CITY COUNCIL CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

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September 26, 2016 Start: 1:14 p.m. Recess: 3:35 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm

14<sup>th</sup> Fl

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Chairperson

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

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Twin America, Gray Line City Sightseeing, New York

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Christine Berthet, Chair Transportation Committee Community Board 4

Joanne Chanelle

Melissa Chapman, Senior Vice President Public Affairs Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce Julia Kite, Policy and Research Manager Transportation Alternatives

Peter Davies

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[gavel]

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Good afternoon. name is Rafael Espinal. I'm the chair of the Consumer Affairs Committee. I'm joined by other members of the committee who are not here yet, but we are joined by many of the Transportation Committee. Colleagues, do want to join me. (sic) We have Carlos Menchaca. We have Carlos Menchaca from Brooklyn, Donovan Richards from Queens. We have the Chair of the Department of Transportation Committee Ydanis Rodriguez. We have Antonio Reynoso, who's part of the Transportation Committee as well, Margaret Chin, and we have Debbie Rose. Today's hearing will be-will be conducted jointly with the Committee on Transportation. Together, the committees will hold an oversight hearing on the topic: How Can New York City Better Regulate the Sightseeing Bus Industry. The committee will also conduct its first hearing on three pieces of legislation. All the bills are related to the regulation of the growing sightseeing tour bus industry in the City of New York. As early as—as early as 1904, the first sightseeing vehicles

electrically powered observation automobiles took to 2 3 the city streets carrying tourists about the city. 4 These vehicles were a popular novelty that reached a top speed of four miles per hour, and shared the streets with horse drawn carriages-horse drawn 6 7 carriages on the streets. (sic) Since then, both the 8 tourist industry and the number of sightseeing buses that have increased significant tourism is important to the city's economy. In 2014, over 56.5 million 10 11 visitors came to-to New York City. Tourists spent 12 nearly \$41 million and—and supporting over 352,000 13 jobs. According to the reports, the number of sightseeing buses tripled form 2003 to 2013 growing 14 15 from 57 vehicles to 197. According to the Department of Consumer Affairs, there are currently eight buses 16 17 licensed to operate 237 sightseeing buses. city's road infrastructure has not changed 18 19 significantly in that time period. New York City is 20 the greatest city in the world, and we love our 21 visitors, but our city consists first and foremost of our communities-of our communities. Our streets are 2.2 2.3 also shared by many users, children walking to school, commuters-commuters cycling to work, people 24 just taking in scenery and many, many motor vehicles. 25

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The increase in the number of large double decker 2 3 sightseeing buses on the road has contributed to 4 complaints and concerns regarding traffic congestion, 5 pollution and noise. The Council Has worked to address these concerns fairly, taking into account 6 7 the needs of residents, tourists and the industry. 8 In 2005, the Council passed Local Law 41 requiring sightseeing buses to employ the best available technology to reduce these emissions. In 2010, the 10 11 Council responded to the noise complaints of 12 residents regarding the loud open air, public add-13 address system used by tour guides to communicate 14 with their patrons; passed Local Law 15 requiring a 15 head phone emitted sound reproduction system. 16 Recently, there has been growing concerns regarding 17 traffic congestion as it relates to safety, 18 particularly in light of number-of the number of 19 disturbing high profile accidents involving tour 20 buses. On June 18, 2014, the sightseeing bus struck 21 an elderly woman in the West Village. She was 2.2 struck, and went under the vehicle's wheels suffering 2.3 critical injuries. In August of 2014, two sightseeing buses collided in Times Square and at 24

least people were injured. All but one of the

2 injured were pedestrians. The driver of one of the 3 buses in the incident was arrested and charged with 4 driving while impaired. His driver's license had been suspended 11 times previously. On July 3, 2015, the sightseeing bus struck a man in Greenwich Village 6 pinning him beneath its wheels. On July 21, 2016, 13 7 8 people were injured aboard a sightseeing bus when a mount (sic) did occur and crashed into a tree along Central Park. The crash shut down Fifth Avenue for 10 11 five hours. The Council has an obligation to safety of residents and tourists alike to examine this 12 13 matter seriously, and take reasonable steps to prevent future occurrences. Among the bills being 14 15 heard today proposed Intro No. 529-A would establish basic requirements for sightseeing bus drivers such 16 17 as ensuring a good driving record, a clean license 18 and prohibiting a driver from operating a sightseeing 19 bus for more than 12 hours during a 12-24-hour 20 period. The bill requires tour bus companies to 21 align their hiring practices accordingly. The bill 2.2 will also require the companies to inform the agency 2.3 of any accidents or traffic infraction-infractions involving their tour buses within five days of the 24 incidents. Proposed Intro No. 713-A, which is 25

2	sponsored by Corey Johnson and requires sightseeing
3	bus companies to submit operating plans to the
4	Department of Consumer Affairs. These plans would
5	require authorizations form the City's Department of
6	Transportation and take into account traffic
7	congestion flow, and public safety. Intro No. 950
8	introduced by Margaret Chin would address congestion
9	and safety concerns. In addition to these bills, th
10	committee looks forward updates from the agencies on
11	this—on the disposition of 50 sightseeing bus stops
12	relinquished by Tour America as part of the anti-
13	trust suit settlement. The committee will hear from
14	agencies, and anticipates testimony from the
15	industry, affected businesses, its officials,
16	community leaders, and other interested—interested
17	parties. I would now like to invite my co-chair,
18	Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez to say a few words.
19	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you,

Chairman. Good afternoon, and welcome to today's hearing of the New York City Transportation

Committee. I'm Ydanis Rodriguez, Chair of the

Committee on Transportation. This is a joint hearing together with the Committee on Consumer Affairs chaired by Council Member Espinal. Today, the

1 committee will consider legislation relating to the 2 3 tourist-tourist sightseeing bus industry, and its 4 impact in our streets for each—for the 56 million 5 tourists visiting our city each year, and 5.—the 8.5 million New Yorkers, the sightseeing buses have been 6 7 a great way to travel throughout New York visiting 8 famous sights, and exploring our beautiful city. As tourism has grown at a rapid pace over the past decade so, too, have the sightseeing bus industry, 10 11 which has tripled. Today, there are 231 sightseeing 12 buses on our streets. They are often double decker 13 buses where tourists-tourists can easily hop on and off at different stops throughout the city. They are 14 15 owned and operated by eight different companies licensed by DCAS-by DCA and regulated by DOT and the 16 17 NYPD. However, despite this and the state oversight, 18 residents continue to feel that the industry can see 19 Safety concerns have proliferated improvements. 20 following several incidents that shed light on some 21 regulatory loopholes. In 2014, a sightseeing bus 2.2 crashed a car (sic) that injured 14 pedestrians. 2.3 Following this crash, the public learned that the

driver had 11 previous driving infractions to the

outrage of many including myself. This was one of

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1 several crashes in the past three years involving 2 3 sightseeing buses that give this committee pause and 4 highlight the need for increased regulation from the Office of the Licensing. This is why I joined Chair 5 Espinal in introducing legislation that year to 6 7 increase safety requirements for all drivers seeking 8 to be licensed to driver-to drive sightseeing bus. Intro 529-Intro 529. There is no way a driver with so many safety infractions for all the history of 10 11 unsafe behavior behind the wheel should be driving 12 visitors to our city on a large dangerous buses or the 8.5 million new-resident New Yorkers. We also 13 have found that the city currently lacks the ability 14 15 to regulate the number of buses on our street as well as where buses stop. This finding came out of a task 16 force involving elected officials, Manhattan 17 18 Community Board, city agencies and several business-19 business improvement districts, concerned with the 20 impact of sightseeing buses. This is why we will 21 hear testimony on legislation relating to a cop-to a 2.2 cop on sightseeing buses. Intro 950, introduced by Council Member Chin as well as the need for 2.3

additional information before receiving licensing

Intro 713. These changes could also help

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approval.

