circumstances should the TLC allow applications to charge a premium to book a yellow cab, and under no circumstances should the passenger be forced to pay a minimum tip rather than selecting the tip amount he or she feels the cab driver deserves.

In addition to these issues, the TLC will have to grapple with how applications change the game for passengers on the street. City Council recently passed my bill upping the penalties without -- on people who have no type of TLC license, and possibly don't even have a driver's license, who decide that they are a cab the day. The last thing we need are technologies that encourage that behavior. TLC must find a way to prevent an unlicensed driver from downloading an application, soliciting rides, and using his unlicensed vehicle to solicit rides. This is a basic matter of passenger protection. We have too many people in this city at this point in time who are boarding cabs that are not cabs. They are not yellow, they are not livery, they are not registered with the TLC. They take their lives in their hands when they get into vehicles, not even

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the passenger.

2 knowing whether the driver is licensed to drive a
3 car or whether the car is, indeed, actually
4 insured. This is a basic matter of protection for

Now let's be honest, most New
Yorkers don't know the ins and outs of this
industry and when they push a button to get a car
and one pulls up, they expect it to be legitimate.

TLC licensed vehicle with a TLC licensed driver is
something that people expect. They don't care

TLC licensed vehicle with a TLC licensed driver is something that people expect. They don't care what color the car is. The TLC must ensure that only licensed drivers in licensed vehicles are using technology to solicit passengers in any of its regulated industries. If TLC's eventual plan is to allow use of electronic devices for hailing and dispatch services, it will also have to up enforcement on drivers who decide to refuse to service passengers in the street by claiming an The actions must be swift and forceful app call. against drivers who decide to claim that they are on an app call rather than picking up someone who isn't going where they want to go or doesn't look like the driver wants them to look like. Just

like TLC enforces against drivers who flick off

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2 their lights and drive away when a passenger tells
3 them they're going to the Bronx.

We've gone through this before and we continue to have this problem in the city where, when certain drivers say--when certain drivers hear that a passenger wants to go to an outer borough, which I still say we have no outer boroughs, we're all part of New York City, but when they hear you want to go to the Bronx, they all of a sudden have somewhere else to go, something else to do, their lights go on and they pass you by. Well we enacted legislation raising the penalties against people like that and I don't want the apps to be used as a pretense by anyone to avoid taking people to the Bronx or to Brooklyn and Queens or Staten Island. Legally, when you get your TLC license, you have to understand that you are obliged to treat all people in this city equally, I don't want apps to be used as a pretense to avoid that. We've been there, done that before.

As you can see, the challenges that the TLC faces in this industry are real, but we all know that this is the wave of the future. All

of this technology is the wave of the future so

TLC has to get this right. Above all, we must

protect the riders and the drivers. We must

ensure a system where the apps are allowed to make

money without taking it from the drivers, without

creating a two-tiered system, and by ensuring that

the metered fare and a tip of the rider's choice

is all what's paid. Credit card information must

be safe and secure, and we must maintain the

traditional boundaries between medallion taxis,

liveries, and black car operations.

With that, I'd like to introduce
the members of the Transportation Committee who
are joining me today: To my extreme right,
Council Member Jessica Lappin, Council Member
Ydanis Rodriguez, Council Member Oliver Koppell,
Council Member Vincent Ignizio, Council Member Dan
Garodnick.

And I will now hand the mic to my co-chair today, Council Member Fernando Cabrera, Chair of the Technology Committee.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you so much, Chair Vacca. Good morning and welcome to this joint oversight hearing on the use of

technology in the taxi and for-hire vehicle industries. The technology industry has grown considerably in the city recently and smartphone applications have become an everyday part of life for many New Yorkers. The use of apps to assist in hailing a cab or paying for a cab fare seems like a logical and inevitable next step in this innovative city; however, we want to ensure that this new technology meets the rules and regulations of the taxi industry while also maintaining the safety of drivers and passengers.

Additionally, the committees will consider Intro 599, which will require that all taxis, no matter which software or payment platform they're using, be accessible to people with visual and audio impairments. While software is currently being upgraded in some taxis to make the credit card payment system accessible to people with visual impairments, this upgrade is not currently required and will only be available in small percentages of taxis.

New York City has been a leader in creatively using technology to increase access to information and make the lives of New Yorkers

ASHWINI CHHABRA: Thank you. Good morning, Chairman Vacca and Chairman Cabrera and the members of the City Council Committees on Transportation and Technology. I am Ashwini Chhabra, Deputy Commissioner for Policy and Planning at the New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission. I'm standing in for Commissioner David Yassky, who is attending to other pressing agency business.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today regarding Intro 599, which would affect the Taxi Passenger Enhancement Program, T-PEP. This is the bundle of technology in taxis that includes the taxi TV screens, the credit card reader, GPS unit and driver messaging screen. Increasing accessibility for all passengers is a primary goal of the Taxi and Limousine Commission. We know and understand that people with low or impaired vision often have difficulty using the T-PEP systems to pay for their trips without requesting assistance from the driver. It is our goal to ensure that every passenger can pay for their trip confidently and independently, and we support what we understand

trip.

to be the objectives of this proposed legislation,

namely, that any payment technology equipped with

a credit card reader installed in a vehicle should

also have a payment option for visually impaired

passengers to pay for the taxi trip on their own;

and also that periodic audio announcements should

inform the passenger of the current metered fare,

any accrued tolls and the rate codes used for the

Earlier this year, at your urging,
Chairman Vacca, one of our two outside T-PEP
vendors, CMT, developed software that allows blind
or visually impaired passengers to pay unassisted
on some of their screens through the use of audio
commands and screen touches. The TLC permitted
and urged CMT to begin testing this technology,
with the goal of bringing this functionality to
the entire taxi fleet. They currently have the
technology installed in approximately 1,500 taxis.
We have also urged VeriFone, the other T-PEP
vendor, to develop the same functionality for
their screens and they have indicated that they
will. We think this is promising technology and,
provided it can be done in a secure and user-

friendly manner, we agree with you that it should be mandatory in every taxi. As you may also know, the current T-PEP contracts run through February 2013, and we're in the process of drafting rules to succeed these contracts, and these rules will require this technology in every taxi.

However, the proposed bill as it is currently written does not allow for changes to the current T-PEP technology, nor does it allow the flexibility to implement new innovations.

Again, we agree with the goal of the proposed Local Law, but it should be revised to allow for technological improvements.

The proposed law also requires assistive features for the hearing impaired.

Again, while the objective of this requirement is one the TLC supports, in fact, this is better accomplished not as part of adjustments to the T-PEP system, but through the changes to the design of the vehicle itself. In fact, starting in November 2013, hearing loop technology will be standard in the Nissan NV200--the Taxi of Tomorrow. This will allow hearing impaired passengers to better hear, not only what is

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broadcast from the taxi TV screens, but, more importantly, this technology, coupled with a passenger-to-driver intercom system, will allow passengers to better communicate with the driver and other passengers. This technology was brought to our attention by the Hearing Access Program at the Bell Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing and we worked with Nissan to ensure that it will be installed in each and every NV200 taxi. In addition to the hearing loop, the NV200 will also include several other features that will greatly improve the passenger experience. NV200 is equipped with a deployable step and a grab handle to help passengers get in and out of the taxi easily; and easy-to-open sliding doors, which require significantly less force to open than the sliding doors on the cabs today, and which should also reduce incidences of passengers swinging car doors into cyclists or other cars. There is floor lighting and high-contrast markings on the entry step and the seats which will further assist visually-impaired passengers. The vehicle also features a wide entryway, more legroom than any of the taxis available today and a flat floor,

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animals.

which is great news for any passenger who has had 2 trouble fitting into the current models, but especially good news for persons with service

> This concludes my testimony on Intro 599. To reiterate, the TLC supports the objectives of this proposed Local Law, and with the changes I have highlighted in my testimony, we will support the legislation.

> I would now like to speak on the other topic on today's agenda -- challenges and opportunities for technology in the taxi and forhire vehicle industries. New York City has always been at the forefront of technological innovation and New York City government is no exception. Whether in the form of innovation in government services like 311 and 311 Online or in the form of support to tech startups to locate in Silicon Alley and elsewhere in the five boroughs. Likewise, our taxi and for-hire vehicle industries are continually adapting to technological advances to provide better service to the riding public, and the TLC supports that innovation. In 2004, Mayor Bloomberg advocated for fleetwide in-taxi

2 technology to provide consumers with increased

functionality and better service, in particular,

4 the ability to pay for taxi rides with credit

5 cards. These efforts led to the development of

6 the T-PEP system.

Again, the core elements of the TPEP system are a credit card reader with the
capacity to process credit card transactions in
real time, and a GPS tracker that records the
pickup and drop-off time and location, distance
traveled, and fare for each taxi trip. Each of
these features has provided significant,
measurable benefits. The GPS data has given the
TLC a powerful tool to identify and enforce
against rule violations without requiring
expensive field enforcement. GPS tracking has
also proved invaluable in helping to locate items
left in taxis and it has brought economic
transparency to an industry that was previously
opaque to its regulators.

In addition, the T-PEP system includes a passenger-facing touch screen that provides information and entertainment to passengers and a dashboard text screen that

enables the TLC to directly communicate with drivers. Over the four years that it has been available in taxicabs, the T-PEP system has improved industry efficiency, TLC effectiveness, and customer service for the city's iconic yellow taxis, and it has become the standard that other municipalities have sought to emulate in their for-hire vehicle industries.

Looking ahead to 2013, when the current, exclusive T-PEP contracts will expire and we will need to provide specs for T-PEP 2.0, the Commission recently approved a pilot program to test new T-PEP technologies. Through this pilot, a company called Square is testing an off-the-shelf system that utilizes iPads in the back seat and iPhones in the front, to provide the same services as the existing T-PEP systems. There are currently 13 vehicles that have this technology and it has received positive preliminary feedback. If the final results of this pilot program are similarly positive, we will allow similar solutions as part of the T-PEP 2.0 offering.

Also this year, the TLC released a Request for Proposals for a fare payment

smartphone application. The goal of the RFP is to contract with a technology company to create and release a smartphone app that allows consumers to use a smartphone to pay a fare in any yellow taxi, much as they currently do with credit cards. The goal of this RFP is not to replace current fare payment options but to expand them. I'm told 19 companies submitted proposals—indicating a very healthy level of interest in this initiative—and we are reviewing these proposals currently.

In the same way that T-PEP has changed the yellow taxi industry, technological improvements have also changed other for-hire vehicle services, namely, the black car and livery segments. For years now, black cars and livery cars have used electronic dispatching technology, most recently in the form of smartphones, as a means of scheduling trips and allowing consumers to make credit card payments. Smartphone applications offer businesses opportunities to grow, and, in particular, they provide smaller bases, who may not have the resources to develop their own bespoke technology, an off-the-shelf solution that allows them to manage their

affiliated vehicles and to offer passengers invehicle credit card payment options. Last year, in response to a proliferation of FHV-focused smartphone apps, the Commission provided industry guidance to FHV bases and drivers to help them adopt this new technology, while still ensuring that they comply with TLC rules and Local Law.

Now we face a similar proliferation of apps that seek to facilitate e-hailing of yellow taxis, and payment of taxi fares by smartphone. There are various business models, but the basic premise is that a user requests a yellow taxi via smartphone app; a driver of a vacant, on-duty taxi accepts that e-hail also by smartphone or other electronic communication device and picks up the passenger; and the passenger is able to pay for the ride through the app. This is a model that has had some traction in other markets, and app developers who have had success elsewhere are now seeking to bring their products to the New York yellow taxi market.

New York, of course, is unique.

Unlike Chicago or San Francisco, you don't

generally need a smartphone to hail a taxi here;

2 at least not in the Manhattan Central Business
3 District, which is where yellow taxis operate for

the most part. All you need is to put your hand

5 in the air and, as if out of nowhere, a taxi

6 appears to take you where you want to go; that's

7 one of the beautiful things about living here.

And outside the CBD, there are numerous black car and livery bases that provide a similar service, and there are already smartphone apps to help passengers request one of those cars. We're spoiled for choice here in New York.

That said, these apps can provide some benefit to passengers in some instances. They may assist passengers late at night when there are fewer taxis cruising or may help passengers who are a few blocks away from a main thoroughfare to extend the reach of their hail. They may also serve to reduce driver reluctance to take trips out of Manhattan if drivers think these apps can provide them with a greater prospect of finding a passenger for the return trip. In fact, a recent survey conducted by the TLC on the backseat taxi TV screens indicated that almost 70% of taxi passengers own a smartphone, and 50 to 60%

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of passengers want the ability to use their

smartphones to find available taxis and to pay for

4 their taxi rides.

5 At the same time, data suggest that

taxi drivers spend a significant portion of their shifts cruising for fares, which is an inefficient use of both time and fuel. Even if these apps result in only one or two more trips per shift for a driver, this could have a material positive impact on driver earnings and could increase the efficiency of the taxi fleet. As such, the Commission is of the view that these services, if provided in a manner that does not result in distracted driving, if they do not adversely impact the street hail service which is the core function of the yellow taxi system, and if they provide the Commission with the same transparency into trip data as is currently available through the T-PEP systems, should be permitted and we will pursue rulemaking to permit them. They have the potential to provide a benefit to passengers and drivers and are in keeping with this City's and this industry's striving for innovation.

At the same time, the new

technology also raises some thorny issues. One question that has been raised is what impact the ability to e-hail will have on the supply of taxis for passengers who continue to use the traditional hand-in-the-air method. If these apps make it easier for smartphone users to get a taxi at the expense of those who don't have smartphones, then something valuable will have been lost. Again, given the nature of taxi service in New York, we don't think this is a present concern, but it is something we will need to remain vigilant against. Though, where this might be particularly disruptive—for example, at taxi stands, at transit hubs, and at airports—we will seek to prohibit the use of these apps.

Another concern with this new technology is the possible increase in distracted driving. Any service that requires instant driver trip acceptance increases the likelihood of driver distraction. We believe this is amenable to a technological fix, however, and this is one of the key issues we will explore during the rulemaking process. There has also been some concern voiced by our licensees in the black car and livery

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segments that the availability of these apps will impact their businesses. Currently, passengers who cannot otherwise hail a taxi in Manhattan can call a base to request a black car or livery car. Arguably, some of that business may be affected if we make it easier for these passengers to hail taxis. That is a consideration, but it cannot be our overriding consideration. No doubt this was also a concern when the idea of requiring credit card readers in taxis was first considered. That passengers should be able to pay with credit cards no doubt has reduced some of the business that would otherwise have gone to black cars or liveries, but no one would suggest that credit card readers in taxis was a bad idea, not least of all the 100 million plus passengers who pay for taxi trips with credit cards each year. It is not the rightful function of government to protect one segment of an industry from competition from another segment. So long as passengers win and the industry overall wins, our goal should be to encourage innovation and forward movement. Other issues, including passenger perception of refusal by drivers en route to pick up an e-hail

passenger, are real concerns, but they are not
insurmountable.

We will seek to mitigate these concerns in the course of rulemaking which we will pursue on an expedited basis over the next few months. We will solicit the input of each of our regulated industries, passengers, technology providers, and the Council in that process. And in the course of these conversations, no doubt other concerns will come to the surface and we will address them together and in a constructive way. I welcome the continued dialogue with each of you on this topic.

This concludes my testimony regarding taxis and technology. I would like to thank you again for the opportunity to testify on this topic and on the subject of the proposed legislation. And I'm happy now to answer any questions you may have on either topic.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Thank

you. Let me ask some questions. First, in your

testimony on page two you were talking about the

Taxi of Tomorrow and the fact that this will meet

the needs of the hearing impaired community, but

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there are vehicles that are exempt from Taxi of
Tomorrow so I would submit to you that the
legislation that I propose is needed so that the
community is totally given rights. I wanted to
know your response to thatnot all vehicles will
be under the Taxi of Tomorrow.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: There are a small handful of vehicles that are not subject to the exclusivity of the Taxi of Tomorrow contract and we can consider that. You're correct that the hearing loop technology will be required only in the Taxi of Tomorrow and there will be some hybrid vehicles or vehicles where owners opt to purchase other accessible vehicles that would not be the Nissan NV200.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I also wanted to add that I do understand that, and correct me if I'm wrong, but I think on page six you indicated that there are 19 companies that have submitted a response to a Request for Proposal regarding use of apps. Nineteen?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: There were 19 responses to our RFP, which, in particular, focused on smartphone payment. The premise here

was we have hardware, the T-PEP systems, in all of the taxis and we were seeking an app that would integrate with those systems so that if today you can pay with cash or with credit card, this will provide just another option.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: My question to you though is that how can we have an RFP with 19 people responding when the Taxi and Limousine Commission has not promulgated rules on what use of the apps will entail and what you will allow? We have people who are responding to an RFP, but you've not promulgated rules. So can you explain how that RFP is, indeed, legitimate in light of the fact that you're going to be promulgating rules for the use of apps after the people—after someone is selected for the RFP process?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: So the rules that we're contemplating over the next couple of months pertain more to the ability to hail the taxi through your smartphone and potentially pay for that trip outside of the T-PEP system, if that's the route that the rulemaking goes down. The RFP contemplates an app that would integrate with the T-PEP system, so it did not contemplate hailing

seeking to promulgate rules, as I mentioned, on an expedited basis. I would like to have rules out there for review and comment as early as October, with an eye towards having a debate on these and having them go in effect before the end of the

8 with that would also be at the same time frame.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I want to know from you with the apps that we are—with the apps that we know are coming, how are you going to make sure that the MTA surcharge is paid under all circumstances? And for the clarification of those in the audience, there is a \$.50 requirement as per state law, and I wanted to know how you're going to make sure that the MTA tax and other charges are being paid.

year. And our decision on the RFP and where we go

ASHWINI CHHABRA: We'd have to address that through the rulemaking. That is a very important concern. Right now, with the T-PEP system, we have the assurances that that amount is collected and is paid to the MTA. We would have to require that any apps that take the place for payment purposes likewise collect and pay over the MTA tax in the same way as we do with T-PEP. That

2 | would be incorporated into the rulemaking.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I have spoken before about the overcharging issue and the refusal issue and I know you did touch on refusals in your testimony, but let me ask you something, regarding overcharges, how are you going to make sure that the passengers and the taxi drivers are not having this money taken out of their pockets? How are we going to make sure? Who is going to pay the additional charge that some of the app companies may have to assess? Who's going to pay, how is that going to be arranged?

concern about pricing to passengers and also the payment of any premiums to drivers, this is all going to have to be addressed in the rulemaking. We would need to provide that apps are not—that apps are collecting any amounts paid to the MTA, that we have a full accounting in the way that we do from T-PEP vendors today. We get a full trip report that indicates the fare, the rate of fare, and any taxes and tolls that were charged on that. Any trips that occur through an app, if they occur outside of the T-PEP context, we would need that

full accounting. I want to make clear that when we look at apps as technological innovation, they have to be that, they have to be an innovation, we don't want to take a step backwards. I think we have with the T-PEP system a gold standard that other cities are looking to emulate, we don't want to gut that in any way. And so if apps are going to be permitted to play some of that functionality, then they will have to also bear the reporting requirements, the tax collection requirements, and so forth that we impose on the T-PEP system.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Page six of your testimony concerned me a little—or not a little, a little more than a little. You said here at the top, they may also serve to reduce driver reluctance to take trips out of Manhattan if drivers think these apps can provide them with a greater prospect of finding a passenger for the return trip. What concerned me is that when you leave Manhattan and you go into poorer communities in this city, in the Bronx and other places, many people don't have this technology equipment.