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to avoid anti-trust concerns such as the ones raised by a lawsuit against Tour America that they monopolize bus stops and prevent access to other companies from using them. This committee hopes to get an update from DOT about where in the process they are regarding the apportioning the bus stops for-forfeit by Tour America as per rule adopted early this year. We look forward to hearing testimony on the proposal—on the proposed legislation from City agencies as well as the wide variety-variety of organizations and individuals. Before we begin, I would also like to thank my committee staff, Counsel Kelly Taylor; Policy Analyst Jennifer Messarano; Gafar Zaaloff, and Andrew Rooney; Finance Analyst Chima Obichere, as well as my Chief of Staff Rosa Now, I will turn it back to the Co-Chair, the Chairman of Consumer Affairs, Rafael Espinal.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you, Ydanis.

We also have been joined by David Greenfield from

Brooklyn. We have Rory Lancman from Queens who is

part of the Consumer Affairs Committee. We also have

Karen Koslowitz from the Consumer Affairs Committee,

and behind us we have Jimmy Van Bramer and Jimmy

Vacca. I'd like to now to give—I'd like—I would like

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN:

Thank you, Chair.

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to give Margaret Chin a chance to speak on her on her bill.

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Good afternoon. I'm Council Member Margaret Chin. I'm excited to join the Chair of the Committee on Consumer Affairs, Council Member Rafael Espinal and the Chair of Transportation Committee Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez on a hearing about sightseeing tour bus. I want to thank the two chairs for holding the hearing on a top that affects so many residents not only in Lower Manhattan, the district that I represent, but in many different parts of our increasing congested city. As council member for District 1, I represent some of the most visited tour sites in our city including Washington Square Park, NoHo, SoHo, the Historic Battery, Wall Street and Chinatown. In 2014, 56.5 million visitors came to New York City to visit, shop and eat and increase the more than 60 million people in just ten short years. Similarly, the number of sightseeing tour buses have tripled between 20-2003 and 2014. Visitors to historic neighborhoods bring much needed revenue and vitality to our city. We welcome them, and hope they continue to make our city the top tourist destination

2	in the world. However, the concerns of lifelong New
3	Yorkers living in tourist hotspots must be heard and
4	addressed by this City Council. It is these New
5	Yorkers that have to deal with sightseeing tour buses
6	crowding their streets, polluting their air, and
7	creating a safety hazard for pedestrians. While
8	having one bus coming down Broadway every so often
9	isn't a problem. It is an issue when four, five or
10	six near empty bus-buses clog up the streets spilling
11	obnoxious fumes through our residents; windows. The
12	trend of sightseeing tour bus, serving an under-
13	filled rolling billboard, needs to be explored and
14	addressed. I look forward to hearing more about this
15	issue especially at this hearing today. Intro 950,
16	legislation I introduced with Manhattan Borough
17	President Gale Brewer will limit the number of
18	license plates that the DCA can issue to sightseeing
19	buses to 225. This sensible limit will accommodate
20	our city's vital tourism industry while addressing
21	the concern of residents. Once again, I want to
22	thank our Chair and I look forward to hearing from
23	DCA, sightseeing tour bus operators and members of
24	the public. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you,

I would also like to give thanks to my Margaret. committee staff Lobany (sp?) and Izzy for all the work they did to put this together. So we're going to call up the first panel. We have Amit Bagga from DCA, Deputy Commissioner. We have Alba Pico, the First Deputy Commissioner from DCA. We have Tamala Boyd from DC-Jennifer Compton (sic) from DCA. have Casey Adams, the Deputy Director of Legislative Affairs for DCA and we have Mary Cooley, Assistant Commissioner of Legislative Affairs for DCA. Can you please raise your right hands and take the-so I can administrate it to you, and we have DOT. [background comments, pause] Give me one second. I know we also have DOT at-at this table. I want to get all these things right. [background comments, pause] Thank you. So we have from DOT Margaret for-I'm sorry. Forgive me if I mispronounce your name, Forgione, the Chief Operations Officer. Then we have Jenna-Jenna Adams, Director of Legislative Affairs, and we have Alex Keating as well. Thank you. Sorry about that. So can you please all raise your right hand and we're going to administer the oath. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth

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in your testimony before this committee, and to respond honestly to council member's questions?

Alright, thank you. You may begin.

MARGARET FORGIONE: [off mic] afternoon, Chairs [on mic] I'll try it one more Here we go. Good afternoon, Chairs Rodriguez time. and Espinal and members of the Committees on Transportation and Consumer Affairs. My name is Margaret Forgione, Chief Operations Officer of the Department of Transportation. I am joined by Alex Keating, Director of Special Projects for Transportation Planning and Management, and Jenna Adams, Director of Legislative Affairs. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on the important topic of regulation of the sightseeing bus industry in New York City. As you know, the New York City Department of Transportation and the Department of Consumer Affairs share responsibility for regulating sightseeing bus companies in New York City. This reflects the need to protect customers' rights as well as manage these companies authorized use of our curbsides. For the last six years, New York City has attracted record numbers of tourists. Last year, nearly 60 million people visited the city, and 2016

1 estimates show even more visitors this year. 2 3 fortunate that New York is a destination across the 4 country and the world. Tourists come to experience our wonderful city and fuel our economies with to the tune of over \$40 billion in funding each year 6 7 supporting more than 360,000 jobs. New York City's 8 population of 8.5 million also continues to grown and we are experiencing an employment and construction We a continued duty to maximize growing(sic) 10 11 mobility as more people choose to live and work in 12 New York City. As of now, we are facing decreasing travel time in Manhattan's Central Business District. 13 14 The average traffic speeds in Manhattan were 8.2 15 miles per hour in 2015 compared to 9.4 miles per hour 16 in 2010. With an unprecedented number of residents, 17 commutes and tourists, we are—we all need to move on 18 our limited road space and mass transit systems. 19 the same time as our recently released Five-Year 20 Strategic plan makes clear, we are urgently moving to 21 more sustainable transportation options. Therefore, 2.2 we continue to manage our streets for efficient modes 2.3 of transportation such as travel by foot, bus or bicycle. Not only are our streets crowded, but so 24

are our sidewalks. Many of our dense and bustling

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neighborhoods and commercial corridors are now packed 2 3 with pedestrians. Every inch of sidewalk space is 4 not only incredibly precious for pedestrians, but also for other continuing uses, loading and unloading at the curb, street furniture such as newsstands and 6 7 bus shelters as well as other sidewalk amenities. 8 Addressing challenges created by a surge of pedestrians at iconic locations in our already crowded city has been a focus for DOT recently. 10 Whether we look for solutions to crowds on the 11 12 Brooklyn Bridge Promenade or we construct pedestrian 13 slow zones through Times Square. For all of those reasons, DOT recognizes the need to better regulate 14 15 the sites in the bus industry. While the number of 16 licensed buses has fluctuated under 200 in recent 17 years, we have seen the number of licensed buses grow 18 into 237 as of today. While this is not a large number relative to our total road users, sightseeing 19 20 buses are large vehicles with significant curb use impact. When they are traveling through the streets 21 2.2 in the busiest, densest parts of our city's central 2.3 core, and overlapping with transit operations impacts. Currently, a handful of companies offer 24

double decker tour buses that allow passengers to hop

1 or off at designates stops providing transportation 2 3 between points of interest on their already 4 information dock sites along the way. Another company also provides guided sites in entertainment in specialized touring and seating buses. 6 7 requires all companies requesting authorization for 8 bus stops to provide the proposed schedule information. Once a stop is authorized, DOT requires timely updates of any changes to their schedules and 10 11 ownership. However, the information provided is 12 limited, and rarely updated. Accordingly, we know 13 relatively little about actual schedules, durations 14 and stops, if buses are stopping in unauthorized 15 locations and numbers of buses on the streets at any given time. To learn more about the industry, DOT 16 recently collected data at 14 locations monitoring 17 18 over 1,200 sites seeing bus arrivals and departures. We found that most stops average about four to nine 19 20 buses per hour. Peak sightseeing operations take 21 place are needed to move at 4:00 p.m. each day and 2.2 start to steadily drop off later in the day. During 2.3 peak times we saw double running, when companies utilize two buses for every one that is scheduled to 24

stop, and arrival streets and season in excess of the

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schedule submitted for authorization. While twothirds of buses were observed loading unloading passengers within three minutes or lee, 17% stayed at the curb for more than ten minutes. In the data, we saw examples of good actors at major destinations expeditiously loading and unloading passengers as required by our traffic rules. We also saw examples of stops with problems. Here at Park Row next to City Hall, which is most of you are quite familiar with, averaged about nine buses an hour and peaked at 15. One-fifth of buses obstructed the a travel lane, and nearly a quarter blocked a crosswalk. This is one of the busiest locations for sightseeing buses in the city, and often sees the frequency of buses that is double what is authorized by DOT. At Seventh Avenue and 47<sup>th</sup> Street in Times Square, which averaged six buses an hour and peaked at seven, nearly two-thirds of buses stayed at the curb for more than ten minutes. A quarter of the buses obstructed a travel lane, and half contributed to sidewalk crowding. On the other hand, we saw an efficient—an example of efficient loading at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Eighty-nine percent of buses loaded and unloaded in one minute or less, and

1 all did so in less than ten minutes. Observations of 2 this stop also demonstrated frequent use by bus 3 4 companies not designated to stop there, a fairly a common occurrence not unique to this location. DOT's 5 Bus Stop Management Unit receives requests from 6 7 multiple types of bus operators seeking permission 8 for loading and unloading customers. This includes MTA buses, intercity buses such as Microbus and Bolt, public transportation buses such as New Jersey 10 11 Transit as well as sightseeing buses. For each bus 12 stop request, DOT requested the conditions at the 13 particular locations. They comprehensively 14 considered traffic patterns and existing traffic and 15 curb regulations. If the request is for a bus stop 16 location utilized by another operator such as the 17 MTA, we will assess whether the new proposed stop can be accommodated in addition to the current usage. 18 DOT may decide to deny a bus stop request for reasons 19 including narrow sidewalks, likelihood of disrupting 20 21 traffic, potential pedestrian congestion or loss of parking in commercial loading areas. Also, proximity 2.2 2.3 to hospitals, fire stations and police stations are avoided so as not to interfere with emergency 24

vehicles. Curb regulations and street use are always

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3 little remaining curb space in the immediate vicinity 4 of the most popular tourist locations in Manhattan,

changing, but under current conditions, there is

5 which have the highest demand for stops from

sightseeing bus companies. DOT regularly rejects 6

7 stops-do the stop request due to capacity issues of

these heavily used locations. Certainly, many 8

locations throughout the city do have capacity for

sightseeing operations. In fact, at the request of 10

11 Borough President Adams, our Bus Stop Management Unit

recently worked in collaboration with sightseeing bus 12

companies to collectively identify new sites and bus 13

locations in Brooklyn. This resulted in adding new 14

15 sites and buses near Barclay Center and the Brooklyn

Museum, and these operations began this past July. 16

Council today, amendments to the laws, Intros 713-A would mandate a sightseeing bus company first have authorizations from DOT for their bus stops before receiving and operating a license from DCA.

Turning to the legislation before the

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strongly supports these proposed changes, and we 2.2

2.3 would like to thank Council Member Johnson for his

partnership on this bill. Currently, sightseeing bus 24

operators can be granted DCA licenses without

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receiving approval from DOT for their proposed taxi 2 3 schedule. This leads to buses on the street 4 utilizing unauthorized stops in city MTA bus stops locations authorized for other companies or curb 5 locations with no authorized bus stop. Under Intro 6 7 713-A, the process for assigning stops would be 8 similar to our process for assigning intercity bus stops including a community board consultation process. Combined with strong enforcement this 10 11 change would help ensure that DOT can effectively authorize bus stops in a coordinated manner and 12 13 prevent oversaturation. Another step to encourage compliance for sightseeing buses would be to raise 14 15 fine amounts for violations by sightseeing buses. 16 Raising fines to equals to those—and use those for 17 intercity buses may be a good place to start. 18 should also be authorized to promulgate violations 19 codes specifically tailored to problem activities for 20 sightseeing buses. Consistent reporting of stop 21 locations and activities are needed to improve 2.2 monitoring and enforcement of sightseeing bus curb 2.3 It is very likely sightseeing bus operators already collect GPS location information as to 24

provides the use in fleet management. That data has

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led to DOT to more accurately understand and describe conditions on our roads as well as the impact of sightseeing buses at key locations by showing where buses are actually traveling and stopping. Location information could also highlight certain types of unauthorized activities to help target enforcement. In addition, DOT currently make use of cameras, limited use of cameras to collect information about activity at sightseeing bus locations to assess current conditions. Cameras can show information about activity at the curb not shown by location data alone, such as whether buses are actively loading and unloading passengers. Regarding Intro 950, we believe the intent of the proposal is to limit sightseeing buses on our busies corridors and in the few heavily impact neighborhoods, not to ban sightseeing bus activity across the entire city. understand the impulse to institute a cap, but do not want to discourage competition for new entrants into the market or prevent those in outer boroughs. the same time, however, we agree that we should manage the impact of sightseeing buses to prevent problematic curb uses and make sure that certain areas of the city are not oversaturated. DOT

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colleague.

supports steps including those in Intro 715-A to 2 3 strengthen DOT's role in regulating stop placements, 4 and allow us to better monitor curb use. Combined 5 with robust enforcement, this may be the most effective way to ensure that our streets are not 6 7 overburdened. Finally, I will defer to my colleagues 8 of the Department of Consumer Affairs to address Intro 529. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today on sightseeing buses regulation in New York 10 11 City and the proposed legislation. I look forward to

answering questions after testimony from my DCA

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you. Before we continue, I'd like to give my colleague Corey

Johnson a chance to read some testimony. [laughter,
pause] And can I also ask everyone to please put

their cell phones on silence?