Won't drivers think that if they go to the Bronx

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they're going to find people without this
equipment, that they may not get a return ride?
And doesn't this set up a two-tier system for
poorer people who don't have this equipment, who
don't have the extra money to shell out for a taxi
drive? And I wanted you to respond to that.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: I share the concern. The thinking is that anything that may incentivize a driver to take a trip to the Bronx, to Brooklyn, to parts outside the Manhattan Central Business District, can only increase the likelihood that a taxi is going to be there. Currently, we know we've seen the trip records, 95% of the trips happen within Lower Manhattan and the taxis don't generally go outside of Manhattan. If this changes that and it makes it more likely that there are taxis outside Manhattan, then it follows that it also increases the likelihood somewhat that they could be available for return trips.

I've experienced refusals where I
wanted to leave Manhattan; I have experienced
refusals where if I'm with my daughter and I've
got a stroller, a driver may be reluctant to take

me. One of the advantages that an app offers, I think, is that drivers are accepting the e-hail and they are agnostic as to who the person is, where they're going. And I'm hopeful that that will actually serve to increase the amount of service that people who otherwise have difficulty getting service may have.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You know, sometimes—and I read your testimony, which I thought was very good, but I have to tell you—

[Crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: --excuse me--I sometimes think that people living in Central Manhattan Business District, we keep talking about credit cards. You know, a lot of the people that I represent don't have credit cards; a lot of people in the Bronx don't have checks, they don't have checking accounts, they have cash. I want to protect those people too, they're entitled to a cab ride. They don't have enough money to have all these credit cards. So how are we protecting the person of limited means who is entitled to a cab like anyone else?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: And the concern

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there is--I share that concern, and in no instance would we want to permit the advent of smartphone technology or even the addition of the credit card payment option to in any way reduce the ability of anyone to pay with cash. The survey results that I cited before indicate that where taxis do predominate, people do have smartphones in great numbers, the number that we got from our survey was 70%. I think there may be a technological fix there as well because a lot of folks who don't have smartphones may have standard cell phones and a lot of these services allow you to request a taxi by text messaging. So that's something we would explore as well as wanting to widen the potential pool of passengers who could take advantage of these services.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And go over with me how we make sure that liveries are not hurt by apps. How are you going to make sure that the livery industry--you seem to acknowledge in your testimony that technology is the way of the future, we must move ahead, I saw that, I think, on the last page--

ASHWINI CHHABRA: Sure.

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2 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: --but doesn't
3 that--it seems to me that we're hurting a segment
4 of the industry. Can you explain how that is the

case or not the case or...?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: The point I made about requiring credit card usage in taxis as well. I think we heard from a lot of folks in the livery and black car industries that, as a result of T-PEP being incorporated into taxis, they saw a decline in their ridership. As a lot of businesses saw that their employees could pay with a credit card and have a record of that payment, I think a lot of businesses shifted over from using black car services or livery car services to allowing their employees to use yellow taxis. That a particular segment may be affected vis-àvis another segment, that cannot be our overriding concern here. That passengers have benefited from credit cards in taxis, I think is undisputed. the services that T-PEP provides, we consistently hear that being able to pay with a credit card, not having to go to an ATM has been the biggest advantage that passengers have felt from that. And likewise for drivers not having to drive

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around with as much cash on hand has helpedcontribute to driver security.

I can't tell you today that this won't impact livery business. I can tell you that, looking at the availability of cabs this morning on one of these apps, it looked like there were four yellow taxis available in the whole city. So currently it does not seem to be an issue, it does not appear that it would impact the business of the black car industry or the livery industry, that is something we would want to keep tabs on, and if it becomes an issue then we would seek to address it.

Likewise, if, as I mentioned, if it affects the ability for people who don't have apps to get a taxi, that's something we would want to monitor as well. We will monitor refusal complaints and we will monitor overall taxi usage. I would expect that some utility will shift from people who hail taxis in the street to people hailing them on smartphones, but if the overall volume of taxi trips does not appear affected, I think that would be a good sign.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Well I wanted

to go on to questions we have from the members but
I will say this, that I am concerned with the
growth of technology as it is, that people who
don't have this technology will be left behind.
Even in the Central Manhattan Business District,
what happens if you are a senior citizen or you
are disabled person and you do not have access to
the apps or you don't know how to work them.
Somebody with an app will be able to hail a cab
and you'll be standing in the street waiting for a
cab longer than you normally would, and especially
if the cab driver orespecially if there's a
charge that the person cannot afford, will they be
passed by because they did not get the cab through
the app? So this is what concerns me, and I think
it should concern the Taxi and Limousine
Commission because that is yet another possibility
of a two-tier system. Okay?
ASHWINI CHHABRA: Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: All right, we
have questions? Council Member Oliver Koppell.
COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, I'm sorry,
Council Member. Council Member Cabrera, the co-

regular flip phone. So you don't have to have the

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smartphone technology, but I hear the concern.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Okay. Before
I continue, let me recognize Council Member Weprin
from the Technology Committee.

For these app companies, there are 19 of them, I'm just curious, how are they going to make money?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: It's a good I think I said it before, I think New question. York is unique, you don't need an app to get a taxi, so I think the margins are probably not going to be very substantial. That said, I'm not the entrepreneur, and if someone thinks that there is a business model that they can make work, we want to give them that opportunity. We want to at the same time make sure that people are not--that taxi service does not become the domain of people who can afford only these e-hail services, we want to make sure that it doesn't result in--it does not affect the way drivers approach street hail passengers. It should not become the case--as I often hear that, you know, 30 years ago there were radios in taxis and those are the bad old days and let's not go back to that. I couldn't agree more,

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I think the technology today provides certain
safeguards that didn't exist back then. So we can
see when a taxi is on duty or off duty and we can
see if that off-duty taxi was sitting around
waiting for an e-hail and was bypassing street
hail passengers. So those sorts of things we have
the capability of doing now.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: In the review of the RFPs, did you find a pattern of a different tier of charging, for example, the yellow cabs not being charged for the service, and yet outer boroughs liveries being charged?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: So the RFP--and I should say I'm not on the selection committee so-CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Right.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: --I have next to no visibility into who applied and what the responses were and that is the way it should be. But the RFP in particular did not really--the way the RFP was structured is it did not request services for black cars and livery cars versus yellow taxis, it primarily was a yellow taxi payment RFP because that is where we have the T-PEP system.

2	CHAIRPERSON CABRERA:	Okay.
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ASHWINI CHHABRA: What this was meant to do was layer on top of the T-PEP system, so an app could get the fare amount from T-PEP, reflect the payment back to T-PEP so that the driver knows that, yes, the payment was received. So it was a different scope than what a lot of the apps that want to launch now are seeking to do.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: My last question 'cause I know we have a lot of members that have questions. You talk about the rulemaking, when can we expect for them to come out?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: October.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: October,

okay. Thank you so--

ASHWINI CHHABRA: [Interposing] And this is, I mean, to elaborate on, this is a topic we know there's a lot of anxiety around, there are livelihoods at stake, there are established industries who want clarity that their business models will be able to continue, will be able to thrive, and we owe it to our licensees to provide them that, and that's--we're going to do that on

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 46
2	expedited basis.
3	CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you.
4	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
5	Chair Cabrera. I'd like to mention we've been
6	joined by Council Member Darlene Mealy of the
7	Transportation Committee.
8	MALE VOICE: David Greenfield.
9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, and David
10	Greenfield, was not
11	MALE VOICE: And Jessica.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No, Jessica
13	right now.
14	[Off mic]
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I did, okay.
16	Two quick questions, the visually impaired
17	technology, how is that being integrated into T-
18	PEP 2?
19	ASHWINI CHHABRA: So as you know,
20	the current T-PEP contracts run through February
21	of next year, after which we need to provide
22	specifications for whatever the successor systems
23	will be, so we're going to do that in the form of
24	rulemaking as well and set forth in that
25	rulemaking will be exactly those requirements that

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I illustrated in my testimony.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And how are you now enforcing your hold on the app usage? You had announced that, based on your need to promulgate rules at the 11th hour, but you did announce there would be a hold on that technology being used, so how are you enforcing that at this point? Have you enforced it?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: Turns out it was the 11th hour, it was--I think where we've had a healthy dialogue with the folks who seek to enter this space and had a healthy back and forth, we've been able to understand what their business model is and convey to the various developers what our rules and regulations are. So I think we've, for the most part, have conveyed that this is our current rule structure and the rules currently don't permit of the e-hailing functionality or the payment functionality. That message doesn't always get through and so there are going to be instances where some developers have ignored that counsel. What we've done is reiterate for them that we believe that, based on a view of the way their models function, that they violate our rules

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and we have been assiduously messaging to the
drivers, all 13,237 cabs have for the last ten or
so days been getting two text messages, twice a
day, telling them, informing them that the TLC has
not approved any app and that they expose
themselves to a summons if they accept an e-hail
trip through those apps. As a result, as I
mentioned before, I think I saw four taxis that
were using one of these apps earlier today

So we think the message is getting out. If that message is still unheeded, in consultation with the City's Law Department, we'll contemplate what additional actions we need to take.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Council Member Oliver Koppell.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to associate myself with your remarks. First of all, I do think the legislation with respect to these systems that assist some of the disabled should be put in even if the NV200 has that requirement, and I'm going to refer to that in a minute. But before I do that I'm puzzled about something. Right now, as I

understand it, and correct me if I'm wrong, you cannot call up to order a yellow cab to come to your door, is that correct?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: You cannot.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: And why is that, why is that rule in place?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: I think it's a historical construct. I mean, as I mentioned, 30 years ago when there were radios in cabs, that system did not work. Now that is not to say that the ability to dispatch taxis generally could not work, I think the technology you had then and the business models that were in place then were ones that were not working, and so there were rules passed at the time to curtail the use of radios and remove radios from taxis.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Well forget about radios, we now have cell phones in-that a driver could have, and what I don't--isn't it true that the reason you can't call up and order a yellow cab to come to the door is that yellow cabs are supposed to be there to be hailed on the street and if they were answering telephone calls, they wouldn't be there to be hailed on the

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2 street, isn't that true? Isn't that one of the
3 reasons we don't allow you to call for a yellow
4 cab?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: I think there may be various reasons. For example, we don't want drivers taking calls while they're behind the wheel. So that's another reason. That doesn't mean that it could not be allowed and done in a way that doesn't degrade the service, doesn't degrade the street hail service, and doesn't do it in an unsafe manner, and I think that is the goal. It is not simply to throw open the doors and say, you can now call taxis and you can now e-hail taxis without any bounds. We want to make sure that it doesn't result in a reduction in my ability to street hail the taxi, nor does it result in distracted driving. If you look at the stats that we see on how often taxis are occupied, taxis spend an awful amount of their time cruising for a fares, so a driver may in a typical shift, a 12-hour shift, do about 20 trips, that may be less than half the 12 hours, the rest of the time is driving around and looking for a fare.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: I

understand that, but if you want to get a car to

take you and pick you up from a particular place-
your office, your home, whatever--you can call for

a black car, right? You're allowed to call on the

phone for a black car.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: So now you'll be able to allow—the app is basically an enhanced telephone, isn't it? Is there a vast difference between a smartphone—I have one in my pocket—and the telephone that's over on the desk in terms of this functionality or my reaching a cab, not a big difference, is there?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: Me, personally, I don't necessarily know that I see the value of doing it through a smartphone. For me, it's just as easy to go outside now and stick my hand out in the air, but I don't want to dictate to consumers that that functionality that you may find useful, you should not have. I think there could—

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL:

[Interposing] But there's a reason why we don't allow you to use the telephone to call a cab and that's 'cause we want cabs on the street to be

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available to be hailed, and if you can call them on your cell phone or on your smartphone, which is essentially, as I said, in this aspect, no substantial difference--there are a lot of other differences between the telephone and my smartphone--but in terms of calling a cab, in my opinion, there's no difference. What makes it somewhat different is now I can call from the street, whereas, until now I could only call from my home or office because most places on the street, there are no phones. So the fact is that the whole purpose of preventing calling a yellow cab is going to be frustrated if you can call a yellow cab from a smartphone. You're now going to have the cabs responding to calls, which is not what you had before.

Furthermore, even another negative is that the driver now has an excuse not to pick up the person who they see is of a particular race perhaps or who they believe is not going to the airport and now they'll have an easy excuse, well I'm answering an app, I can't pick you up. So I think that this whole idea of allowing you to call is frustrating one of the hallmarks of New York,

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W	which is just what you said: That most of the
t	time you can hail a cab, you're not going to be
а	able to hail a cab without a smartphone anymore,
а	and you'll also be seriously impacting the black
С	car industry, which provides the service of
S	sending cars to offices or other locations.

Furthermore, I don't know how you're going to work it without distracting the driver. I mean, you're going to put some sort of a chip in the driver's head? I mean, I don't understand how you're going to do it. He's going to have to read a phone or read a text message or something like that. So I don't think this is going to work, it's going to destroy in large measure street hails.

But, in addition, is your app system going to allow the individual calling for the cab to say where that individual is going?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: I don't contemplate that we would require passengers to disclose--

[Crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL:

[Interposing] No, not requiring, permit.

2	ASHWINI CHHABRA: I don't
3	anticipate that we will permit destinations to be
4	entered into an app because precisely for the

problems that you're fearful of.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Well I would strongly recommend you don't permit it because if you do permit it, then it'll be pick or choose for the driver, and if somebody says I want to go from 34th Street to 42nd Street, they won't come, but if they say I want to go from 34th Street to the airport, they will come.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: We're on the same page on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL: Okay.

Now, you do say in your statement, you say here, increasing accessibility for all passengers is a primary goal of the Taxi and Limousine Commission. At testimony that I attended of the Commission, it was pointed out that if this legislature passes legislation I'm the sponsor of, with 36 of my colleagues, requiring accessibility of wheelchairs, you could do it. It was stated specifically at the hearing. So if it's your--if it's increasing accessibility is the primary goal,

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why don't you do it without requiring us to pass legislation? I'm not saying we shouldn't, but we haven't yet. Why don't you just do it? You say you're doing the other thing in large measure from what the chairman is suggesting, that is hearing and visual adjustments, you said you don't really need the legislation 'cause we're doing it anyway. So you don't really need the legislation requiring disabled accessibility, wheelchair accessibility,

ASHWINI CHHABRA: It's a bigger issue than I think I'm here to discuss today, I hear the point, so I think I won't address that issue. I'm not the best person to speak to that, but--

[Crosstalk]

why don't you do that anyway?

COUNCIL MEMBER KOPPELL:

[Interposing] But you do know, do you not, that the NV200, the model that we're using in New York, is also the model chosen for London, but with a modification that would permit side entry of wheelchairs, you know that, right, in London?

 $\mbox{ASHWINI CHHABRA:} \quad \mbox{I do know that a}$ version of the NV200, one that is not ADA

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on the distracted driving. I don't think we have to go as far as a chip in the brain, but maybe Google glasses, but the -- what we currently do with the T-PEP system actually does solve for this. currently have--I mean, usually passengers see the backseat screen and you see the credit card readers, there is a screen that the driver sees through which they enter whether they're going off duty, what the rate code is, any tolls. We also periodically will message to the drivers someone may have lost an iPhone in the backseat or someone may have left a cello or an art project or there's a hurricane coming and we need taxis to go to lowlying parts of the city to assist with the efforts there. Those messages are not delivered to the drivers until the vehicle is stationary. technology creates the issues and there's often a technological fix to them as well. I don't think we have to go as far as the chip in the brain, but I think we--that is certainly something we'll be seeking to do through the rulemaking, is address issues like that.