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: [off mic] Thank you— [on mic] Thank you Chair Espinal and Chair Rodriguez and the Committees on Transportation and Consumer Affairs for considering Introduction 713-A, and for giving me this opportunity to speak before you today. One of the most common complaints that I get from constituents, and I know that I'm not the

1 only council member who has receives these complaints 2 3 is the preponderance of large commercial sightseeing 4

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buses barreling down small residential streets contributing to quality of life concerns, deteriorating our street conditions, pedestrian

7 safety issues and air pollution. In light of these 8 important concerns, and as there are commercial

vehicles, sightseeing buses should be subject to

rules that are consistent with its usage and with the 10 11 problems that it poses. If a company is going to put

12 a business on wheels, and send it down the streets of

13 New York, our city government has the right to know

where it will be operating. This legislation is 14

15 going to bring accountability to this industry and

relief to countless New Yorkers by requiring the 16

17 Department of Transportation to authorize all stops

18 on sightseeing buses' route. Among the factors that

19 DOT will consider in the support process are concerns

20 for traffic, bicycle and pedestrian flow, public

21 safety, input from the relevant community board, and

2.2 the viability of the route as determined by the

2.3 Department of Transportation. All of us readily

accept that sightseeing buses are an important part

of tourism in New York City. That fact does not 25

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exempt this industry from practical rules that protect the community from its deliterious effects. This legislation is a sensible compromise, one that allows sightseeing bus companies to operate as they have been in the past while introducing a new level of transparency, accountability and predictability that has been missing for far too long. I'd like to thank Commissioner Polly Trottenberg and Commissioner Margaret Forgione, and the staff of the Department of Transportation for including this measure in their Strategic Plan that they just released, and for their testimony today. I want to thank DCA for being here to give their input, and I want to thank you Chair Espinal and Chair Rodriguez who-and everyone else who has co-sponsored this legislation with me. I further want to thank Council Member Margaret Chin who has been a leader on this important community issue, as well as the community boards in my district that have taken a stand on this, Manhattan Community Boards 2, 4, 5, and 7 for being on the front lines of this issue everyday. Thank you for the opportunity to read an opening statement.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you, Corey.

The panel may continue. [pause]

2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Good afternoon, Chairman Espinal, Chairman Rodriguez 3 and members of the Committees on Consumer Affairs 4 and—is it on? [pause] Good afternoon, Chairman Espinal, Chairman Rodriguez and members of the 6 7 Committees on Consumer Affairs and Transportation. am Mary Cooley, Assistant Commissioner for 8 Legislative Affairs, and I am joined by my colleague Alba Pico, First Deputy Commissioner; Tamala Boyd, 10 11 General Counsel; Amit Bagga, Deputy Commissioner for 12 External Affairs; and Casey Adams, Deputy Director 13 for City Legislative Affairs. Thank you for inviting DCA to testify about Introduction 529-A, 713-A and 14 15 915, which would introduce new regulations and alter existing regulations with respect to the sightseeing 16 17 bus industry in New York City. DCA's mission, which 18 we unveiled a few weeks ago, is to protect and enhance the daily economic lives of New Yorkers to 19 20 create thriving communities. DCA's work has expanded 21 to include an increased focus on equitable 2.2 enforcement, coupled with business education and with 2.3 paid sick leave, commuter benefits and the City's new Office of Labor Policy and Standards, ways to-to 24 25 protect workers in New York City. The agency

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licenses approximately 81,000 business across 55 2 3 different industries, medicates complaints between consumers and businesses, conducts control 4 inspections and legal investigations, and educates 5 business about laws and rules. In addition to this 6 7 licensing and customer protection, DCA offers the 8 Office of Financial empowerment, the first local government initiatives in a nation aimed expressly at educating, empowering and protecting those of low 10 11 incomes. We appreciate the opportunity to be here 12 today with our partners in the New York City 13 Department of Transportation to discuss the proposed 14 changes to the regulation of the sightseeing bus 15 industry. As our colleagues have testified, the 16 sightseeing buses industry plays a vital role in 17 supporting our city's blooming tourist economy, and 18 we share a collective goal ensuring that industry can 19 We believe that some the proposals being 20 discussed today will help bring sensible regulations 21 to this industry. First, we will discuss Intro 529-2.2 A, a bill related to safety standards for sightseeing 2.3 bus drivers. Given that these larger buses with many passengers are challenging to maneuver through the 24

New York City Streets, DCA supports the Council's

1 proposal to ensure that sightseeing bus companies 2 3 employ safe and qualified drivers. DCA commends the 4 Council for taking the steps to for the first time introduce standards that sightseeing bus companies must comply with in the process of hiring drivers 6 7 into our administrative code. Specifically, Intro 8 529-A would mandate that sightseeing bus drivers possess a valid commercial driver's license, a provision that would require drivers to comply with a 10 11 host of attendant federal and state regulations meant 12 to ensure drivers meet a high standard for safety. 13 Some companies in the industry might already require that their drivers hold these type of licenses, but 14 15 as safety is paramount, it is critical that the 16 standard become an exclusive requirement for 17 sightseeing bus drivers. As our preliminary and—and 18 research into certain standards proposed in the bill 19 indicates, there might be some discrepancy between 20 these standards and existing state and federal 21 standards. We would very much appreciate the 2.2 opportunity to work with the Council, the Law 2.3 Department and all of relevant agencies to develop

standards that are consistent with federal and state

standards, and that the Council and the

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Administration feel they are sufficient to ensure the safe to pricing bus packages. (sic) Because this provision better enables DCA to meet our regulatory obligations, we also support the requirement that licensees promptly notify the agency about any traffic incidents involving their buses. So as to further ensure that the agency is equipped to fulfill these obligations, we respectfully suggest that companies also be required to provide information about their driver's involved in the incidents so that we can cross-check this information with roster of employees the company has provided. Additionally, even though it would not be required by the bill, it would be very easy for bus companies to comply by registering for the Licensed Event Notification system or service, rather. It's commonly known as LEN, administered by the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles in order to receive notification as soon as one of their drivers is involved in an incident while operating a sightseeing bus, or their own private motor vehicle. This will enable sightseeing companies to better monitor the conduct of all their drivers to ensure the safety of their customers. In order to ensure that DCA can properly