You earlier raised the concern about drivers who are on e-hails, are on route to

an e-hail, or pretending that they're en route to an e-hail denying service to people en route.

It's an excellent point. One of the hallmarks, one of the virtues of this technology is also that a driver accepting a hail does not know where you're going, whether you've got luggage, whether you've got a stroller, what race you may be, and so it does introduce an element of color blindness. So it also has the potential, in the same way that there's a potential downside, there is certainly the potential upside that passengers who would otherwise be bypassed today—and I've had that happen to me—will be able to get a taxi by using a smartphone app.

It's just unclear at this point, because we don't have the facts. That is something that I agree with you, we have to be vigilant against. If we find that the use of apps is resulting in a system where certain people are being denied service because of the use of those apps, we'll have to revisit this issue. This is not a we're throwing the doors open and come what may, we're going to let these apps function without regulation. So I hear the concern and

2 | we're mindful of that.

would suggest that if there's a reason why you don't let people call up and call a yellow cab, those reasons apply just the same to these apps. And my feeling is that if you want to have a system where you got a lot of cabs roaming around available for a hail, you can't start allowing telephone calls, you just can't. I think it shouldn't be permitted at all. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,

Council Member Koppell. Just to clarify on the T
PEP 2 and the rules that all the--you had stated

that you do not intend to have an RFP for T-PEP 2,

you had stated that you can legally promulgate

rules on this and I want you to respond. I wanted

to know, don't you think that you will need

legislation if you intend and if you intend to go

that route? Because in the way you describe it to

me you'll be doing this outside the RFP process.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: I would have to get the opinion of counsel on that, that's an--I can get an answer to you on that, I don't know

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ASHWINI CHHABRA: I don't think-well I think that they should not be required to, I think part of our rulemaking has to address the

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contemplating?

2	possibility	that	drivers	may	not	want	to	go	to
2	possibility	that	drivers	may	not	want	to	go	t

3 certain destinations so I would want--and my

4 understanding from the apps that we've spoken to,

5 that the destination is not something that they

6 require--

[Crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:

[Interposing] Okay. I just wanted to be clear about that--

ASHWINI CHHABRA: Yeah.

record because, obviously, a taxi is required to take you anywhere within the five boroughs that you would like to go and if they know where you're going and they decide they don't feel like going to the Bronx or to Brooklyn or to the airport, then that does allow them to discriminate in a variety of different ways. So, one, that's important.

Two, I guess I kind of want to understand what the upside would be here. And I say that because we've gone through a lot of potential problems with this, and I'll start with, if you take a step back, your statement and the

2	statement of others on this committee that you
3	don't need an app to get a taxi now. Like, when I
4	was in Chicago or Charlotte, you kind of do; but
5	in New York City, in Manhattan in particular,
6	south of 96th Street, you don't currently need an
7	app to get a taxi; so we're not fixing a problem,
8	we're trying to make service better. And I am not
9	opposed to that, I just want to understand we have
10	listed concerns about refusal rates, about usage,
11	about impact on the livery car system, about the
12	impact on lower income riders, about a change to
13	what makes this a hallmark of this city system, so
14	there are a lot of potential problems here.
15	What's the upside? Because I'm not 100% crystal
16	clear, honestly, other than paying with a phone,
17	which would be nice, although you can pay by
18	credit card already. What's the upside? How is
19	this going to make service better for the rider?
20	ASHWINI CHHABRA: The upside isI
21	agree, I find it not so troublesome to go out and
22	hail a taxi, it may be tougher on rainy days, but
23	for the most part, the system works. The upside
24	is that, one, passengers want it. The feedback

that we've gotten has been cited in my testimony

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that, in response to this survey, 50 to 60% of the passengers who took the survey said they would like to be able to use their smartphone to request a taxi and to pay for a taxi. Not a reason in and of itself, but certainly carries some weight because we are a customer-facing business and we want to respond to customer needs.

I think you mentioned that I had mentioned that this is a colorblind technology. think while, for the most part, our drivers are upstanding, they do not discriminate depending on what your race may be, whether you've got suitcases, they don't ask you where you want to go before you get in the cab, fact of the matter is it does happen. And in the same way that the app may be colorblind, you can think of it also as borough blind. So it doesn't ask you where you're going and the driver accepts your trip and then when they get there, they've accepted your hail and they have to take you. And there isn't this idea of do you tell the driver where you're going or do you get in the back seat first. Technology, in that respect, I think it can--

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:

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[Interposing] Well though they certainly can still
get there and refuse to take you. I mean, I
suppose. Just because you've prearranged over the
app for them to pick you up, when you get in the
cab and say I'm going to the airport and they
could do what they do now when you open the door
and say I'm getting to the airport and still say
I'm not going to take youit's illegal, but it
happens to me all the time so

ASHWINI CHHABRA: [Interposing]

It's illegal and this actually, inadvertently perhaps, gives us an excellent enforcement tool because today, if I call up and say I was denied service, it's my word against the driver's and maybe I don't remember the medallion number but--

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:

[Interposing] Right, that's a good point.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: --now I've got a screenshot with the driver's name, the medallion number, the time I requested, the time the driver accepted, and then the fact that the T-PEP records don't indicate that the driver ever did that trip. So in a way, we're as enforcing--

[Crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:

[Interposing] So you're contemplating then, in addition to not providing for the app what your destination is, that you will receive a text message or an e-mail--and these are questions for the vendors can answer too later--you know, medallion number XXXX has been dispatched, it will reach you in seven minutes so that you actually know medallion XXXX was supposed to pick me up and medallion XXXX can't run into Darlene Mealy four blocks from me and say oh, I'm going to pick her up instead because she's here and I'm just going to take her.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: That is the intention and that is what our rulemaking will also seek to clarify and we would incorporate--

[Crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN:

[Interposing] Okay. My last question, 'cause I know I've taken a lot of time, is I want to be clear about the legality of this, is your view that the TLC can simply promulgate a rule that would allow for this technology or is there other further legal problems regarding the

prearrangement issue? You can deal with the
prearrangement issue by changing your rules.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: I believe so, I can give you a more detailed answer, but in consultation with the City's Law Department, we believe we can accomplish this through rulemaking.

COUNCIL MEMBER LAPPIN: Okay.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

Council Member Ignizio.

COUNCIL MEMBER IGNIZIO: Yes, Thank you very much. And it's for the exact point that my colleague just raised, Ms. Lappin, that and I, quite frankly, don't trust the motives of the TLC. I think they like to do everything they possibly can through what they believe is their own rulemaking authority and, as we've seen, they try to go around this Council at every turn. One of the comments, you know, was made was--I'm speaking in terms of the livery cabs--it is not the rightful function of government to protect one segment of an industry from competition from another segment. That's not true in a regulated environment, that's true in a free market

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environment. With you, with the higher
regulations that both have to comply with, it is
your right to ensure that both survive and thrive

5 in the market.

And I think the reason why—and this is where I question the motives of the TLC—I don't believe they want a livery industry in New York City anymore. I think the TLC wants to be the big base station and have cars travel throughout the five boroughs and do street hails and do app hails and basically serve, if you will, as the main base station for the city. I think that's the reasoning behind you skirting the law and going directly to the state to try to put cars in all five boroughs, and I think that that's the unstated goal of the TLC, which is to diminish the livery industry and ultimately do away with it.

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Let me say something to you. I think Councilman Ignizio's point is relative to your testimony, I want to come back to his question. How could you say that you don't regulate when you do regulate? I think that's his point, there's an inconsistency there.

You're saying that these things are going to hurt the livery industry, so be it. But it doesn't have to be so be it because you are the agency that regulates—you're the agency that promulgates rules so, therefore, it's within your purview to cushion an industry, whatever that industry is, if you think it's going to be inappropriately hurt. So why are we just told that this is a free enterprise system when, really, it's a regulated system and you can do something if you think that's an issue. And from your testimony, I think you do acknowledge that it may occur.

ever said that this would harm the livery industry, I think no one here can know, and all tales of—sort of all doomsday scenarios aside, where this is going to wreck one segment in the service of another, we just don't know. What I do know, the facts that I do have at hand is that this is not having any impact on the black car or livery car segment today, there are—today, there are no taxis using this service. After we promulgate the rules and folks step forward to provide this service, if they're able to within

the bounds of those rules, there may be some impact on black or livery car business. I just don't know what the magnitude of that is going to be. What we anticipate is that the -- it's not -there is not a shortage of trips for yellow taxi drivers today. If you see over the course of the day, there is plenty of business during the peak hours, there may be lulls late at night, maybe in the middle of the afternoon, there may be passengers who are not able to get a taxi at three in the morning or on the far west side of Manhattan, and it's really those marginal instances -- off hours, parts of the city where taxis just aren't cruising--where we actually anticipate this will have an impact. And so those are additional trips, not necessarily at the

[Crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]

ASHWINI CHHABRA: --industry.

23 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: --but the

Council Member, I think, is referring to page

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function of government to protect one segment of an industry from competition from another segment. So long as the passengers win and the industry wins overall, our goal should be to encourage innovation and forward movement.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: Right.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Now when you say as long as the industry wins, I mean, we have segments of this industry within the Taxi and Limousine Commission, there are segments, very different constituencies so I don't know if that statement holds. But then your statement is, is it the rightful function to protect one segment of an industry from competition, you guys have been tinkering with this system, at least I'm here three years, chairman of this Committee, you guys are always promulgating regulations that deal with the various segments of the industry, that's your charter-mandated mission. So I didn't understand that either and I think the councilman's point is correct, you are a regulatory agency by nature of your mandate.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: We are a regulatory agency, I think we--my position would

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be that our overriding concern has to be passenger safety, passenger convenience, and the health of all of our regulated industries. And with that mandate, we should not seek to preserve the market share of any one particular segment that may exist at any particular -- at any given point in time. Ιt may be that this will adversely impact black car or livery business, it may be that it does not. don't know that you want the regulator stepping in and saying whatever the market share of the black car segment is today, we have to preserve that in perpetuity; whatever the market share of the yellow taxi segment is today, we have to preserve that into perpetuity, because what that results in is a much tighter control on these industries, which I've never heard from members of the industry that they want, and I think that would actually adversely impact the passenger experience.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Well I just want to make clear that I expect the Commission in whatever you do to take into account the reality that we have five boroughs in this city, that we have people of limited means in this city, and

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very much on the same page on that. I think, if anything, this technology, coupled with regulations that do not permit apps to request a destination, will go very far along those lines, and may actually help the situation.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Council Member David Greenfield.

[Pause]
FEMALE VOICE: Oh, he left.
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, he can't be
next, he left, I'm sorry. He was next, I want you
to know I did the right thing, but he wasn't
Council Member Rodriguez.
COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank
you, Chairman. I have a few question, one is, are
the livery taxi drivers and the black car allowed
to pick up passengers who do a street hail?
ASHWINI CHHABRA: They are not.
COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Is that
a TLC regulation?
ASHWINI CHHABRA: I believe it is
both TLC regulation and law.
COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Okay.
Are the yellow taxi drivers allowed to pick up
prearranged passengers?
ASHWINI CHHABRA: They are not.
That is a part of rulemaking we're
COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ:
[Interposing] Okay. They're not, right.
ASHWINI CHHABRA: They are not.
COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: They are

2 not. So in order to make the change, the City
3 Council has to approve the change.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: My understanding is that it is not a Local Law fix that is needed there but a TLC rule fix.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: So in order for the livery taxi to be allowed to pick up a street hail, the TLC can make the change without coming to the City Council.

ASHWINI CHHABRA: Well, as you know, legislation was passed to create borough taxis and so that legislation does permit and would create a class of livery taxis that could do street hails, and so that was done--

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ:

[Interposing] But I just call on my Chairman and the rest of my colleague to look on possibility of moving on legislation to stop the TLC to move ahead on this plan. I believe that you don't have the authority to make a change in the regulation that has been running the industry for both. The yellow taxis and the livery taxis and the black car. I believe that the way of how this system has been working has been—we've been having a

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good system. I believe that you trying to do the same thing which was a change of the outer borough--of the whole taxi outer borough plan, something that I had my opinion at the beginning about the way of how that happen at the end, you went without a home rule decision [off mic] council. And I believe that, yes, this make a change of regulation and I don't feel that the TLC has a right right now to allow the yellow taxi industry--to who've I have a lot of respect--but I believe that they serve particular population. There's million of tourists that they come here every year and that's one of the big number of passenger the yellow taxis provide the service every year. I believe that coming right now saying that you have the right to make a change to allow yellow taxis drivers to do prearrange when they are not allowed to do it is against what you were supposed to be doing, I don't think that you will follow the rules and I call on my Chairman and my colleague to explore the possibility of putting legislation to stop the plan.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you,
Council Member Rodriguez. And his point and my

point before was that your regulations over the course of many years have recognized each different segment of the taxi industry, you've promulgated rules and you've recognized each different segment, and you have regulated each different segment, and you should not be doing harm to any segment of that community, those segments of the community should be working in tandem serving the people of the city. Yet there are people throughout the industry who feel lately that some of the TLC rules and regulations have been negative towards them.

So my point is that when you say you have hands off, in reality, your regulations always have an impact on the segments of the industry that you yourself have recognized as being in existence under your purview. Council Member Cabrera.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: I just need a point of clarification. You mentioned that the RFP--I just want to make sure I heard it right--the RFP for in which the 19 app companies apply, it was only for the yellow cabs, did I hear that right or did I...?

2	ASHWINI CHHABRA: The way it was
3	formulated was with the yellow taxi market in mind
4	because, again, that is where there are T-PEP
5	systems in the vehicles. TheI think if we got
6	responses that worked for the yellow taxi segment
7	and could be used in, for example, borough taxis
8	because they too would have this technology
9	component embedded in the vehicles, that would be
10	a service that I, for one, would want to explore.
11	We would want the same capability in the borough
12	taxis as we do in the yellow taxis. We haven't
13	come to that bridge yet so we have not had to make
14	a decision on that.
15	CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: So just help
16	me understand, this is not a trap question.
17	ASHWINI CHHABRA: No
18	CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: I just
19	reallyI want to get this straight. The outer
20	borough liveries, are they going to be able to do
21	e-hail, and if they're notare they?
22	ASHWINI CHHABRA: Well just to
23	clarify for me, what do you mean by when you say
24	the outer borough liveries, do you mean livery
25	cars as they exist today?

instead of yellows?

ASHWINI CHHABRA: I think there
were some concerns from larger bases who felt that
this wasthese were businesses that were not New
York City businesses and were coming in. But the
feedback that we've had in the year since they've
been in circulation is that they found that the
services are, for the most part, complying and
have become bases and are being good corporate
citizens and are abiding by the TLC regulation.
So I think there was an initial nervousness about
new players entering the market; in the interim,
think having those new players enter the market
has actually been a spur to innovation for our
resident industries, who were, sort of, above and
beyond in terms of their technological advances,
but this has now, sort of, added more competition
and I thinks it's made them more competitive as
well.
CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: And for the
sake of clarity, I guess this is the overarching
question people are asking, since it is
prearranged, why not keep it limited to liveries

ASHWINI CHHABRA: I think for the

held instruments in the car and is there an extra

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All right, so on the charging issue I understand--

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2	ASHWINI CHHABRA: Yeah.
3	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:okay. Tell
4	me about the prohibition against having hand-held
5	devices.
6	ASHWINI CHHABRA: Our rules are
7	different on the black car side. So on the black
8	car side, smartphones aside, therea base needs
9	to be able to communicate with its drivers, needs
10	to be able to dispatch trips to those drivers
11	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]
12	So they're allowed to have a hand-held device
13	ASHWINI CHHABRA: [Interposing]
14	They are allowed to have
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:and the
16	livery?
17	ASHWINI CHHABRA: Same.
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: They're allowed
19	to have hand-held device.
20	ASHWINI CHHABRA: They are.
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. I want
22	to mention we're joined by Council Member Eric
23	Ulrich. There being no further questions, weI'm
24	sorry [off mic] noI thank you so much for your
25	attendance. Oh, you do, oh, Darlene, I'm sorry.

2	COUNCII	_ MEMBER	MEALY:	Yeah,	I	just

3 have a state--

[Crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: --Mealy.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: I kind of concur with my colleague Ignizio, it's like you're becoming a superpower and something is wrong with that. And what my colleague Rodriguez just said, I'm looking forward. If he put in--well we said we was going to do some legislation with him, that is a good thing.

And one thing I want to ask you, how many passengers—do you have a polling, how you did your polling in regard to people saying that they want these apps?

maybe it's a little-known fact, but in each of the cabs where you've got the taxi TV, we have the capability of running surveys. So we run surveys around primary day to ascertain whether people have voted and if they know there's an election on and so forth; we run surveys regularly to ask passengers how long they may have waited for their taxi, whether they would want street hail taxis in

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1 COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Τ.	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 03
2	[Crosstalk]
3	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: I'll get it,
4	I'll get it. You can sit right here.
5	KAREN GOURGEY: I like to make an
6	impact
7	[background noise]
8	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: All right, if
9	you have copies of your statements, I'll collect
10	them.
11	KAREN GOURGEY: I'll be e-mailing
12	mine.
13	[Off mic]
14	KAREN GOURGEY: I'll be e-mailing
15	mine, I apologize.
16	[Off mic]
17	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Anyone else
18	copies of
19	[background noise]
20	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you very
21	much.
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, we're back.
23	[Off mic]
24	MALE VOICE:and use this to get
25	a cab without having to call and

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[Crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. Ms. Gourgey, would you like to go first and introduce yourself, please?

KAREN GOURGEY: Thank you, let's see, okay, we're working, all right. Good morning everyone, my name is Dr. Karen Gourgey, I am the Director of the Computer Center for Visually Impaired People at Baruch College, I also represent the Pedestrians for Accessible and Safe Streets, as well as representing the New York City chapter of the American Council of the Blind of New York City, and now I've taken my three minutes saying all of that. I am here in strong support of bill--of Intro 599.

And first I want to start out by
expressing huge thanks to Jesse Davis and his
colleagues at Creative Mobile Technologies for
taking on the challenge and showing terrific
results that it, in fact, is possible in a cost
effective manner to create a system of
accessibility for taxis that will finally allow
those of us who don't use vision as our primary
motive operating in the world to know, A, how much

we're being charged as we take our trip; B, to be able to use the credit card system independently; and C, to be able, if we choose, to turn off the TV. That's one of the most important things to me in thinking about this. It's been many years since everybody else has been able to do this and finally it's--we're very grateful to see that we will actually have the chance to do this.

As systems move forward, I wanted to make a couple of comments to the TLC, I don't know if he's still here, but I hope the comments would reach him. One is that as we go along we hope that they will still maintain the Braille and large print numbers that are actually written and that you get to find immediately when you get in the taxi. That's a very useful thing for people who are hearing impaired and blind, as well as people who have low vision, so we think it's very important that that be maintained.

Secondly, at this point, we know that one of the TLC rules is that the taxi driver not be able to touch the cards, the credit cards of passengers, but as we move forward, we know implementation is going to take a long time. It's

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still the case that there are people who are blind
or perhaps visually impaired who might need help,
and so we would suggest that that rule be
rescinded, so that in the cases where help is
needed it can actually be given.

Finally, I would like to--is that my three minutes? Maybe I won't make that point.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Finish up--

[Crosstalk]

the point that we hope that as the apps are being developed that we heard about this morning and as the TLC is promulgating its rules for those apps, that care is taken that accessibility not be only limited to the payment system in taxis but if the City is allowing e-hails, that the apps that make that possible need to be accessible to people who happen to be blind or visually impaired so that the idea of accessibility for us becomes a seamless part of all of the progress that's being made in technology as we go forward. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you. Mr. Marks, do you want to speak first and then Mr. Davis. Identify yourself for the record.

LESTER MARKS: Sure, my name is

Lester Marks, I'm the Director of Government

Affairs at Lighthouse International.

Lighthouse has been around since 105--since 1905 and is dedicated to helping people of all ages overcome vision loss. I want to thank the Committee and the chairman for really bringing this issue to light.

As you know, Intro 599 is something that we support fully and urge the Committee to pass at its earliest possible time. Currently, thanks to the work of the chair and Creative Mobile Technologies, approximately 10% of the fleet is accessible to people with visual impairment. You know, and we work closely, we tested the software in the CMT taxicabs and we're grateful for this effort. I think but the reality remains that 90%, or over 90% of the taxi fleet in New York City is not accessible to people with visual impairment, and this is something that I think you know, just further supports the need for passage of this legislation and Intro 599.

A couple things I would just add that I think are important as the Committee moves

forward and as TLC moves forward. First thing I
think to keep in mind is the consistency issue.

Regardless of--well with the legislation that's
passed or any rules that are promulgated by the
TLC, I think consistency or uniformity in each cab
is something that has to be part of this. A
person with a visual impairment who goes into a
cab cannot have systems or credit card in a
different place in a different cab. So I think
that uniformity throughout the fleet is a real
important thing.

obviously, the audible commands are something that's integral to this and letting somebody with a visual impairment or who is blind know where they are at a location update throughout their ride is something that I think is an important part of this. Letting somebody know audibly how much the cab fare is, how much the tip is. These are all things that are crucial to this program and are things that exist within the CMT cabs and the rollout that was announced in the spring of 2012, but I think also need to remain consistent throughout the entire taxi fleet.

And one thing I'll just add also on

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the--you know, in my testimony, which I won't read, but I think there's also a need for a dispatch component. And whatever form that dispatch component is--whether it's an e-hail system, whether it's a telephone system, whether it's a combination of both--I think is an important part of this because, yes, we can have, you know, a payment system that is accessible to visual -- to somebody who is visually impaired, but the reality is it's difficult for any New Yorker to hail a cab and I think it's more difficult or even further for somebody with a visual impairment to stand on the side of a street and put their arm out, and we take that for granted and somebody who is sighted takes that for granted. But a dispatch system could make it easier and it could allow for further use and maybe, you know, increased usage of the taxi system in New York City if there is some sort of dispatch component. So I would definitely echo the comments of Karen and say that whatever app is developed has to make sure that it's accessible to somebody with visual impairment.

So I thank the Committee again, I

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2 thank the Chairman for his leadership on this, and 3 urge you to pass 599.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you very much, you raise very good points, I appreciate that. And the Chair will work with Lighthouse. I can only thank Lighthouse for their work on this project from the very beginning, and I especially also want to thank, before you speak, Mr. Davis, I want to thank you and Creative Mobile

Technologies. You've been in the vanguard of this accessibility issue and I thank you so much for your ability and your willingness to come forth at a very early point in this whole effort. And I do also want to single out for his advice and help Governor Paterson, who may be here at some point today.

And I now want to call upon Jesse Davis, introduce yourself please, and thank you for your help again.

JESSE DAVIS: Good morning,

Chairman Vacca and members of the Transportation

and Technology Committee. My name's Jesse Davis,

I'm President of Creative Mobile Technologies-
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]

2 Put your mic on, please? I'm sorry.

Is it on now? JESSE DAVIS: Good morning, Chairman Vacca and members of the Transportation and Technology Committees, my name is Jesse Davis, I'm President of Creative Mobile Technologies, a New York-based company which specializes in taxi and for-hire vehicle payment, data, and media solutions and we operate in more than 60 cities throughout the country. And I want to thank you for the opportunity to testify today on Intro 599. It's a commendable piece of legislation that CMT fully supports.

CMT has worked extensively on the development of what we call our VIP MOBILE platform for the visually impaired and low vision passengers—an initiative we undertook with input from Chairman Vacca's office and the Lighthouse International. And in just a few short months and after gathering extensive feedback from advocates, on April 17th, 2012, CMT announced VIP MOBILE alongside former Governor Paterson, Chairman Vacca, Lighthouse International, and representatives from the TLC at a press conference in front of City Hall.

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a voice program and customized media screen, VIP MOBILE enables blind and visually impaired passengers to get the same level of autonomy and customer service as any other passenger. eventually we plan to have VIP MOBILE installed in all 6,600 CMT taxicabs in New York City, it'll be a substantial challenge to install the VIP MOBILE program in our first generation units due to the difference in the technology platforms. However, we'd like to work with Chairman Vacca on a program that facilitates as many installations as possible within a reasonable timeframe. Of course, we would look to work with Council and advocates to develop a cost effective solution for people with hearing impairments, just as we did with VIP MOBILE.

T-PEP has proven to be an unequivocable success at many levels. It is the gold standard of taxi technology across this country. As we look ahead to the next year of T-PEP, we must also look back to what has made T-PEP so exceptional, and that is an unwavering commitment to safety and security of credit card data, the durability of the hardware, the capacity

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: How does it work specifically, can you tell us?

just under 1,600 and it grows every day.

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JESSE DAVIS: Well, and I'll use

the flowchart, the basic foundation of the program is to facilitate the payment process, which is shown up here on the board. And I'll take through. In order to go through the program, the voice prompt is integral to the interaction with the visually impaired passenger. So when the meter goes on in a car the first thing it has to do is announce to the passenger that the car is enabled. So if somebody is in a taxi today, they know they're in a car that supports the VIP MOBILE platform. So we've added dialogue into the prologue that the TLC put out that informs the passenger that they're in a car with VIP MOBILE support. That's step one, is allowing the passenger to know they're in there.

Now to activate and to switch the programming from the normal T-PEP programming into a VIP MOBILE platform, there's two ways that can be activated. The simplest way for any passenger getting in for the first time is to ask the driver, and we've added a very quick button on the driver terminal that the driver could just hit and it will flip the program into the VIP mode. The other way, and to give the passenger complete

autonomy in control of the situation, is we've created a VIP MOBILE card, it looks like a credit card, we've cosponsored it with the Lighthouse and they've made it available to anyone who calls up and asks for it for free. And by using the card when they get into a cab, they just have to swipe the card into the credit card swipe in the back and it will activate the VIP MOBILE feature. And the reason we had to create the activation is just so the normal riding public doesn't accidentally trigger it or do it maliciously because once it's activated, the driver doesn't have the ability to turn it back off, it's totally up to the passenger control.

So the program is activated, the first prompt that's offered to the passenger is the ability to adjust the fare--I mean to adjust the volume and/or the speed of the voice. We worked with the focus groups over the few months to get a volume and a tempo and a voice that would be considered most acceptable to the community, but everybody has different preferences and we've given the ability to adjust the volume and the tempo of the voice.

Since it's voice commands and

you're interacting with a touch screen, is if you can see on where a credit card screen that has a cash and credit button, that allows you to enter a tip through a keypad. We've had to redefine the screen basically and originally started out into just four sections: Top left, top right, bottom left, bottom right. Very easy for a blind or visually impaired person to just put their hands on the left and right side of the screen and just simple thumb prompts be able to navigate. In the focus groups, we had to add a fifth button, which we've called the repeat button because you could miss a command, you could miss an instruction and you just want to be confident of what you had before you take any action.

So the basic layout of the prompt is the top left and the top right are always options you can choose to do, whether it's voice, whether it's increase or decrease, cash or credit, enter a tip; bottom left is always a cancel, go back to undo a command; bottom right is always an accept, go forward. And we added a bottom middle, and the reason a bottom middle because on our

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screens we actually have a raised logo so it's easy for a visually impaired person to know that they're in the center of the screen, and that's a replay button. And the replay button has a few features: One, it will repeat the last command or instruction that you were on, it will always announce the car that you're in. One of the important features we've learned is to know what medallion cab you're in, so it will always announce the vehicle number you're in, and it will always announce the current fare. So during the fare, while you're driving throughout the city, it came out to be very important for a passenger to know how much the meter is, it would give a security that for a person who frequents a cab that they're going a reasonable distance, they're not being taken for a ride. And so by hitting the replay button it will always announce the cab and the fare and the fare detail, so it'll break down the fare, the extras, any tolls that were entered, so you always know the state where you're at.

When the meter goes off, the payment process starts and then the voice dialogue will announce that the meter has gotten off so you

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know you're at your destination, it will again repeated the detailed fare items giving you a complete breakdown of what the charges are, and it will prompt the passenger, which is shown, whether you want to pay for cash or charge a ride. And if you select charge a ride, the next part of paying by credit card is being able to enter a tip. originally when we first put it out there, we had started out as a suggested 15% tip and you can go up or down, but then it was decided, you know, through dialogue that if you had a poor cab experience and wanted to do a smaller tip it would put a passenger in a position to be lowering a tip with the driver hearing and putting him impossibly in uncomfortable situations. So the tip process starts at zero and allows the passenger to increase in 5% increments and every time you increase it will tell you what percentage you're at and the dollar equivalent.

When you're all said and done, it will tell you, you except your fare, it will repeat once again the fare plus the tip and the total, allowing for that final confirmation. And once the tip is accepted, you swipe your card and

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 102
2	it will announce if the credit card authorized or
3	declined.
4	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Great. You
5	really explained it, thank you. I knew it but I
6	want everybody else to know. Okay. Now, oh, I
7	welcome Council Member Gale Brewer, who has joined
8	us.
9	Is this the
10	[Background noise]
11	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Do I keep
12	going?
13	[background noise]
14	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Finish, okay.
15	We have awhat do you call this?video
16	conference? Right, see? I'm learning all this
17	technology stuff, what do you think, I'm easy or
18	something?
19	[background noise]
20	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Slowly. We
21	have a video conference from London so we have to
22	do that, but I don't think it's ready yet, right?
23	[background noise]
24	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I'm sorry. No,
25	yes, let me finish with this panel, okay. I have

2	no further questions. You described it well. How
3	has it been greeted by the visually impaired
4	community? Have people commented? Have you
5	received feedback or any concerns about it?
6	LESTER MARKS: Yeah, I think Dorrie
7	Rush from Lighthouse International could speak to
8	that and add some further comments.
9	DORRIE RUSH: First I'll ask
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]
11	Introduce yourself for the record first.
12	DORRIE RUSH: Okay. My name is
13	Dorrie Rush, I am the Director for Accessible
14	Technology at Lighthouse International.
15	Just to answer your question first,
16	we have had feedback and most of it is that people
17	are having difficulty getting to the CMT cabs
18	because, obviously, when we're hailing a cab, you
19	know, the chances of getting one are, I guess, one
20	in ten, right? So it's wonderful that the
21	technology is there, we want to use it, but it's
22	where that we hit the, you know, the button on the
23	head.
24	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I thank you for

that, that's why I have my legislation to require

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2 it.

3 DORRIE RUSH: Exactly.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: We want it to be, not the exception, but the rule.

DORRIE RUSH: Exactly. Okay. So I will say a few other things. I am visually impaired, I am legally blind as a matter of fact, as a result of a progressive retinal disorder. So ten years ago—and I've lived in New York for 30 years—ten years ago, I could see the meter, I could read the numbers, and little by little, over the last ten years, that got more and more and more difficult, and today I can't see it. So when I get in a cab I'm dying to know what the fare is, I have to ask at the end of the ride for the fare. Usually, the driver is a little perplexed because I don't look like I can't see the meter, so I try to explain.

Now in that case, I've had really always a good experience. But in today's world of technology, really, there's no reason why this kind of technology shouldn't be everywhere, accessible for everyone. We live in a world where technology is really creating an era of inclusion

2 more and more.

So I live in New York and as a visually impaired New Yorker I get to use accessible ATMs, so I get to do my banking independently, I get to use the wonderful MetroCard vending machines all on my own, I don't need help from anybody, fully accessible. I get to vote, I get to vote for City Council on my own at every polling place I know that there's an accessible voting machine. So there's really no excuse today.

And Jesse is, you know, the gold standard because for so long we were afraid to ask for these things because we were always told it was too expensive, it was too difficult, it couldn't be done. That's not the case anymore. Today it's possible. So we look forward to having it, the technology, that we're very excited about using in all 13,000 cabs very soon.

And I will agree also with my colleagues Lester and Karen, the consistency factor is so important to all people who are visually impaired, that it's in the same place and that it operates in the same way across the board.

And as I said to my colleague Lester recently

after Jesse informed us that San Francisco was

mandating this technology in all their cabs, how

the hell can San Francisco beat New York?

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I think Gale says that in reference to something else, but on another issue they beat New York too. I thank you very much, all of you, you have done a fantastic job. Without Lighthouse and CMT, we would not be where we are. And we are somewhere, we just have to get further. This was an issue that was not spoken about until very recently, and nothing was done about it.

And, you know, I'm on this Council now seven years and I have to tell you, we have dealt with so many agencies and you know what I find time and time again? As soon as we introduce legislation, the agency says, oh, we're promulgating rules to do it. Well where were they all the time before we introduced the legislation? So I don't care how this gets done; I don't care if it's a rule, if it's a law, but I want to tell you something, it's going to get done. And I have the law in because I don't want any cracks, I

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 108
2	lawyer, you're all looking at me. Oh, there he
3	is, okay, I see you now, you see me?
4	JOHN MASON: I can see you, yes.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: All right,
6	good, now
7	[Crosstalk]
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:I know what
9	I'm doing, okay. Would you want towe have a
10	very, very substantial audience here, so can you
11	introduce yourself and
12	JOHN MASON: [off mic].
13	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:we'll take
14	your testimony.
15	[Crosstalk]
16	JOHN MASON: Yes, my name is John
17	Mason, I'm the Director of London Taxi and Private
18	Hire
19	[background noise]
20	JOHN MASON:for [off mic] of
21	London, so I have responsibility for all the
22	license in London's famous
23	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]
24	Can you wait one second, sir?
25	[Crosstalk]

Τ	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 109
2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Wait one
3	second
4	JOHN MASON: Sure.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:we're going
6	to raise the voice, and we're going to get it on
7	the screen.
8	JOHN MASON: Okay. Do you want me
9	to start from the top?
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No, wait one
11	minute. I want him on these
12	[background noise]
13	[Long pause]
14	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. If
15	everyone can give their attention, the gentleman
16	is on this screen that I can see but he's not on
17	the screens on this side, so we will proceed with
18	his testimony. All right, would you introduce
19	yourself, sir, for the record and we can start.
20	JOHN MASON: Okay. Sir, my name is
21	John Mason, and I'm the Directcan you hear this?
22	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes, I
23	[Crosstalk]
24	JOHN MASON:I'm sorry. I'm the
25	Director of London Taxi and Private Hire vehicles.

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2	I'm sorry,	I'm	getting	а	lot	of	feedback.	Modern
3	technology							

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No, no, now you're good, go ahead.

JOHN MASON: Okay. Great, thank
you. So I'm responsible for all the licensing of
taxis and private hire vehicles in London, I
report to the mayor, and I'm Transport for London
which created in the year 2000, and we currently
license in the region of 90,000 taxi and private
hire drivers and around about 35,000 vehicles,
which are a mix of London's famous traditional
black cab and private hire vehicles, which are a
big wide range of different vehicles.