1 enforce the provisions of the bill and conduct any 2 3 necessary investigations, we would like to 4 respectfully recommend three additional minor revisions-two minor revisions. First, sightseeing bus companies should certify that all employees on 6 7 their roster of drivers meet the employment criteria and comply with Federal Motor Carrier Safety 8 Administration regulations for commercial driver's licenses. Second, DCA would like to require that 10 11 pricing bus companies maintain records sufficient to 12 demonstrate compliance with the safety requirements 13 for-for drivers, and that they be required to produce such documents upon DCA's request. Third, DCA would 14 15 prefer to be notified of any crash or traffic 16 infraction immediately rather than within five days, 17 in order to request documents from the company to 18 verify compliance with the provisions of their 19 license. We will now turn to Introduction 713 and 950 20 related to the number and operation of buses in our streets. Both Intro 713-A and Intro 950 seeks to 21 2.2 bring a much needed balance to the way sightseeing 2.3 buses interact with other users of New York City

streets and sidewalks. In light of some operational

issues that would be caused if Intro 713-A and 950

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were enacted together, DCA would like to further 2 3 discuss a licensing system that would address 4 concerns about safety and congestion without hindering the growth of small companies. Before we discuss the data on sightseeing bus companies and-and 6 7 buses, we should note that our historic information 8 on sightseeing bus licenses is not comprehensive because for many years, our database was designed to override any prior bus roster information. 10 11 since maintained as far as system beginning-capturing the over-overwritten-the information, and we have 12 13 gathered as much data from our archives as possible 14 for the hearing today. We think that that data we 15 have assembled, which-which includes historic snapshots of the industry over the past decade will 16 17 provide some insight into how sightseeing bus 18 industry has evolved over the years. DCA currently 19 licenses eight sightseeing bus companies, which 20 operate a total \$237 buses. The number of licensed 21 companies and the number of buses has fluctuated over 2.2 time from 19 companies and 125 buses in 1991 to 33 2.3 companies and 349 buses in 1997 to 11 companies and 167 buses in 2008. From the data we have available 24

between 1991 and 2016, the average number of licensed

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companies is 21, and the average number of buses is 2 3 Intro 713-A, which would require the 4 sightseeing bus companies to seek authorization for on-street stops from DOT before applying for their 5 DCA license, would result in an organic sealing on 6 7 the number of buses operating in particular 8 locations. As we all know and as our colleagues in DAC have testified, there are many instances in which license pricing bus companies stop at certain 10 11 locations where they are not authorized to stop. Based on complaints anecdotal information we have 12 received from residents of different communities, 13 14 community boards and elected officials, this has 15 created a variety of issues with respect to 16 congestion as well as vehicular and pedestrian 17 safety. One key reason for the challenges described 18 today is the pricing bus companies are licensed to 19 operate by DCA and, therefore, may begin offering 20 tours before DOT has had a chance to determine the 21 appropriateness of their operations, and assign them 2.2 on street stops. Intro 713-a would join and 2.3 streamline what are currently independent review processes, and ensure that only companies whose 24

operations and stop locations are approved by DCA-DOT

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will be eligible to receive a DCA license. 2 3 like to note that permanently limiting the number of 4 plates of proposed Intro 950 would have the contentsconsequence of granting a particular company or 5 handful of companies an unfair advantage over new 6 7 entrance into the market. New and smaller companies 8 would not have the flexibility to grow, and the dominant positions of larger companies would be locked in. Indeed, if the number of busses were 10 11 fixed permanently today, the largest company, Gray 12 Line, would be able to operate 93 buses while the 13 smallest company, Experience the Ride, would only be able to operate four buses. While DCA certainly 14 15 reports the crafting of the policies to manage the 16 number of buses on streets, we would like to just 17 further discuss the mechanics of imposing a limit on 18 the number of buses in a way that is fair for small 19 and larger operators, particularly with ensuring a 20 thriving marketplace essentially for our mission statement. Further consultation with the Law 21 2.2 Department regarding the process for distributing 2.3 fairly and easily under such a cap would also be necessary. Thank you for the opportunity to testify 24

today. We look forward to continuing to work with

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2 the Council on the proposed legislation, and I'm 3 happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Well, thank you so much for your testimony. Again, as you know, I introduced 529-A because I had—my major concern was public safety. But I want to make sure that every pedestrian and every cyclist feels safe when they are side—by a bus or crossing the street and there's a bus at—at the stop light or the stop sign. So looking at your recommendations, we welcome those recommendations. I'm going to work with the committee to see how we can incorporate them into—into the bill. Yes, my—my one question is—is—is DCA not able to change the—the rules without any legislative action?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: We would be changing the requirements for the—the licensing requirements for the sightseeing bus companies, so it would require an administrative change.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, because, you know, just-just thinking about how long--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY:
[interposing] Administrative approach change. (sic)

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thanking about how long this industry has—has been in the city and how—there hasn't been any real regulatory change—regulatory changes in so many years in so many years,

I guess —I guess so a lot of these changes have to happen through legislative action?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay. We also noticed that in the past there were 21 bus companies, and now it stops at eight. Is there a reason why—why the number or why is there such—big discrepancies in those numbers? [pause]

DEPUTY COMMISSION BAGGA: Thank you,

Chair Espinal. Yes, and what we can say is that over time there have actually been different numbers of bus companies that are operating within this industry in New York City. So the number as we understand it in the recent past was as high as 43 in 1993. It is now eight, as you've mentioned. While I cannot speak directly to the immediate reasons for why the number is now smaller than what it once was, this is a type of industry where generally speaking the barrier to entry is high. Purchasing and operating a sightseeing bus is certainly not an easy or

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2 inexpensive thing to do. It would require a

3 relatively large investment, and I would imagine that

4 | that is part of the reason why there isn't-there

5 aren't more companies in the marketplace right now.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: I'm going to pass it to my-Ydanis for-for a second.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: How—how important is it both in this case the sites in both industries for the two regions in New York City? How many—based on information that the industry has shared with you like how many—what is the number of people that have used? Besides some buses, what is the average per year? How important are they for New York? You know, especially tourism throughout the five borough mainly through the Midtown area?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Yes, so we don't have specific, the sightseeing buses directly. We just have the overall tourism numbers that I mentioned in my testimony.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: What-what is the average number that we see today?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: So we have, you know, the big—in this big picture we have 60 million visiting the city in a year, and that

	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS JOINT WITH
1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 39
2	gives us about \$40 billion in spending, and supports
3	350,000 jobs.
4	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: How many jobs?
5	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: 350,000,
6	the whole tourism industry.
7	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Yeah, but I'm
8	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY:
9	[interposing] Right.
10	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ:I'm more-I'm
11	coming from-in place where, you know, I think that
12	they-we always have to aim to make our city safer.

coming from—in place where, you know, I think that they—we always have to aim to make our city safer.

Everyone has to be more accountable, but I'm also coming from recognizing the contribution of every sector, and I know that in order to move, you know, our city especially the tourism population, that this is like a part of the interest. Like it's very important. So, my—when you—when we look at the numbers like what is the average or number of tourism that use those buses per year?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Well, we'd-we'd have to talk probably to NYC and Company to get more specific.

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DEPUTY COMMISSION BAGGA: And—and respectfully, Chairman, I—I do see that the—the sightseeing bus industry is represented here today. They perhaps might be able to answer your question more directly.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I get it, but I just say if we're done, you know, we as a city should be able to collect those data, those information, but, you know, I leave it to ask the question for-for them when they come in front of us. When it comes to-well, Commissioner what you share from the DOT perspective saying that Seventh Avenue and 47<sup>th</sup> Street, they're spreading that—all the information that the agency has been able to collect based on what the industry has been able to report to you guys. There's like two different experiences when we compare the 47<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue an the Metropolitan So what is the difference on those who say Museum. why? What are the-the factor of why, you know, the time for loading and loading and it's sure that the Metropolitan Museum compare to the  $47^{th}$  and  $7^{th}$ Avenue. What has to be improve in order to learn from what happened at the Metropolitan Museum so that we can say we should be able to work in the industry,

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and it's told you, and puts as a new initiative in order to, you know, learn from what happened at the Metropolitan Museum?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Right, my sense of it is that buses that are stopping at the Metropolitan Museum are on a mission. They're quickly going through to get to more important tourists locations probably in that they—they're—they're—they're putting the bus in Times Square. They have a lot of visibility in Times Square. It's probably the top tourist attraction in the city. So I think the fact that as the dwelling time and the laboring time in Times Square is greater, it really just reflects the surroundings at that location.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: When we—now let's look at drivers like what—what—what is it—what are the—the—what is the recruitment process for a tour bus driver in order to be hired by one of those companies?

DEPUTY COMMISSION BAGGA: So I think the—
the sightseeing bus companies would be able to speak
more directly to what their recruitment processes are
like. What we can share is that to operate a vehicle
with 15 or more passengers you deemed to have a

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commercial driver's license. I would imagine that
the sightseeing bus companies are hiring drivers with
commercial driver's licenses.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Fine and in order for them to get a license approved by Consumer Affairs and DOT, I assume that they have to—the drivers that they employ have to have certain—there has to be a certain correctivity in place.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: So we currently—the law does not provide for DOT or DCA checking for what the criteria are at this time that you mentioned and the criteria that you mentioned.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: What—what is the—say the record of sightseeing buses, and how many accidents involving sightseeing buses have been recorded in the last year, in the last two years and in the last five years?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Well, the—the safety enforcement is primarily done by New York State Department of Transportation. They conduct the inspections of the buses. DCA does not conduct any inspections with respect to—to safety. The sightseeing buses actually do not have a-a high accident record. I'll pass it—pass it along to my

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colleague, Alex, who will elaborate a little bit on that.

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: I'm sorry, when-when you guys are speaking, can you turn off-if you guys have both mics on, we get feedback. Thank you. Thank you guys.

So, as to your work ALEX KEATING: Sure. that I mentioned, we don't see that this is any-it has a-it's a really high or higher or lower safety implications than any other large vehicle strictly on the streets. There's been a lot of mention already in the testimony about other incidents. Obviously when these large vehicles do get into an accident or a crash like the one described near Central Park Zoo, it's a high profile incident, and it's-it's observed within the maze. Ultimately, the-I think the other important piece of information here is that while sightseeing bus are not physically coded in-in incident reports by the PD necessarily so we-there could be some missed information there, and technically, we're not always seeing the associated incidents where cyclists and/or vehicles are forced to go into traffic to avoid a bus that may be partially or fully blocking a lane. But as you

mentioned before, the-the incident rates are-are

3 relatively low.
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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: But if—if one of those buses are—crashed, I would assume that the NYPD is the one who gets those data, right?

ALEX KEATING: [pause] That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: So what is it—do we have the data on how many crashes? And again, it—it can—I have two daughters, and my standards for me and the city as I have the standard for my two daughters. So for me, I don't care if it's like a, you know, three crashes a year, one is enough. So do we have those data on how many, you know, what is the—

ALEX KEATING: [interposing] That's right.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: --the report that we have?

ALEX KEATING: So, as—as, as we understand it, right now we have 12 years. We have 79 injuries and just one fatality that are attributed directly to the sightseeing bus industry.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: [pause] You just said that it is New York City Department of

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Transportation who collects some of those data, but does the department they stay—stay communicated with the city? Does the State pass this information or this is something where was a city we don't have a mechanism to know what access to those reports?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: So I think the reports or the data that my—all the information that New York State DOT does collect that my colleagues mentioned was with respect to the overall safety inspection of the buses themselves. In order for DCA to issue a sightseeing bus license, every bus must have a plate to—a certificate a bus—bus—bus must have excuse me, of the New York DOT inspection. With respect to the number of the accidents I think that's something that our colleagues from DOT might have more information about.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Yes. So we do have accident—access to all the accident data from the State.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I just think that it's important. If you don't have it right now to share with us like a breakdown on where—where was the city, you know, on the last and the current. I mean, as you know, this is something that we've been making

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all sectors accountable from livery to yellow to green to black car. Everyone have been making accountable. You know, we need to have those reports in order to be able to say do we have to keep the same policy, or should we make some changes when it comes to making a certain industry more accountable especially when it comes to Vision Zero.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Yes. So we will follow up with that information, but we do know that it is low, but we will get you the details on that.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: What—what have to be done in order to get those buses that they are parked without permits to be accountable? Like are they doing that because we as a city have failed by not having a system in place with a—with a specific timeframe that we can say here there's opportunity, you know, or to provide the license that we've been requesting for to be able to stop and—stop in a particular location? Are we in front of a—in a situation where we have seen like, you know, like a anti-trust concern that we can say that's a like a particular group that they have not been open to

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2 other—to share those things? Like how serious is 3 that problem?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Unlike the intercity buses, the intercity buses have a pretty rigorous fine system that we developed as part of a permitting system for them. So an intercity bus that commits an infraction can get a summons between \$500 and \$2,500. We do not have that for the sightseeing bus industry. So if the sightseeing bus industry is doubled parked, for example, they would get a traffic or a parking infraction. They would get a \$115 summons. So that's a very key factor for us keeping up the enforcement for this industry.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: How much is the fine for—and I will give it back to my Chairman and the other colleagues. How much is the fine for the bus drivers who driver—who gets his bus driving through the—hopefully they drive, in an area that is not—it's dangerous condition that is the city position. Like those buses that they get into the—the drive to cut traffic, getting around 50<sup>th</sup> Street and going and driving up to George Washington Bridge?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Yes, so you're talking about a vehicle on a road. It's not

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supposed to be on. I don't know that the PDA

violation and the corresponding fine that would go

wit that off hand.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay, and I will zero because I drive daily that way, the area, and if-if-if we would be enforcing, we would not see that number of buses like driving in the area that they are not supposed to.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: Uh-huh, uh-huh. Okay. So and just to clarify, they would need authorization from the Council to create the fine structure for sightseeing buses.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: Chairman, we would like to note that Intro 529-A, thanks to Chairman Espinal's leadership would create a clear mechanism of accident or crash reporting that would require sightseeing buses to notify DCA at the Licensing Agency any time they raise that type of incident. And so we do commend Chairman Espinal and this Council for your leadership on that, and we do think that that will be an important mechanism to give the city exactly the type of data that you were asking us about.