And so I was asked today just to tell you about our experience in the taxi booking applications. We've been involved heavily, we've introducing a taxi booking and [off mic] in London. And if you would like, I would just proceed and give you the information I have.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes, please.

JOHN MASON: Well taxis in London,

the famous black cab that is known in--

[Pause]

2		JC	HN MAS	SON:	to	take	around
3	200,000	journeys	every	year			

[Pause]

JOHN MASON: --in volume to yellow taxis in New York. The service in London is widely recognized as one of the best, I would say the best because I'm responsible for all of them, but they're often voted one of the best in London-in the world.

Taxi drivers in London have to undergo a very intensive training course, it's called the Rule of Knowledge and it takes approximately four years for drivers to pass, and that means drivers have an unparalleled level of understanding of London streets, key locations, and they're often the first point of call for any visitor to London from passengers wanting to go to the theater or to a sports event.

And all our taxis are regulated,
the vehicles themselves are regulated by something
which is known as vehicle conditions of fitness
which determine the characteristics of London's
black cabs. I'm sure something similar exists
there in New York.

In addition to completing this knowledge examination, every single taxi driver must undergo very comprehensive background checks. We have a process which is limited to the police databases and the security service databases, and no taxi driver is issued with a license unless they've undergone those very intensive checks.

Our taxis in London are recognized as a very safe and quick way of making valuable door-to-door transport services, and 100% of the taxi [off mic] in London are wheelchair accessible. Every single taxi that is licensed in London is required to be fitted with ramps for disabled for wheelchairs and for restraint and for straps to make sure that the wheelchair can be secured for every journey.

Also in London, we have a taxi card scheme which provides subsidized transport to people who have serious mobility impairments, and over 1 1/2 million journeys are made every year using that service.

I know that the review that you're undertaking at the moment is looking at taxi booking applications in the relevance to your

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yellow cabs, but I thought it was worth also 2 touching on our private hire services in London 3 because I know that there are similar services in 4 5 New York. Private hire services in London are different to taxis: They cannot be hailed on the 6 streets and they must always be pre-booked, and they cover a wide range of different types of 9 vehicles. They include mini cabs, what are 10 generally known as mini cabs, people carriers, 11 chauffeur vehicles, executive cars, patient 12 transport services, and, therefore, there are not 13 the same level of restrictions on private hire services in London in terms of the vehicles that 14 15 can be used that there are for the taxis.

all private hire journeys, as I said, must be booked and they must be booked for a licensed operator before the start of the journey. That means that the customer using the service has the opportunity to ensure that they agree a fare in advance and that they have a wide range of choice and of operators that will provide them with their particular vehicle needs. Drivers, therefore, are able to plan journeys in advance and the drivers licensed for this service do not

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have to go through an intensive [off mic] training 2 course, they generally would use sat nav systems 4 to assist them getting from A to B. However, like taxis, all the drivers must go through that very intensive vetting process, background checks, and medical checks.

A lot of the regulation in London stems from the day of the horse-drawn carriages, but a lot of it is still relevant today. We're quite fortunate in London and we as the licensing authority can actually make our own regulations and all those we don't need government approval and ultimately the mayor and the TFL board with whom the people that can sign off any changes to the regulations that we have. Private hire vehicles were only licensed from 1988--1998, sorry, in London and the licensing of private hire vehicles follows a regulation that was introduced in the rest of the United Kingdom that was introduced in 1976. All the legislation for private hire vehicles only covers vehicles of eight seats or less, so any vehicles, for example, limousines, that are over eight seats do not fall under our jurisdiction.

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In terms of the mayoral priorities that we work to, a key role that I have is delivering the mayor's priorities for taxis and private hire vehicles in London and these are published in a wide range of different documents, the mayor has to have a specific transport strategy and he has to have an air quality strategy. In terms of some of the key priorities the mayor has, I've picked out three that I think are particularly relevant. One of the number one priorities the mayor has at the moment is reducing harmful emissions and addressing the serious problem of poor air quality in London and taxis have a very [off mic] because 25% of the most harmful emissions are coming from ground transport [off mic] 25% come from the cabs. And generally they're older diesel taxis and it's a serious problem that the mayor is attempting to address.

The second priority that we really focus on is, obviously, maintaining the safety of the traveling public, absolutely important. And the third [off mic] that I wanted to focus on, these are maybe show that we support local businesses and economic growth in the capitol.

2 Our role with taxi booking 3 applications and hailing systems really s

known as the Euro 4 standard.

applications and hailing systems really stems from the mayor's air quality strategy rather than his transport strategy. This was published in December 2010 where the mayor, Mayor Johnson, announced a range of measures that he was introducing to tackle poor air quality, the problem of air quality arising from taxis. In that strategy, he announced a 15-year age limit for taxis, that was introduced on the first of January of this year, removing approximately, over the course of this year, 1,700 of the most polluting-highest polluting taxis and the oldest taxis. And he also introduced the requirement that we, as the regulator, would not license any new taxis into London unless they met what is

The strategy also included this statement, which I will read: The Mayor will also support the development of new technology which encourages taxi sharing and enable electronic hailing. So he specifically made a statement and he said that 2010 that we and he support electronic hailing and taxi sharing.

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TFL and the mayor are of the firm view that electronic taxi hailing systems has a major role to play in reducing harmful emissions by reducing unnecessary taxi idling and taxi mileage that is generally created if taxis roam the street looking for people to hail them down. As is being the case recently, and we also believe the benefits of taxi hailing certainly outweigh the negatives, in addition to the potential emissions benefits, we feel the virtual hailing of taxis has the potential to significantly reduce taxi stop starts that we have in London where drivers are constantly on ranks waiting and moving forward and turning off their engines and starting and stopping, and also stopping along many journeys when passengers need to stop at ATM machines to get cash out to pay for the fare. feel that they certainly improve the quality of the service and the safety of passengers where the application, and the applications in London at the moment generally provide this, where the application provides the customer with his [off mic] the application with real-time tracking of the taxi, but also a picture of the taxi driver

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2 and contact details of the taxi driver as well.

We also feel that the applications 3 4 help reduce congestion, which is a major problem 5 in London and I'm sure you have similar problems in New York, by speeding up the entry and exit 6 into taxis. And so, for example, where people use the app generally they--many people who use 9 applications are paying by pre-registered debit cards or credit cards. And, of course, when the 10 11 journey ends, it's a simple case of pressing a 12 button to confirm what the meter--the amount that 13 the meter says rather than the driver and the 14 passenger having this to and for with card 15 acceptance or cash, receiving the change, and 16 receipts being written, that kind of thing.

We feel it provides increased transparency for customers, every single record, every single journey is recorded, and also provides additional security benefits, we believe, for the drivers because, not only are the driver's and information available to the passenger, but, of course, in the vast majority of the cases, there is a record and some level of information regarding passengers as well.

And we feel very importantly at the moment, it provides an opportunity for the taxi drivers to maximize their own in potentially what are still very challenging economic times because it provides them with an additional tool to put them in place with the passengers quicker in order that they can do more jobs. And we do feel it makes a journey some additional enhancements of the journey.

Our position as the regulator is that we are encouraging competition amongst the application providers. My own overall approach is following a relatively straightforward process, and it's generally in line with the UK government's aspirations to support businesses and reduce administrative burden and regulation. We basically have an open door policy so we do not have any contracts with any application providers, we do not have any financial links to any of the application providers, we do not mandate that taxis must—taxi drivers or taxis must have or use these applications. And we are of the view that the competition within the trade is good and that customers and taxi drivers are free to choose

2 whichever products they would like to use.

We've worked very closely with all of the taxi application providers that have approached us, in particular, with Hailo and GetTaxi who have established themselves firmly in London. Our [off mic] relationship with both of these providers has been excellent. Hailo in particular have been extremely proactive in their engagement with Transport for London, listening to our concerns and responding to this. As we have talked to them from the original days when this was just a concept through to the implementation operational [off mic].

Our key concern throughout our process has always been to ensure that only drivers licensed by us and continuously licensed by us are permitted to be accepted onto their application. Those concerns were very quickly allayed by both GetTaxi and Hailo and we are satisfied that they have very robust processes to ensure that only licensed drivers, drivers licensed by Transport for London are ever accepted on to their systems and that they take steps to remove them from their systems, should we have

2 | licensing issues with them.

In summary, we will continue to work with all the application providers. While we would say at the moment the market in London is probably quite busy for all these applications, those applications that have been launched, there are applications in development, and there are applications due to be launched, our view is that we are allowing the market to find its level and, ultimately, it will be only those applications that provide the highest quality of customer service, not just for the passenger but also for the driver, that will survive in the long term.

applications have improved the service, [off mic] the excellent service taxis provide, and are maximizing driver earnings and significantly contributing to reducing harmful emissions.

Although we do feel a [off mic] regulator approach is appropriate, as I said, our key concern and consideration has always been ensuring that only responsible taxi application providers are coming to the market and that they do follow very robust procedures to ensure that they ensure that all

2 drivers on their circuits are licensed by us.

I'd like to thank you for your time and for inviting me to speak. I hope the information that I provided is of some use. I am, of course, happy to answer any questions you might have about our experience in London.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, thank you very much. I wanted to ask you, are fewer people--are fewer cabs driving around less?

Or are more cabs driving around less, I should ask. Do you feel this has reduced the driving that the cabbie often does to get a passenger?

JOHN MASON: We certainly don't in terms of data, and I'd be interested—and most of the application providers have been willing to share with us information about the number of jobs they undertake, but I do think we probably don't know the real answer to that at the moment, and it's perhaps anecdotal as opposed to fact-based. What I do know is, as somebody who uses these applications myself, it's that they do seem to be having a real positive impact in reducing mileage, but I don't think we've had any real evidence. They seem to be incredibly popular with the

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drivers and drivers do feel in--

[Pause]

JOHN MASON: --to me, that they are reducing the amount of [off mic] that they're having.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: How is payment arranged? Do passengers pay more if they use an app? Is the cost given--is the cost passed through the driver? How is the cost element addressed?

JOHN MASON: There are different models, sir, and, again, we don't regulate what that model should look like. So, for example, the Hailo app, there are no credit card processing fees to the passenger, the passenger basically pays what he sees or she sees on the meter plus any tip that they wish to pay. The driver then pays a small commission to Hailo for the job, and from that commission will also pay any credit card fees. So it is quite a radical change from previous systems that we've seen in London where normally there's an additional subsidy or charge to the passenger for paying by a credit card or a debit card. So at the moment, Hailo, for example,

2	their model is no additional charges to the
3	passenger and the driver absorbs those charges.
1	There are other applications that have different
5	models.

What I would say is that I was quite skeptic that drivers would expect having to pay--take--you know, pay for the credit card processing charge, for example, whereas, at the moment--well up until now, that charge has been passed on to customers. However, it seems to have been accepted and, therefore, I can only conclude that the benefits that they must be getting more work as a result and are happy to absorb that charge.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. I'd like to thank you very much.

JOHN MASON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, sir, for your help, thank you so much.

JOHN MASON: [Off mic] thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. We'll now go on to our panel. Our first panel is from--we have six people on our first panel and they all are from Hailo. Orlando Mendez, Ginny Lee, Jay

2	Bregman, Delano Aloi [phonetic], Ms. DiKahn
3	[phonetic], and Melissa Plaut. Each of you will
4	have three minutes, and since you're all
5	testifying to similar matters, if you want to
6	yield or whatever you can feel free. Okay. Who
7	would like to go first?
8	JAY BREGMAN: I'll go first.
9	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes, please,
10	introduce yourself. Turn on the microphone.
11	JAY BREGMAN: So my name is Jay
12	Bregman, I'm the founder and CEO of Hailo, joined
13	here by some of my colleagues, some of whom are
14	New York City taxi drivers.
15	I first want to thank the City
16	Council for holding these hearings today and for
17	inviting us to participate. I'm extremely and
18	particularly excited by the opportunity to build
19	on Hailo's success in Dublin and London and bring
2.0	what I feel is life enhancing technology to the

New York City is a leader in facilitating and fostering tech innovation and we are excited to be involved in making taxi apps a reality here. In Hailo's case, our focus is

city in which I was born.

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firmly on increasing driver efficiency and
enhancing the overall customer experience. Cab
drivers are only as good as their line of site at
any given moment. If they don't see a potential
customer, they lose out on that business and the
customer is stranded.

In New York City, yellow taxi drivers spend nearly 40% of their time cruising for fares. Hailo solves that problem by improving the driver's ability to see where fares are at any given moment. At the same time, we make it easier for passengers to find taxis when they need them in real time. We'll give a demo, but I'll give that in the question-and-answer period. Hailo doesn't focus on any other type of transportation service. We were co-founded by cab drivers in London and wherever we operate around the world, we only service licensed taxis who make accept street hails. This is because our strategy is to give drivers access to an advanced free toolkit which helps them optimize their shifts apart from simply giving them additional hails and connecting them to passengers.

Only when we reach a critical mass

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of drivers who are using this driver-only 2 community and toolkit do we then invite customers. 3 4 But I just want to point out that in New York 5 City, we will not charge drivers to use the network or to accept hails, our pricing model is 6 different and localized, and understanding of the local regulations and the local differences in 9 markets--in each market in which we operate in the 10 world.

> Over the last few weeks we have seen various app developers rush to launch their products only to encounter problems as a result of hastes and what we feel is inexperience. This is familiar to us. In London, at least eight other apps launched into the market before Hailo. remain on the market today. These hiccoughs must not be allowed to derail the overall effort to introduce new smartphone technologies into New York City taxis. Apps have a value that transcends simple convenience. When executed correctly, as Hailo has done in London and Dublin, they can address long-standing challenges which have plaqued New York's taxi drivers and passengers. In doing so, apps will revolutionize

2 how taxis operate in New York City and

3 substantially increase the standard of living of

drivers and the riding public alike.

From helping those in wheelchairs access taxis, to ensuring that women working late at night are able to catch a cab without going outside, to making the driver experience more efficient and profitable, apps like the one my company offers have the potential to fundamentally change the way New York City's taxis operate. We will bring to New York City what we see happening thousands of times a day in London: People hail from inside their houses, they hail from the bar or coffee shop and they pay automatically and

The key is execution. I want to take one minute to explain why I think Hailo will succeed where others, thus far, have stumbled. Hailo prides itself on inclusive planning with regulators and stakeholders when expanding into new markets, as we heard from John Mason, and we are committed to working with the City Council, the TLC, and the City Hall to implement the proper driver verification safeguards, including the

conveniently with a tap on the smartphone.

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assurance that all passengers are connected with

active, licensed drivers and that our service

integrates smoothly into New York City's

transportation landscape.

Many in the tech space have spotted an opportunity to apply technology to how taxis are hailed, especially with the widespread popularity of smartphones across the socioeconomic spectrum, but spotting this trend is not enough. Success requires attention to the culture, the industry, and the regulatory realities of distinct markets. Hailo has a proven track record of its success working with local governments and regulators and we have the industry experience to execute here in New York City. We have been planning our launch here since when the business was founded and since when the business first started operating in early 2011. Our execution and our business model is based on arriving smart, not arriving fast.

Unlike some other app developers, our unique experience in transportation logistics has proven to be a distinguishing factor from our competitors. Our company was built by veterans

JAY BREGMAN: So thank you,

3 Melissa.

4 MELISSA PLAUT: You're welcome.

faster than London at its early stages.

JAY BREGMAN: With Hailo, everybody wins, we use existing infrastructure to create a superior customer experience and we make drivers and the overall market function more efficiently. We are the largest—not only the largest but also the highest—rated taxi app in the world with over 2,500 app store reviews with a five—star average. And Hailo's recently launched Dublin network became the largest taxi network in Ireland less than two months after launching and is growing

Hailo is a win-win for taxi drivers and passengers, giving an economic shot in the arm for the industry while also providing riders with a way to make their experience more convenient.

Hailo is a supplementary service for drivers and passengers, it does not replace and will not replace traditional street hails, it merely creates more options for passengers and drivers to connect.

When executed correctly, this

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2	technology creates efficiency and increases
3	accessibility. Passengers get rides more easily
4	and reliably, drivers become more profitable and
5	provide a better standard of service, and it costs
6	the city nothing. Finding the right mix of
7	technology for yellow taxis will not threaten
8	anyone and surely help everyone have a better day,
9	a better shift, and a better ride. Thank you very
10	much and I welcome any questions.
11	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Before I ask

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Before I ask questions, does anyone else wish to testify from your group?

JAY BREGMAN: No, we'll yield our time to the questions--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, that's fine.

JAY BREGMAN: --and...

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: All right, now, can you describe for me the conversations you've had with TLC in regard to this proposal -- in regard to the use of apps?

JAY BREGMAN: So we have been meeting--our strategy as a business is that we engage with regulators early and often to

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2 understand their concerns and to allay them.

3 We've done this in every city in which we've

4 operated. With the TLC, it's absolutely no

5 different. We have been meeting with the Taxi and

6 Limousine Commission since before we ever launched

7 to consumers in London, we told them what we were

going to do, and then we actually did it; we've

9 listened to their concerns, and we built an app

10 and a network in New York that we feel takes into

11 account those concerns.

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, have you taken steps--are you aware of existing rules and regulations in New York City and have you taken steps to make sure you're in compliance?

joined here by our general counsel who can talk to any specific questions that you might have, but we have done an extensive search of the relevant regulations, both administrative and legal, in the New York City area that govern the use of technology in taxis and we feel confident that the service that we're offering does not breach any of those such regulations.

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CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Talk to me for a minute about how your app would be accessible to people with disabilities.