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Just a quick
question of DCA. When—when the bus company receives
these fines and violations, do you take that into
account when you're renewing—renewing their license?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: We're going

to have a college Alba Pico come and answer that question.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICO: Are you referring to the ones that PD issues?

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: PD.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICO: Not, it's not tied. It's not in the law, and it's not in our rules. All we take into consideration is the fines that DCA might issue, and for the requirement that they have to submit like safety and such.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: Taking those types of violations into consideration would require a change to the law that would explicitly include the position that DCA look at those issue at the—in your time. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay, maybe it's worth looking into. I'd like to ask Council Member Chain.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Thank

you for your testimony. So right now you're saying

that there is companies that are running 237 buses?

Intro 950 it talks about pushing for a limit in terms

of license plates for the bus. The CCA and DOT don't

just think we should have a limit in terms of how

many of these sightseeing buses are on the road?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: We—we share your desire to improve things on some of our busiest corridors on those problematic corridors, and we absolutely share that desire with you. But directly having a cap would not for example fix the problem on Park Row. Okay, probably better enforcement would—would help address that, and we're a little concerned about the cap in terms of preventing growth in the outer boroughs that would very much look to have more sightseeing bus activity.

as many companies, but it just limits in terms of how many buses each company can have. Because right now a lot of my constituents, and I see these buses every day, and in my opening statement I talked about the rolling billboard-billboards, and you could see now all of a sudden all these big, you know, sightseeing

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buses have these big ads on both sides and often

times we don't see anybody sitting on the first floor

because you can't see out there, right? People are

sitting on the top, and sometimes on the top it's not

quite full, but this tour bus is going up and down.

You know stopping for ten minutes. It's

advertisement. So is CCA regulating these

advertisements or--? I mean these are billboards

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: So the law does not currently provide for DCA to have any authority over what is on the side of the bus.

right, rolling up and down our streets?

saying, the bus we need to put at least a limit on the number of buses because a lot of tourists come to the city. Not all of them get on a sightseeing bus. A lot of them walk, which is a great thing about our city, and especially Lower Manhattan. You could walk everywhere, and I see tourists with a map and—and they do that. But when we see these sightseeing bus, being half empty or mostly empty, and then you don't have people sitting on the bottom because they can't see out, something is wrong.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: I don't—
so we feel that Intro 713 is going to be very
critical because new buses are not just going to
appear on the street except in locations where we
agree there are an appropriate number of good bus
stops for theme to use. So we think that's going to
be very, very helpful, and then in terms of the cap
that's also something the Law Department needs—will
need to weigh in on admitting business for companies.
We're going to have to have a little more
discussion about that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Well, I'm open to having more discussion because I think we've got to have a certain and it will be decided. We cannot have so many. I mean it's just a lot, and we're not talking about really lowering that number that much to what it is now. I mean our suggestion is limiting the—the plates, the license plates to 225, and I would—you know, I think some of my colleagues would love to work with DOT and DCA to see how we can get some of these tour bus into other parts, you know, of the city. Council Member Vacca just said he doesn't see them in the Bronx. Well, let's get some to the Bronx, right.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: [off mic] In 3 Queens and in the Bronx. (sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, in Queens, but even in Lower Manhattan they're bypassing Chinatown, okay. I don't see that many sightseeing bus stopping in Chinatown either? So where are they going? They're crowded all the way down in Lower Manhattan, and so how does D-O-you know, DCA and DOT help kind of spread it around? But even with, you know, requesting the stop first, do you know that it still takes enforcement, right? We just-we're still having problems with the intercity bus. So that's not going to solve the problem. I mean that's why we're pushing this. It's got to be a limit on the number of buses that are out there. So that, yeah, you can-the good operator and there should be a way of evaluating the sightseeing company which ones are the good actors and which are the bad actor-actors? And they should not-if they are bad actors they shouldn't be getting all the plates renewed, right? We have to hold them accountable. So I think we've got to start from somewhere. We just can't let this run wild and—and not really having a way to manage It's just right now when you see-when you just

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go up and down Broadway it's just too many of them coming down, and they're not full. And all of them—most—I mean not all—a company, but the majority of them are really using the bus as rolling billboards. So I think DCA needs to really and DOT really make—need to take this seriously, and really look at it. How do you regulate that? Somebody got the brilliant idea of putting advertisement on the side of the bus, and they're making revenue. I am—I'm going to ask the sightseeing company later in terms of the amount of revenue they're making from this advertisement on the side of the bus. But I think we really need to figure a way of having a limited number of these bus and how do we spread this around throughout the city. Thank you.

member if—if I may, on behalf of the Administration I'd like to say, you know, we—we do look forward to working very closely with you and all of your colleagues on these bills to ensure that they are meeting your goals as well as the administration's goals and that community voices are—are being heard, and also concerns with the sightseeing bus industry, and they're taken into account. I would like—just

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like to note that DCA does not currently have any legal authority to regulate the advertisements, as you call them, on the sides of the buses. If that is something that, you know, you are interested in pursuing, certainly we're open to having that conversation in terms of what that looks like and, you know, with respect to your concerns about Lower Manhattan, I think your concerns largely are about congestion, and I think DOT certainly shares that concern, and it would be happy to work with you on that.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: So, and—and I—I need to excuse myself for a little bit. I'm going to be going to a BMT meeting, but Council Member Espinal can continue running the hearing, and so then so that we join later on. But this is important that you hear from my colleague, and not only, it is important for everyone. We appreciate and value the contribution of this sector, but we have to understand that we will continue having conversation around this bill, and others to be able t regulated this industry.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you, Ydanis. We have Antonio Reynoso.

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you, Chairs. Thank you for being here, DCA. Just a couple of things and this intercommunity-interagency communication being important, the difference between crashes and accidents, and I-just knowing that policy now of all the great advertisement that the Department of Transportation is doing, but there are crashes, and I could tell you guys when that was coming, but I just got to keep you on your toes. Just making sure that you guys all know there are crashes, and we'll determine whether they are accidents later on? But once you see them, they're crashes. Also unfortunately, I don't think there was malintent here. As well, there was a comment made, by just It's Vision Zero, and it's extremely important that we keep in mind that you said something like there have been 98 accidents and just one death. death is too many to us here, and I know that you agree. So I also don't want to say I don't think there was any malintent. We just want to make sure that we do our part and to hold folks accountable, and-and think twice before they-they say anything that might be interpreted as-as just not understanding what we're going here on Vision Zero.

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The next thing is that in your-in your testimony specifically I'm to read a couple of sentences, and then I'll follow up with a question. Quote, "DCA would like to note that permanently limiting the number of plates as proposed in Intro 950 could have the consequence of granting a particular company or a handful of companies an unfair advantage over new entrants into the market. Understanding their-your-your concerns, there was a time when I'm hearing there were 44 companies and now there are nine. So it seems like there is internal policies by which you guys are abiding by or working with now that seems to have truncated the amount of businesses that are doing this work anyway. You're concerned about the smaller companies, but there's only nine companies-eight companies hosting out what I see here. How many buses altogether?