JAY BREGMAN: So we first noticed in London that we were getting a lot of app store reviews from customers who said that how big a change this was to their lives. I'll actually read one out, but before I'll explain why. see, if you're disabled and you're in a wheelchair, most people don't know this, but getting a cab is very difficult not only because you have to go out on the street but also because the accessible drivers, they might be able to take wheelchairs but they have the opportunity to not see you, to refuse you, to just simply drive right by. Or you have to get a carer to go out on the street and hail a taxi and it's a very cumbersome process, even in a city like London, where many of the--well all of the cabs and most of the drivers are accessible. So what Hailo does is Hailo enables this colorblind and also disabled blind service whereby customers virtually hail the taxi, the drivers accept it, having no idea of the particular destination, rating, or anything about

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the customer. They then come to pick up the customer and the customer gets in the taxi.

We also have a system built in that we will deploy in New York, whereby the system can filter so that only accessible taxis are shown to accessible customers. What this means--and by the way, and we have made a commitment to the disabled community in New York City not to charge any service fees for when that setting is enabled. But what that means is that when the taxi pulls up there is a record of the taxi pulling up. So the days of somebody just sticking their hand out and being refused on the basis of color or on the basis of, you know, on the basis of, you know, disability are really over with Hailo because it is so obvious and transparent that there was a connection between the two and the TLC has access to that information.

So I'll submit the question in the app review in my response 'cause I'm conscious of time.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Can you elaborate on the blind, the issue was brought up regarding the blind and how is this helpful to

2 them?

JAY BREGMAN: So we don't have any
specific systems in place for the blind, although
we are currently exploring how to make this
service as accessible for anybodyfor everybody,
and what we are looking right now from an
engineering perspective is using Apple and
Google's inbuilt tools inside the operating
systems of iOS and Android, which are substantial,
and making our app able to integrate with that
which provides as good or greater benefits than
the systems which have been presented today.
CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Thank
you. Oh, Fernando Cabrera, I'm sorry.
CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you so
much. I'm asking this question 'cause I really
don't know the answer to this question. In
England, right?
JAY BREGMAN: Yeah.
CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Do they have,
like, different tiers of, let's say, taxis versus
liveries? Well how does it function there and how

does that translate in terms of the use of apps?

JAY BREGMAN: It's an excellent

question. You know, the fact is that London also has many diverse forms of transportation, including licensed taxis which can hail off the street, the equivalent of black car and livery services, and all Hailo does is provide another option for passengers and drivers to connect within the licensed taxi segment. And the key for us is we operate anywhere where there are taxis which may hail off the street because that is what we do, we're an enhanced evolution of the hail. But actually Melissa has just gotten back from London and has a driver so she's probably got a unique perspective on this particular question.

MELISSA PLAUT: Hi, Melissa Plaut,

MELISSA PLAUT: Hi, Melissa Plaut,
I got my hack license in 2004 and I wrote a book
about those experiences, the years I spent behind
the wheel of a yellow cab, called Hack, with a
very long subtitle that I will not mention.

Anyway, I just got back from London about two weeks ago and had the opportunity to hail taxis there as well as to use Hailo, and obviously, as a New York taxi driver and a lifelong New Yorker, I felt like I was in a position to recognize the similarities between the

JAY BREGMAN: Oh how Hailo--so if

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how this works?

we had--can we connect the demo, actually? 'Cause 2 well we have a demo that we could put up that 3 probably will be worth 1,000 of my words. Okay. 4 5 So what we see right now, this is a demonstration version of the application, but this is what a 6 passenger would see. They would first register on the application, they would register their credit 9 card, they would then--the system determines via GPS where they are and shows them the cabs around 10 11 them that are available to be hailed and also the 12 average--the estimate of how long it will take for 13 that cab to come to them should they press that 14 big pick me up here button there. Now the two 15 minutes is instructive because, although the cabs around us right now are for demonstration 16 17 purposes, in London that is actually the average 18 service time for a customer to request a virtual 19 hail with Hailo, it is two minutes. It is as 20 quick as hailing off the street but just more 21 reliable and transactional and convenient. 22 would press pick me up here, confirm the address, 23 click hail taxi, this will then optimize the order 24 out to the most appropriate driver who would 25 accept on his or her personal smartphone. And so

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we see here the driver details, we see their medallion number, we see their name, we see how long it's going to take for them to arrive to us, we see their real-time location coming towards us, we can contact them if we want. By the way, to set a destination is something that is both optional and is never displayed to the driver before they actually have you in the cab. You get a notification when the taxi has arrived so, for example, I might go outside, when that happened, I then get in the taxi, I tell the driver where I'm going, everything is on the meter just like normal. The driver drives me to my destination, and at the end, if I pre-registered my credit card and preset a tip, I can simply walk out of the taxi and get an e-mail receipt sent to me by the time that I hit the sidewalk.

So it's really saving a minute or two per trip. And really I think what's very important is it's not just about availability. So a lot of people on the Council today have talked about why do we need this in New York, there's a lot of taxis. Well there aren't a lot of taxis, I mean, I live in New York and I've lived here for

six months now and I can tell you, take the amount of taxis that I have, there are often times where I can't find one but there's probably one on the other street. But really it's about convenience and efficiency. It's about convenience for the passenger being able to know that there are taxis around before they go outside; if you're a woman at night, to be able to know that you don't actually have to go out on the street and hunt, and that this is going to be one of those times that actually you're not going to find a taxi.

So that's really what it is that
Hailo does, and that's why over 200,000 Londoners
have registered for the service since we've
launched in November. And we believe that we
would have the same type of a pickup in New York
City, if not greater.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: I'm curious to know in England or--I'm sure you know how the other app companies work, the issue came out today regarding a taxi driver deciding not to pick up someone and use an excuse that I'm going to go pick up someone. What answer would you--

[Crosstalk]

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JAY BREGMAN: Sure, so this is a problem that we've heard and discussed with many people in New York City, I can say that, you know, there are 5,000 virtual hails that happen every day in London, this is not an issue that occurs even though the same basic standard of service supplies. The reason is that when they--for two reasons, one is because, remember, it's a close in time encounter. From the time that the Hailo driver actually accepts the hail to the time that they're at the pickup location, they're only blocks away, maybe one or two blocks, so they never have time to be able to actually pick up another passenger, and they wouldn't in the first place. So actually this is, in practice, is not an issue because the drivers typically turn off their light and they're unavailable for service so the people on the street see them as unavailable for service in the very short period of time that they're running to pick up the customer. In addition, all of our data is

In addition, all of our data is available on this, including GPS data of the driver and the passenger, and, you know, and so it will be very easy to see if someone complained,

for example, I saw that particular taxi with that medallion number that actually refused me to pick up. Well in the real world, as Ashwini said, you just have the driver and the passenger; with Hailo, we have GPS trails, we have timestamps, we have customer's and driver's phones that give us more evidence than we've ever had before to combat refusals.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Quick question, why only yellows?

DAY BREGMAN: So the reason why is because we view our--we view the business that we provide as having--as working with people who can hail off the street, with drivers who can legally hail off the street because our model is we build these networks where we give drivers tools that help them have a more sociable and profitable day even without giving them customers because they share events about the city--traffic, how big the line is at JFK, et cetera--and then we give them only 10 to 30% more business a day. So they're still doing the mainstay of street hail but they're just topping up their downtime with Hailo.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: So, wait,

wait a second. So you're saying only the--you're

providing this service to only those who are

allowed to receive the hail. But what about,

let's say, I'm walking in the Bronx and I just,

you know, I'd like to know where the nearest cab

is by. I'm just curious, why wouldn't it works in

other scenarios?

JAY BREGMAN: It's theoretically possible for it to, there are some of the providers to do it, but our belief is that this is the best way to create the best networks possible. If other people want to do this for liveries and black cars, that's fine, but we're a yellow cab only service in New York City and we're a licensed cab service elsewhere because that's the business model we've adopted, we've been consistent about it since day one, and we believe that that provides the best service for passengers, you know, and customers.

And, you know, one of the things
I'm always afraid of when I see services that
provide black cars, for example, and yellow taxi
services in the same app is what often happens is
you open the app thinking you're going to get a

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cities in Israel, all of central Israel. And just for clarification, our friends, all of these cities where we operate and pretty much every city globally, taxis take street hail and dispatch, which is, in New York terms, prearrangements. We brought a transformation to all of these areas where we operate, including reducing the average wait time in Moscow from 45 minutes to 12 minutes; transforming the entire taxi industry in Israel, including the culture between how drivers and passengers engage together; as well as starting to offer free WiFi in our vehicles in London. on our success in these cities, we believe that we can help bring about significant positive change for all consumers, drivers, and the regulator in New York City.

We have four basic products. A consumer application for ordering or paying for a taxi or a car. Across all major platforms—iPhone, Blackberry, Android, Symbian, also HTML5 coming soon. We have a dedicated driver device that we give to each driver, a web-based enterprise solution for businesses, and a web-based control center. We have over 30 million

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funding, over a hundred employees around the

world, nearly half a million downloads, over 2,500

drivers in our system, and over 400 enterprise

customers, many of them Fortune 500. To many

industries stakeholders, all of these smartphone

apps may look the same, in reality, the

differences in business model and approach make a

9 big impacts on safety and reliability.

I want to highlight just a few of the things that make a difference. At GetTaxi we prescreen, meet, and train every new driver and we provide ongoing educational efforts to ensure our desired level of service. We give our drivers a dedicated driver device that's designed with safety as a number one priority, and we decided from the get-go not to use a driver app--a smartphone-based app but a dedicated driver device. We have 24/7 365 live customer service everywhere we operate, and we never assume a onesize-fits-all approach and we always look to enhance the ecosystem as a whole by collaborating with all industry stakeholders, including regulators, in each and every new city--and in each and every new city we customize our product

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offering and business and pricing model to the unique market structure of that city.

> Our unique vision for New York is to create the best personal transportation tool for any passenger that would give people the best option across all vehicle types no matter who they are and where they are and how they want to pay. Our taxi availability index which we post for New York would recommend a street hail the oldfashioned way when taxis are plentiful outside, ordering a car when taxi availability is low--you know, during shift change, pouring rain--and digital hailing when we believe that we can have the passenger and the driver locate each other on our smart radar by sending the passenger location to nearby taxis through a beacon without prearrangement. Our solution is designed for the masses. For New York City taxis, it's always free for the consumer with no obligatory service charge above the fare, and the digital hailing solution we propose for drivers will be free also in New York City. This solution is designed--

> > CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]

Let me ask you, is the gentleman with you ceding

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 149
2	his time?
3	JING WANG HERMAN: Yes.
4	[Crosstalk]
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Because I have
6	to stop you otherwise.
7	JING WANG HERMAN: Yeah.
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay.
9	JING WANG HERMAN: Our solution is
10	designed to be democratic and we believe that our
11	product should solve problems without creating new
12	problems, and at all times it's our intention that
13	our products operate within both the spirit and
14	the letter of the law.
15	We're excited about bringing a taxi
16	revolution to New York City, and we look forward
17	to collaborating with all stakeholders in order to
18	create the best product for New York. Thank you.
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.
20	Now, have you had conversations with the TLC and
21	the?
22	JING WANG HERMAN: Yes.
23	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And tell me
24	about those conversations?
25	JING WANG HERMAN: So the

conversations related to our NYC proposal, I think
it's different from, perhaps, the other
competitors. A, we have not proposed any type of
a offering for yellow taxis that would come close
to what's considered prearrangements and so we
believe that our product is completely within the
current rules. And we would notfor our products
that operate in New York City, we will not propose
or advocate any type of a change.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Explain to me how what you propose would not constitute prearrangement.

JING WANG HERMAN: Do you want to explain it--

[background noise]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Identify

yourself.

RON SREBO: Hi, thank you for this opportunity. My name is Ron Srebo, I'm VP Innovation for GetTaxi globally. Our solution for New York City, so Jing said we work in different markets where prearrangement is usually allowed; for New York City, it isn't allowed and we actually feel because of the uniqueness of the

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Greenwich--

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city and the taxi market here and the geographic and how yellow taxis operate, that prearrangement is actually not a right solution for the city.

What we propose, Jing talked about it a bit, is the taxi availability index which would, in effect, give--always give users the best suggestion and best tools to get a car from point A to point B. So if there are plenty of taxis, if you're 2 p.m. on Fifth Avenue, you don't need anything. The best service you can have is actually to hail a taxi on the street 'cause there are 50 taxis going through you every second. that case, we can't give a better service to the user so we're going to just tell them, listen, your best service, your best option is to hail a taxi on the street. But in cases, let's say, like, you're in 2 a.m., up in, I don't know--

JING WANG HERMAN: [Off mic] area.

[Crosstalk]

RON SREBO: Yeah, Upper West Side or some street--not on a street corner, not on the main avenues, you're going to have a hard time find a taxi and the fact is the driver is going to

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2	have a hard time finding a fare as well. What we
3	propose is that we're going to only allow taxis to
4	see the passenger and the passenger to see the
5	taxi only when the chances of finding another fare
6	are very, very low, and we do not provide
7	prearrangement. We don't force the driver to take
8	this job, we don't force the passenger to take
9	that taxi, but we do believe that we do offer that
10	solution, it will be the best solution for both
11	the driver and the passenger.
12	JING WANG HERMAN: So just to take-
13	_
14	[Crosstalk]
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: But I still
16	don't get how it's not prearrangement.
17	RON SREBO: It's not prearrangement
18	because there's no commitment.
19	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]
20	So if it's 2 o'clock in the morning, I understand,
21	but are you telling somebody at 2 o'clock in the
22	afternoon that they cannot use your app because

that would be a prearrangement of a trip?

is that the best option for them right now is to

RON SREBO: What we're telling them

actually do street hail. So, yeah, we don't feel
that we can provide them with better service at
that point to getting a yellow taxi

[Crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]

No, but if somebody--yes, I understand you're

telling them--I understand your point, you're

telling people that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon

do a hail because you can get a yellow cab, but

how about if that person says I want to use my

app--

JING WANG HERMAN: [Interposing]
Yeah, it's always--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: --at two in the afternoon, it's raining outside, I don't want to go in the street, I have no umbrella, I'm going to use my app at two in the afternoon? So how is that not prearrangement?

JING WANG HERMAN: So what we're saying is that we're making a distinction between digital dispatch, which is what we offer in London, Moscow, and Israel, and digital hailing, and if we cannot decipher what the differences are, I think digital dispatch has to do with an

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obligation for the driver to bypass another passenger that he sees street hailing in order to pick up the electronic hail or dispatch, we would call that in this instance, that's perhaps, maybe it's only two to five minutes away but that might be 10 or 15 blocks. So the obligation to pass the street hail and to pick up the digital order, to us is what constitutes a prearrangements. And in this case the beauty with technology is that on our radar on most of these apps, you know, you see exactly where you are and you will be able to see taxis around you whether they're available, whether they're not available. So we can show you that within this five block radius there are three taxis passing by that's already, you know, not available with passengers and there are three others that are available and when we send out your beacon as a, let's say, 250 Broadway as a location, you can actually see on your phone which ones are coming to you. If you're not downstairs, should the car wait for you if, you know, you know, Council Member Cabrera goes downstairs and you had a hail from your office, should the taxi wait for you and Council Member Cabrera will have

2 to hail a different taxi?

So culturally if you do pay attention to the culture of drivers and passengers everywhere else in the world, because street hail and dispatch is allowed there is already established culture of when you order a taxi and, the same way you order a black car in New York, the driver would wait for the passenger and the passenger would wait for the driver. For New York, that cultural behavior is really reserved for delivery and the black car industry.

But for the taxi industry, there's no culture established today for the driver to wait for the passenger and the passenger for the driver and vice versa. So what we're saying is that if you take away the obligation, that's—there are other small factors, but that's primarily the difference between what we call a digital hail and digital dispatch.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I do understand, but let me summarize as somebody who is not as experienced as you, of course. On your app, you will be able--on your app, you will be able to know if there is a yellow taxi within a

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 13
2	certain proximity.
3	RON SREBO: Yes.
4	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: So, therefore,
5	it's not considered prearranged because you are
6	basically hailing a cab that's nearby anyway by
7	using your app, you're not prearranging a trip.
8	RON SREBO: Exactly. If the driver
9	sees a hail closer to him, he is obligated to take
LO	that hail, we're not changing that.
L1	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: But if a driver
L2	answers your app he can skip a hailing customer.
L3	RON SREBO: No, this is not what we
L 4	suggest.
15	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Well I don't
16	know what you suggest but I'm thinking out loud
L7	RON SREBO: All right.
L8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:if I'm a
L9	driver and I have somebody on the app and I've
20	agreed to respond to that person, and maybe that
21	person is 12 blocks away, but on that 12-block
22	stretch in Manhattan I see somebody hailing me,
23	that driver can't take the hail?
24	RON SREBO: Well he
25	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]

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2 So this is a--

JING WANG HERMAN: [Interposing] So what we said was that we do not believe that that driver should pass the street hail empty in order to pick up the electronic order. We believe that on your phone, let's say, I see three free taxis and that my location is sent out to three available taxis, if one of the taxis on the way picks up another street hail, I would be able to know that that taxi was taken. The same way today on a street hail I see a taxi coming, but before it comes to me someone else jumps right in front of me--we have a special term for that in New York, right? Upstreaming. So if someone could upstream me and steal that taxi, that's life, that's life in New York City, right? That's part of the game.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay.

JING WANG HERMAN: So we believe that the same way in today you can hail a taxi and book a black car, with technology you can choose to converge the two or you can choose to preserve the difference. Again, digital hail a taxi or digitally dispatch a car.

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 158
2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. I thank
3	you both.
4	JING WANG HERMAN: Thank you.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.
6	Next we have a panel Martin Hykel [phonetic]
7	[Off mic]
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:John Rasolino
9	[phonetic], Pasqualino Russo, and Peter Mazer.
10	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: If your name's
11	been called, please sign the slip at the desk.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, boy.
13	[Off mic]
14	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You want some
15	water?
16	MALE VOICE 2: Sure, thanks.
17	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Oh, who would
18	like to go first? Okay. John?
19	JOHN MASCIALINO: Councilman, oh,
20	is this on? Is this on? Hello? No. All right,
21	why is this not working? Hello? Is this one?
22	[Off mic]
23	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Use one
24	[Crosstalk]
25	JOHN MASCIALINO: The other one's

2	not working? All right. Okay. Is this working?
3	Yes. Good morning, Councilman Vacca, Cabrera, and
4	members of the Committee, my name is John
5	Mascialino, I am from the law firm Greenberg
6	Traurig and I serve as outside counsel to
7	VeriFone, Inc. Unfortunately, the staff members
8	from VeriFone could not be here today who are
9	working on the technology behind Intro 599 so they
0	did want me as a courtesy to the Council and
1	respect for the Council to come on their behalf to
2	express our support for Intro 599 and its goals.
3	VeriFone, of course, will make themselves
4	available for any follow up the Committee or
5	members of the Council staff have in the future as
6	we proceed.

As you know, VeriFone is one of two current T-PEP vendors, along with CMT, under contract with the TLC. As discussed earlier by the TLC, T-PEP systems include credit and debit card payment and processing, text messaging services, trip data collection through GPS, and data transmission by means of the passenger information monitor, which also includes entertainment as well as advertising, and TLC PSAs

2 and other industry information.

VeriFone supports the goals of
Intro 599, making the T-PEP systems accessible to
people with disabilities, in particular, the
visually and hearing impaired. VeriFone has
always prided itself on being on the forefront of
technology in the taxi and transportation industry
and will be in this area as well.

VeriFone has been researching the proper way to make the T-PEP system acceptable to both the visually and hearing impaired and has already begun to seek input from advocates and professionals in the visually and hearing impaired community. VeriFone believes it is crucially important to get input and assistance from the advocacy groups in order to make sure that any solution that is created, tested, and eventually implemented in the taxi industry meets the actual needs of people with these visual and hearing impairments.

We also believe, as some people have testified earlier today, and particularly from Lighthouse, that there should be a standard solution among the systems in the industry so that

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there is uniformity in the workings of a system 2 from taxi to taxi. VeriFone will continue to work with the TLC to test the system once a solution is finalized. VeriFone is excited about the continued opportunities in the taxi industry and technology in particular, including T-PEP 2.0 and beyond, and will ensure that the needs of people with disabilities are continued to take into account when developing this improved system.

Lastly, we do ask just one thing if the City Council does decide to pass this legislation: We ask that there be an effective date amendment. The industry does need time to have the technology tested and approved by the TLC and working conditions. VeriFone would be happy to meet with Council staff to discuss legislative further and any--and work with you in cooperation on any proposed amendments that may come our way. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Sir, introduce yourself?

PETER MAZER: Yeah, good afternoon, Chairman Vacca, Chairman Cabrera, and members of the Transportation and Technology Committees, my

name is Peter Mazer, I am general counsel to the

Metropolitan Taxicab Board of Trade, a 60-year old

nonprofit trade assess--well three minutes go by

awfully guick.

JOHN MASCILINO: I think that was mine, yeah.

[Off mic]

peter MAZER: I'm general counsel to the Metropolitan Taxicab Board of Trade, a 60-year old nonprofit trade association that represents 37 taxi fleets comprised of more than 5,000 yellow and medallion taxicabs. Our garages provide service to the riding public 24 hours a day seven days a week, lease taxis to more than 20,000 drivers, and employ more than 1,000 full-time mechanics, dispatchers, gas attendants, administrators, and other personnel.

Our members have one principal goal and that is to safely, comfortably, and effectively transport our passengers from point A to point B. It has become harder and harder to do this. Our fleets, whose lease rates are regulated by the TLC, have been restricted by the TLC from meeting our rising operating costs, which will

likely result in less services for drivers. And our drivers have had a tougher time getting around the bike lanes and pedestrian plazas that have taken away precious space on city streets. And our passengers have complained about the newer vehicles, which have become smaller and smaller and less and less comfortable.

From an operational perspective, the bright spots over the last several years have mostly revolved around the use of new technology to enhance the taxi experience. For example, credit card acceptance devices have increased passenger volume, increased driver tips, and made it easier for manage the fleet business in many ways. There have been administrative burdens of being merchants with credit card companies and other issues, but, by and large, technology has helped the yellow taxi business grow even during the recession when many industries were failing. Most of all it has made the experience better for our passengers.

In the case of T-PEP, the city, the industry, and the public entered into a new phase of taxi technology together in a very structured

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way, understanding that the taxi industry is a complicated one whose prior technological advance was the meter, and that was nearly 100 years ago. Today, the taxi industry, now more technologically advanced, is being met with dozens of app developers convinced that they have found the latest method to improve taxi service. Apps may or may not be a useful tool for the taxi rider; they may or may not end up violating long-standing TLC rules meant to protect yellow taxis, liveries, 12 and black cars. It could all be a lot of talk 13 that may work in San Francisco or London, but not 14 in New York; or it may actually be a great new innovation. And there are so many different types of apps, maybe some will be good and some will be 17 bad. Right now we just don't know.

> We look forward to the TLC's recently announced process for exploring the regulatory issues surrounding apps; however, we would like to caution the TLC and the Council that the yellow taxi industry and the livery and black car industries perform vital services to New Yorkers and visitors and that these industries' models of operation must be respected and not

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simply discarded just to accommodate an app, no matter how popular. There are tens of thousands of livelihoods that depend on yellow, livery, and black car industries and they matter to the city as much as any technological advance.

Thank you for your time, and if you have any questions we'd be happy to answer them.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

Sir?

PASQUALINO RUSSO: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chairpersons Vacca and Cabrera, members of the Committees. I am Pasqualino Russo, I'm special counsel at Windels Marx Lane & Mittendorf, LLP. Previously, I had been the chief judge at the TLC. Professor Matthew W. Daus, Esquire, former chair and commissioner of the TLC, is a partner who chairs the transportation practice groups at Windels Marx. And he also serves as the president of the International Association of Transportation Regulars, the IATR, a leading group of government taxi and limousine regulators from around the world. I am testifying at today's oversight hearing on behalf of Professor Daus, who had intended to present testimony when this

hearing was originally scheduled for September

20th but was unable to do so today because of a

prior commitment out of town.

For some time, IATR has recognized the emergence of smartphone applications as one of the most exciting and innovative changes to the transportation industry. However, some of these apps operate in a manner that create serious concerns for the public and regulators alike. In response, our firm provided its services on a pro bono basis to the IATR when it requested that we examine those concerns in light of the regulatory landscape in numerous major cities throughout the United States.

As a result of our research,

Professor Daus and the Windels Marx transportation

team have recently published a seminal piece of

research on the status of the operation of these

apps in a report entitled, "Rogue Smartphone

Applications for Taxicabs and Limousine:

Innovation or Unfair Competition, a national

regulatory review of safety, accountability, and

consumer protection legal issues." The report is

available on our website. I provided the

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2 Committees with the requisite number of copies of 3 the report in my prepared testimony as part of my 4 presentation today.

As a result of the research, here are the two key takeaways from the report. First, right now it's a wild West out there, as you stated, Chairman Vacca. With private equity backed startups and established industry companies alike scrambling to have the next app to hit it big and revolutionize for-hire transportation internationally. Second, all apps are not created equal, some operate within the rules by identifying their own license transportation or affiliates for the consumer and other rogue apps do not operate on a level playing field by cutting established dispatch companies out of the picture to deal directly with drivers. These rogue apps are under investigation by regulators in the United States for operating within legal loopholes and may run afoul of laws designed to protect consumers and untested taxi meters, illegal refusals, and which require a licensing to ensure vehicles for these drivers.

What are the key facts?

Technology

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startups have been issuing smartphone applications which allow for the hailing or arranging a vehicle, removing the dispatch, or a taxi limo company for identification where technology companies interact directly with these drivers, sometimes without obtaining the proper licensing. We examined how these apps operate, reviewed the regulations, and found the following as part of our review: First, there are real questions about whether it's a prearrangement or electronic street hail; second, there are safety concerns; third, the use of taxi or taxicab in the app name running afoul of regulations and customer and consumer reliance; fourth, illegal service refusals; fifth, whether the fare is a fare; sixth, is it operating as a taxi meter with not being a taxi.

In his capacity as the president of the IATR and a follow up to the report, a special committee has been set up by the IATR committee-
IATR to examine these regulations at a--its national public hearing entitled quote, There's an App for That" that'll take place on November 17th at the Washington Conference of the IATR. We will provide the Committees a briefing paper that you

presented today, and any draft legislation of the
Council to the app committee. In turn, we will
provide the City Council with the IATR's final mod
regulations for your consideration and local
implementation

Thus far, the preliminary work of the IATR committee has gendered the most discussion about smartphones. In the weeks ahead, much more needs to be done and will be done.

On behalf of Professor Daus, I want to thank the Chairpersons and the members of the Committees for the opportunity to present this testimony. I am certainly available to answer any questions you may have here today. I thank you for your attention and time.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

Thank you all. I have no further questions, but I want you to know Fernando Cabrera and I are professors too. We are professors.

Okay. Next panel, with that said:

Avik Kabassa, Livery Roundtable; Carolyn Castro,

Livery Roundtable; Victor Dizengoff, the Black Car

Assistance Corporation. Mr. Kabassa, would you

please go first? Look, someone stuck here.

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AVIK KABASSA: Well my speech says good morning, but I should say good afternoon.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Yes.

AVIK KABASSA: And thank you very much for allowing me to speak today, my name is Avik Kabassa, and I am the CEO of Carmel.

My testimony today is to focus on application companies that break current laws and are bullying their way into New York City. To set the record straight, not all the smartphone application companies are lawbreakers, in fact, many of them comply with the current TLC rules and are doing very well. The problem starts when companies disregard existing law, placing the legal application at disadvantage and the public at risk.

I don't know how many times I heard the arguments, we do not want to appear like we are against technology. To those, I say look around you. New York City is using many legal smartphone applications already, and as much as you can be, and should, be proud of them, it is your duty to protect the legal application against the illegal one.

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2	New York City is not like any other
3	city in America, and from what I heard about
4	London, than any other city in the world.
5	Whereas, in many other cities taxis suffer from
6	lack of demand, New York City taxi industry is
7	blessed with a very high demand. Why do you think
8	a lone medallion sells for over \$800,000? Not
9	because they're waiting for a smartphone to save
10	them. Let's take a city like San Francisco. San
11	Francisco taxis are a dual use taxi that can
12	perform street hail as well as prearranged, so a
13	company like Uber or a Hailo can operate over
14	there. But on the other hand, I have attached a
15	letter from the San Francisco CommissionerI
16	should've probably done a video conferencethat
17	shows that in San Francisco, 32%there's a 32%
18	no-show on those dual use taxis, so more than
19	three times out of ten when you orderprearrange
20	a taxi, it will not show.
21	Now let's take our [off mic] the
22	city of help, New York City, let's look at it.
23	The Commissioner of London mentioned 200,000 trips

a year; we do 200,000 prearranged trips a day,

okay? The for-hire prearranged sector of New York

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City performs 200,000 prearranged trips a day,
which means 73 million trips per year. Now we
checked the TLC records and we found 700
complaints of no-show per year. Honorable
Committee, this means that our prearranged
performance rank is at 0.001% no-show. Why the
hell should we copy San Francisco, Israel, Moscow,
or London, or any other I don't even know who
tries to teach us what to do?

The use of a device, any device, a radio, a telephone, a cell phone, a pager, or a smartphone to pair a specific passenger with a specific yellow taxi is a prearrangement of the taxi and nothing else. I urge the Committee to put a stop to all semantic [off mic] we're being dragged into. I would like to now, with your permission, four recommendations: The use of smartphone application to pair a specific vehicle to a specific passenger is an active prearrangement and should not be allowed with yellow taxi. To create accountability, none of those companies said, oh, we have the record. they're being summonsed if they don't provide this record? What accountability do they hold? To

25 The Livery Roundtable is an

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umbrella organization representing over 200 livery bases across the city comprised of four collective livery associations: The New York Fleet Owners Association, the New York State Federation of Taxi Drivers, the New York City Independent Livery Owners Corporation, and United as One. In addition to our—in addition, our board includes two of the largest for—hire vehicle livery base stations in this city—Carmel Car and Limousine Service to my right, and Dial 7. I stand before you in representation of my board to express our concerns with the current flooding of the ground transportation market with smartphone applications.

We at the Livery Roundtable have always acknowledged our support to incoming technology and have expressed this sentiment in countless meetings with City Council, the TLC, various media streams, members of our industry, and anyone else who would listen. We have offered our assistance to the Taxi and Limousine Commission with the hopes of working collaboratively in creating proper practices and guidelines to welcome technology in a format that

both works with our business models respectively.

App companies have bullied their way into the ground transportation market simply for making profit and are masking their profit driven desires for public concern. When approaching the TLC with our concerns, we were met with lackadaisical attitudes—

MALE VOICE: No.

carolyn castro: --instead relying on outdated and non-existing rules that allow smartphone app companies to flood the current market without inquiry, without insight, without knowledge of demand, and without respect for the models as they are currently structured.

In order to do this, we ask that

Council please consider the following: Identify

clearer definitions per industry. Smartphone

applications further blur the distinction between

the prearrangement sector of the for-hire vehicles

and the street hail medallion sector. Clear and

concise delineations are needed before the

implementation of the smartphone application can

be instituted. Smartphone application companies

fall into New York City's unique transportation

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practices, take advantage of the loopholes and
outdated rules, and don't capture the
technological advances we live in. Utilizing this
lack of definition to their advantage, the app
companies are able to use new and catchy phrases
to market to the public. Coined terms such as
digital street hails and electronic hails sound
like fancy new ways of identifying
prearrangements, yet we caution you that they are
still prearrangements. With strong public
relation campaigns in an attempt to bully the TLC
and New York City, the pressure is now placed upon
all of us to do something to adjust to this
quickly-dominating app frenzy.

assert its control over New York City's ground transportation system with respect to the app bonanza, the Livery Roundtable asks for the intervention of City Council to provide proper guidance and creation of legislation that is fair to small businesses, the riding public, and the pairing of the two in this technology climate.

Consider decreased availability.

Allowing the smartphone--I'll sum up--allowing a

smartphone application to prearrange service in the yellow taxi sector will decrease availability to street hail yellow taxis in the public area.

It'll create a chaotic transportation market, and to your point earlier, it will institute a two-tier system where we may not ensure that transportation is provided to all public--to members in the remaining four boroughs, and such of--and I'm summing up, sorry.

I ask Council to consider the notion that thoughtful regulations should not clarify but reinforce the separation between street hails and prearrangement while incorporating the interest of technology. There are ways that this can be achieved if we were simply asked and included in the dialogue. The use of legal smartphone applications to augment the availability and reliability of a prearranged service will result in maintaining the current street hail supply while increasing the supply of prearranged vehicle availability. The end result will be the improvement of the current and praise New York City transportation system through the utilization of technology.

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With this final statement, I

conclude my testimony. I'd like to enter into-excuse me--I'd like to enter into public record a

memo that we drafted a few weeks ago titled,

Smartphone Application Memorandum; the Wrong

Approach to the Right Solution. Thank you very

much.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Sir?

VICTOR DIZENGOFF: Good afternoon,
Chairman Vacca and members of the Council. My
name is Victor Dizengoff, I'm the Executive
Director of the Black Car Assistance Corporation
and a member of its board of directors. I am
speaking on behalf of the Black Car Assistance
Corporation to aid the Council in promulgating
rules related to the use of electronic devices to
acquire taxi services in New York City.

Current New York City law provides that if an on-duty taxi is empty it must stop and pick up the person who is standing in the street and trying to hail a taxi. It is essential to New York City's for-hire transportation system that that law stays the same. The reasons why are quite simple.

When taxi drivers are permitted to 2 accept passengers on any basis other than the 3 4 street hail, the driver has the power to pick and 5 choose which passengers to accept and the public has no ability to effectively monitor or control 6 the driver's decision-making. History has proven the result of that situation is that there is a 9 shortage of taxis, particularly during rush hours, and people with certain racial and socioeconomic 10 11 profiles or who want to travel to certain boroughs 12 have a difficult time hailing a taxi. History has also established the solution: Clearly, separate 13 14 for-hire vehicles that operate based on a street 15 hail service--based on street hail service from 16 those that operate based on prearrangements. 17 clear division, however, would be destroyed if 18 taxis are permitted to reject the passenger 19 standing in a street in favor of some real or 20 phantom passenger who booked a taxi by electronic 21 prearrangement. The harm that would be caused by 22 creating two separate methods to access a taxi 23 goes even deeper when one recognizes that there is 24 a segment of the population that does not own a 25 smartphone or a credit card and those people will

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2 not have equal footing to access taxis.

New York City has already tried to allow taxis to operate based on prearrangement. Back in 1981--and I was there--almost one-third of New York's 11,787 taxis had two-way radios. hailing is simply the modern version of the twoway radio. The problems caused by the use of twoway radios, as well as other issues plaguing the taxi industry, caused Mayor Koch in 1981 to appoint a 12-member committee headed by Richard Smith. In its preliminary issues paper, the Smith committee explained that whatever tension inherently exists says from the fact that prearranged hails divert a fixed supply of taxis away from street hails, that effect becomes especially noticeable to a person seeking to hail a cab who is frustrated by the presence of empty cabs with lit on-radio call signs either parked in line or passing on the street. Some members of radio groups may aggravate the problem by abusing the use of the radio call light. It is observable that some cab operators park out of service in certain locations with or without their radio call light turned on in order to be free to respond to

2 radio calls, end quote. That was on page seven of 3 the Smith committee preliminary issues paper,

4 1981. Can I continue, please? Thank you.

The City and the TLC either considered or tried a variety of options to remedy the shortage of taxis to pick up street hails during—due to prearranged calls. In March of 1982, the Smith committee recommended that taxis should not be permitted to be on radio call during evening rush hour from 4 to 6:30. And in November of 1982, the TLC announced that 500 radio cabs were converted from radio duty to exclusive street hail. None of these half measures, however, resolved the problems caused by allowing taxis to accept fares by prearrangement.

And in a resolution dated February 13th, 1985, the TLC mandated that all radios be removed from taxis by March 15th, 1987. The TLC explained in the resolution that the mandate was appropriate, "whereas, the problem of taxicab unavailability has been severely exacerbated by the growth of medallion taxicab radio groups in recent years whose members service radio customers, thereby, making their taxicab

unavailable for street hails; and, whereas, the services provided by taxi cab radio groups can be adequately performed by other licensed, non-medallion vehicles operating for-hire in the city."

As a solution to this substantial problem since March 15th, 1987, New York City taxis have accepted passengers only by street hail. To now allow taxis to accept fares by prearrangement via a smartphone application would ignore the lessons of history. The first and most basic law affecting this issue is Section 19 502 of New York City's administrative code--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]
You're going to have to conclude, sir.

VICTOR DIZENGOFF: Okay. All right, in the code it defines taxis in the relevant part as a vehicle permitted to accept hails from passengers in the street.

And then the second law prohibits e-hails in the city. Under Section 19 511 of the code, any communication system used to dispatch or convey information to drivers must have a base station license. And under 19 502 of the code,

2 that base station cannot dispatch any vehicle with 3 which it is not affiliated.

In conclusion, no driver of a taxicab shall seek to ascertain without justifiable grounds the destination of a passenger before such passenger shall be seated in the vehicle and no driver or taxicab shall refuse without justifiable grounds to take any passenger or prospective passenger to any destination. All of the current smartphone apps used to connect drivers and passengers allow the driver the option to accept or reject a job.

All right, well at the end I go on to say--and you have the testimony--that the on-radio call sign was used and was, you know, made the situation intolerable and, therefore, the resolution from Mayor Koch at that time put that out of existence. What I would ask--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay.

VICTOR DIZENGOFF: --what I would

ask--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay.

VICTOR DIZENGOFF: --the Chairman

and the Council would be to accept also into

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 184
2	testimony the white paper that we submitted
3	approximately a week or so ago
4	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Certainly.
5	VICTOR DIZENGOFF:and enter it
6	as part of the record.
7	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes.
8	VICTOR DIZENGOFF: We'd appreciate
9	that.
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Agree.
11	VICTOR DIZENGOFF: Thank you.
12	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.
13	Have any of you noticed problems with the apps to
14	date? Have there been problems with the apps that
15	have been used, have there been any issues you're
16	aware of?
17	AVIK KABASSA: Which kind of apps?
18	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I don't know,
19	there's so many of them that I don't know.
20	AVIK KABASSA: Correct.
21	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Any of them.
22	AVIK KABASSA: Well the legal ones,
23	no; the illegal ones, I don't even know. I mean,
24	we're at the mercy of an unlicensedthere's no
25	enforcement of them so justI mean, if you take a

look at what happened a week ago before the industry noticed, a company just took iPhones and gave it to yellow taxis and Carmel so happened to have an app. Imagine if I gave it to yellow б taxis, how fast would my license be revoked? Instead, this smartphone company was pleaded by the Taxi and Limousine Commission to please pull back on this and they gave them an extension of one week to use the yellow taxis with the smartphone application. I would love to have ten days a year of using the yellow taxis for Carmel, that would be a nice gesture.

So it just doesn't work, I mean.

And even the gentleman from Hailo was said we have all the records, but what if it tells us to take a hike, I mean, what can we do to him, which license can we suspend or revoke or anything? So the legal ones, and there are, are working and we should not no longer say oh, we are—we stand in the way of technology. We have technology, Chairman, New York City is using technology, we call on you to bona fide it, to make it legal, to make it licensed, to make it revocable, to make it fined, and to keep the separation between the

2 street hail and prearrangement.

VICTOR DIZENGOFF: Yeah, Chairman

Vacca, I'd just like to expand on what Mr. Kabassa said, and I think I didn't stress maybe not enough in my testimony. The Council, the C, and the full Council should not look to revisit the past, we've been down that road before and we saw the ills of it, and the Mayor at that time saw the ills, and the commission that he put in place saw the ills, and what has been working in this city for longer than my lifetime continues to work very well. And I would ask that the Council take that into consideration seriously.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I thank you all for your testimony, thank you.

VICTOR DIZENGOFF: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Our last panel, promise, Bhairavi Desai, Ms. Desai, Taxi Workers Alliance; William Lindauer, Taxi Workers Alliance; Richard Thaler, Omni Media Network; and Edith Prentiss, Taxis for All.

[Off mic]

EDITH PRENTISS: I'll give my own out back.

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 187
2	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You are your
3	own panel.
4	EDITH PRENTISS: I know.
5	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You want to go
6	first, Edith?
7	EDITH PRENTISS: No, it's okay.
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: It's all right?
9	EDITH PRENTISS: Thank you.
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: All right, Ms.
11	Desai, would you want to lead off, please?
12	Identify
13	BHAIRAVI DESAI: Sure.
14	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:yourself?
15	BHAIRAVI DESAI: Yes, good
16	afternoon, Chairman Vacca, my name is Bhairavi
17	Desai, I'm the Executive Director of the New York
18	Taxi Workers Alliance. Well to quote, you know,
19	someone pretty famous, it's déjà vu all over
20	again, because I remember five years ago when we
21	had the whole technology debate, what started
22	eight years ago right after our last fare raise.
23	Here we are again, when we've just had a raise,
24	and, again, we're talking about technology, which
25	really byyou know, there is a lot of talk that
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this technology is meant to actually put more money in driver's pockets but we're not sure that we've seen any evidence of that. And our concern is that, instead, that the technology will be snuck in, just like the credit cards were, and there's no evidence that the credit cards produced more fares for yellow cabs. And even when they talked about the tips having gone up, drivers lost 5% on those tips and so, in real numbers, the tip amounts did not go up for drivers. But you keep hearing that people within, you know, the technology role and the industry that have, you know, want us to swallow this idea that all these new goods have actually brought more money into drivers pockets, when in reality with the 5%, for example, drivers lost between 2 to \$3,000 per year on the extra fees that they were paying.

It's good to hear a number of companies today who have said that their models do not call for fees on the drivers. If this is a serious commitment then it should be regulated, it should be put into the regulations. And I should also note that about five years ago we were the only ones who said that when the T-PEP

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technologies were coming, that it should be an open regulated market and not closed with a couple of, you know, companies with industry contacts that got those contracts. So I'm glad to hear that those same companies today are saying if this new technology market were to develop, it should in fact be regulated. We've said that for years, it should be regulated.

And if it is regulated then I think one of the things that the regulation should call for very specifically is that no fees will be passed down to the drivers. We waited eight long years for this raise and our TLC's data show that drivers were earning 25% less today than compared to 2006. We took a bitter beating over all of these years from gas prices to high leases, lease overcharges, the 5%, the loss of, you know, space, the bike lanes, et cetera, et cetera, it caused a, you know, major economic impact on drivers. finally have a raise in place that will bring us back toward a livable income, which we have not had close to a decade in this industry. We don't want to see new technology that is brought in on our backs to essentially take this raise away.

And so we ask you, Chairman Vacca, that if there is legislation or regulation which you weigh in on, that it should take this economic reality of drivers into consideration.

Just, lastly, if I--for 30 seconds more, I thought your question to the London regulator got to the heart of this issue. For yellow taxi drivers, we have the biggest street hail market in the entire world, and if this technology is to make sense, it's to account for the amount of time we spent cruising empty, but by what this regulator had said to you in response to your question, there is no data showing that, in fact, this technology reduces the amount of time that yellow cabs spend empty. The data might show the number of hails that the technology has produced, but there's no evidence to say that drivers wouldn't have had those hails in the first place.

So I think, you know, there's reason to be cautious here, there needs to be much more hearings, many more questions, and please do not put the needs of drivers at the very end of this debate. Thank you.

Τ	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 191
2	[Off mic]
3	BHAIRAVI DESAI: Yield to my [off
4	mic].
5	WILLIAM LINDAUER: She said that
6	very strongly.
7	[Crosstalk]
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA:yourself for
9	the record.
10	BILL LINDAUER: Oh, I'm Bill
11	Lindauer, I'm with the New York Taxi Workers
12	Alliance, and I was a driver for 30 years. To app
13	or not to app, that is the question Shakespeare
14	might say if he was alive today. Whether this is
15	a boondoggle or a bonanza, I don't know. It's
16	probably a garden of riches for some companies,
17	and maybe a garden of glitches for anybody who has
18	this equipment. I don't know.
19	But we have to be leery and we have
20	to protect drivers' income. I don't think this is
21	going to be a tremendous boon, I don't know if
22	it's going to be even legal under the rules,
23	whether they change the TLC rules or not.
24	Another thing about the audio and
25	visual equipment mandated by 599, of course, we

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 192
2	want to have any aids that will help disabled
3	people. But let's not put the burden on the
4	drivers, otherwise we'll be financially disabled.
5	Thank you.
6	[Off mic]
7	RICHARD THALER: I'm next to last
8	but not least. Am I operating?
9	WILLIAM LINDAUER: No.
10	[Off mic]
11	RICHARD THALER: Yes?
12	[Off mic]
13	WILLIAM LINDAUER: No, it's not.
14	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Press the
15	button again, sir.
16	RICHARD THALER Okay.
17	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: In the back, in
18	the back.
19	RICHARD THALER: How's that?
20	SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: No.
21	RICHARD THALER: No?
22	WILLIAM LINDAUER: No.
23	RICHARD THALER: Nope, come in.
24	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Well send me a

letter.

1	COMMITTEES ON TRANSPORTATION AND TECHNOLOGY 193
2	RICHARD THALER: Come in. Switch.
3	EDITH PRENTISS: Do we get a fine
4	if our technology
5	[background noise]
6	RICHARD THALER: Hello? Very good.
7	If the intentCouncil Members, just to read my
8	written commentsif the intent of this bill,
9	Intro 59
10	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]
11	State your name for the record.
12	RICHARD THALER: My name is Richard
13	Thaler, I'm representing our three companies, Omni
14	Media Network, a cloud and hosting provider;
15	Allman [phonetic] Gateway, a payment gateway; and
16	Allman Mobile, an MVNO, a mobile network operator.
17	If the intent of this bill, Intro
18	599, is to require all passenger functions of the
19	Taxi Technology Enhancements program to be
20	accessible to all passengers, then the stated
21	requirement item three designed to be installed in
22	a uniform location within all taxis must enable
23	the TLC to consider that deployingthat depending
24	on the wheelchair restraint position in each
25	accessible vehicle model, the location of the T-

PEP hardware for passenger access may need to

change for each accessible vehicle or possibly may

even need to be portable.

More generally, though, if the rules and regulations Section 503 of Title 19
Chapter 5 require the TLC to implement the provisions of Chapter 5, the core T-PEP function stated in item 2 of Intro 599 should include standards of operation for the protection of passengers and drivers. Item 2 states the four core functions and, without repeating them, in the fourth function, data transmission by means of the passenger information monitor, this is misleading and incorrect. I suggest substituting the description interactive passenger information monitor for data transmission by means and so on and so forth.

In 2004, the TLC simply adopted the four core functions of the Taxi Technology

Enhancement System created by a certified payment gateway in partnership with Melrose Credit Union and First Data; however, the standards of operation for the core functions were ignored.

And there was a remark about the

historical record that I'd like to correct. The way this got started in 2004, in 2004, the Taxi

Technology Enhancement System was nowhere on the legislative horizon. It was someone in the staff at the DOT that became aware that the system had been developed, advised the Mayor of it, the Mayor invited a demonstration in February of '04, liked it, mandated it; and it was in March of 2004 that the TLC adopted it as a mandate. That's how the whole thing began. The system is completely developed prior to '04 and it was invited to a demonstration for the Mayor, and that's how this whole thing got started.

But the standards of operation, although the core functions were adopted, were ignored. As a result, drivers have been overcharged by an estimated \$200 million, passengers—I don't have much—passengers had been overcharged due to the systems' operating failures to prevent fare overcharges, whether intentional or unintentional, by drivers due to rate four violations or more recent tow charge violations. And passengers credit and debit cards have been exposed to transaction processing security risk,

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contrary to the remarks made by Chairman Vacca and
others.

In fact, a recent disclosure of a major security breach by a TLC approved T-PEP merchant acquire processes subcontractor revealed that the security breach took place in 2011 before the T-PEP contracts were renewed. In 2012,

MasterCard and Visa delisted the TLC approved T-PEP merchant acquired subcontractor for security compliance violations, which still has not been restored and the security issue has never been addressed by the Council or the TLC. The rules for credit and debit card payment are regulated by the Federal Reserve Board and the Congress as distinct from the other three core functions of T-PEP.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. You have to conclude.

RICHARD THALER: Well I have the Clint Eastwood chair, they'd be willing to give me its minutes. Got another minute or two?

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: If Clint Eastwood was here, I'd say yes, but no.

25 RICHARD THALER: But he's not.

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2 | Well I'll tell you--

3 CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]

4 This is not the Republican convention.

RICHARD THALER: I would like to

6 add though, if you'll allow me to--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]

You have to wrap up though.

RICHARD THALER: --to Mr. Kabassa's remarks that if we could relate his remarks about prearrangement to the rules. The rules for livery licenses clearly state that a livery driver must only be able to affiliate with one base at a time and all prearrangement must be taking place from that base. If a third party app provider comes in and deals directly with that driver, that is a violation of that affiliation rule. And, while a notice was sent out that if a payment app is used in a medallion cab, the payment amount and the trip record must be recorded in the T-PEP system, but also it said you can't charge the passenger more than the taxi meter fare. That should be extended to livery where if a livery app is used, the fare charged to the livery passenger can't exceed the rate book fare on file with the Taxi

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2	Commission. Thank you.
3	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: That is a good
4	point, thank you. Good point, well taken.
5	RICHARD THALER: You want to give
6	me another minute for the
7	[Crosstalk]
8	CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [Interposing]
9	No, it wasn't that good. Ms. Edith Prentiss,
LO	would you please come up? I thank you, panel.
L1	EDITH PRENTISS: I'm not carrying
L2	it all up there
L3	[background noise]
L4	EDITH PRENTISS: Okay.
L5	[Off mic]
L6	EDITH PRENTISS: Thank you.
L7	FEMALE VOICE: You're welcome.
L8	EDITH PRENTISS: Okay. Want to get
L9	app, want to get app, you guys want to get app
20	too. Okay. Thank you. Hi, my name is Edith
21	Prentiss, and I am the chair of the Taxis for All,
22	president of 504 Dems, vice president of DIA, and
23	a board member of the Disability Network of New
24	York City.
25	I think that the Council and the

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TLC are equally disingenuous in their statements of accessibility and technical enhancements as it affects people with disabilities. I was frantically writing last night and was very surprised to find that, my God, the push for accessible taxis goes back to '95 in New York City when then-Mayor Giuliani wanted to sell 400 new medallions, and the disability community came together and asked for a reasonable percentage to be set aside. Well let's fast forward, we're in 2012, we have 231, maybe 233, out of 13,000 and change. The livery industry is even worse, with approximately 23 out of 35,000. So, like, let's not talk about this. The TLC says just pass us a There was a veto-proof at least once bill law. that never made it through the Council.

I'd like to say very quickly that
we do support this bill, we support the contention
as Lighthouse spoke and as the loop people
would've spoken if they were here. I'm here
actually to push for two really low-tech tech
advances. One, put lights in the vehicle so the
driver can see he's securing the chair correctly.
My chair is dead—this is not my chair, this is

when the guy hooked the hook in the wrong place.

just a rental--my chair was killed over a month

ago by one of Jean Friedman's [phonetic] vehicles

Secondly, only the first person to speak about moving the stupid machine, the point of service terminal. I went to a crafts fair recently, every single vendor had wireless on cell phones, point of service devices [off mic] machines. Why does the machine have to be attached to the wall? Behind the driver? Why can't it be on, like, a telephone cord; why can't it be wireless? Well, yeah, we do know, it's New York, they will walk.

But, you know, there are all sorts of low tech technologies. It's really great, we're talking Hailo, we're talking GetTaxi, all of these things. First of all, they're not going to address the need for the wheelchair accessible vehicle so let's just make it simple, let's keep it stupid, take the damn thing off the wall so we can reach it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you, Ms.

Prentiss, you always make sense, I have to tell

you. Common sense not costing big money, but

I, Tammy Wittman, 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.

Signature _______

Date _October 3, 2012_