ALBA PICO: [off mic] 237

eight companies. You know, there's not a little of middle guys out there, I guess is what I'm trying to say. So there's already internal policy that you guys are—are not encouraging, but have implemented

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that just-It doesn't speak to wanting to support the little guy.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: Thank you. Respectfully, Council Member, I-I don't think that the limiting of the number of companies is a result of a internal policy. I-I'm not an expert on what every barrier to entry is into this marketplace for this particularly industry. Again, I would like to point out that representatives of the sightseeing bus industry are here today, and perhaps they can speak in greater specificity as to what some of those barriers are. However, I would like to point out that the time period in which you mentioned they reported three. That was many years ago. It was 1993. So 26 years ago. I-I don't think that anyone here is—is qualified to speak to how exactly the market was different then as compared to now. But again, we would like to note, as we did earlier, the barrier to entry into this industry is high. Buses are expensive. They are expensive to operate. They're expensive to own and, you know, it's certainly possible that that is a contributing factor. With respect to any other reasons for why the number of companies is as low as it is, I would

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2 really have to turn to the industry. It wouldn't be 3 the result of our policies.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So I would-I would just counter that it would be the result of no policy, right? I-I want to be clear that once the numbers start getting truncated or we start seeing that there are only nine or eight, and then next year it's seven, and the year after that. If it keeps moving towards-you know, if there's a trend, I would expect that DCA look into that trend to make sure that it's something that they can start working to modify or to-to assist in changing because we don't want it to get to a point where it is monopolized. And then there is also a-how many applications do you guys receive for new entrants on a yearly basis. For example, in the last three years how many new entrants have applied to be a part of this industry? Absolutely, and just make sure you just state your name and title before you start so we can catch you on record.

ALBA PICO: [off mic] I'm the Secretary Commissioner of DCA. So far I'm aware of one--

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [interposing]
There's a seat right behind so you could be more
comfortable. There you go.

ALBA PICO: [off mic] So far I'm aware of one that you named this year, and I actually have been with DCA for 32 years. I know this industry very closely. One of the things also that have changed have been the laws, and—and the numbers have been cutting down based on these laws. So you have New York State inspections, state inspections that needs to be submitted. Not every bus passes those inspections. You have these—these, you have the state—the U.S. Department MOM (sic) inspections because of the—the equipment and motors and all of that. You have to meet DCA's requirements. So different laws are passed, and we have also brought down the number of licenses.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So—so again, as to what I'm speaking to if there's any laws that have been passed by the City of New York that are impeding the opportunities for new buses to come in, maybe that's something we want to look at to have a more broader conversation and ensure that everyone gets a shot at—at being able to do this. And also what are

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the fees that DCA, that DCA charges for—to operate one of these buses?

ALBA PICO: [off mic] It's \$100 for two years for each bus.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: \$100?

ALBA PICO: [off mic] Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Is there an—an initial fee, though, for that or it's just \$100 and you get—you get to have a bus in the city of New York?

ALBA PICO: [on mic] The license is \$100 and for every two years you're paying for them when you come in and apply to, and the license has an expiration date. It's by March by 31st of every year. So if you're coming six months before the license expires, then you can pay \$25 and then the renewal time is for two years, and you pay \$100.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So—so there's a \$100 registration fee to operate a bus in the City of New York.

ALBA PICO: [off mic] Of course the license fee. I don't know if this is--

24 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [interposing]

25 Not license. I'm think I'm talking-we're talking

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company.

- about two different things. You're talking about the license for the driver?
- 4 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: No, for the
- 6 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: For the company.
  7 So \$100.
- 8 ALBA PICO: [off mic] For each bus.
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: And that's the bus annually. Excuse me, every two years.
- 11 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: No-no matter

  12 what it is, I think it's a negligible amount. I

  13 quess I wasn't expecting that.
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: That's for every bus, correct.
  - ALBA PICO: [off mic] I think the bus stops also have—do we charge a fee? No. So every bus is \$100 per year.
  - COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay. So I'm glad that isn't a—a fee structure that we have as—as making it difficult for folks to operate these business, and that it's more the laws, the owners laws that have implemented through the federal, state and city over the last year?

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ALBA PICO: [off mic] No, but you also have to—a lot of the laws are because they have recondition (sic) the equipment, the buses because of the pollution and all of that. So a lot of the cost cosmetically.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay, I was just going to see if there was any way--you know , this is about money at the end of the day. If they-they need to be able to carry folks, and I'm not talking about city money, I'm talking about the industry. Because they're going to go wherever the most folks can get on their buses, and unfortunately for now folks are no choosing the Bronx, Brooklyn or Queens. hoping that maybe a structure and fee could have been a way to encourage them maybe. You know, fees if you go to the Bronx or Brooklyn and so forth or a smaller fee, but if it's just 100 bucks, it's very hard for us to incentivize that from happening, and they're just going to go. They're going to continue to go where they go, but this is a very informative time. Of course, just like some folks in the Bronx, but I don't see buses in my district. It's winter's (sic) day, too. It's getting hot so we should talk, but I appreciate this-this hearing and to learn a lot about

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this, and I think especially the two pieces of 2 legislation they speak to documenting this, and the

recording. It's very, very important for us so that 4

we can continue to make wise decisions for this 5

6 industry.

> DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: We should just note that the fees I believe are actually are actually in the law, and so if we were seeking any changes to the fee structure, it would be a legislative change.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Also, you have here that DCA is asking us to modify the fee structure. [laughs] That's a joke. Scratch that off the record, but I-I appreciate you guys taking the time to be here, and I know DOT is going to speak on a lot of these other issues regarding transportation. So, Chair, I really appreciate the time.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you Antonio. Margaret.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, I just have a couple of follow-up questions. So it's--a \$100 is for the plate, right, for each plate for two years?

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2 So does the company have to pay any kind of initial 3 fee to start up?

ALBA PICO: [off mic] No, they pay only \$100 for each plate for each bus.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Okay. So is there a limit on how many plates a bus company can apply?

ALBA PICO: [off mic] No, there is no kind of limit.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: And okay. So right now it's a company with 237 buses. Which are thewhat—what is the largest number of buses or plates, given to—

ALBA PICO: There is one company that has 90-Gray Lines have 93 and the Big Bus is the second company with 50-52.

a limit on how many bus a company can apply for? I mean 90 something that is a lot. Alright, I guess we will have to deal with that legis—we will have to deal with that legis—we will have to deal with that legislatively. But even with legislation, one of the issues that I've been talking with DOT—DCA about is that in the last term I think we remember the legislation that was passed that was introduced by then Council Member Gale Brewer, our

Borough President, and it was to get the bus to equip with the technology of the headphones, headsets. So, but they are still not using them, right? These companies are not using those headsets. They're still using the loud speakers, and it's still talking very loud disturbing residents in the neighborhood. What can we do about it?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: DCA currently inspects sightseeing bus every four months, and they determine whether or not the bus is equipped with the headsets and whether or not they are operable. I can tell you that if the law does not actually require the use of the headsets. It simply requires that the buses be equipped with the headsets and that they operable, and DCA doesn't set for that and—and enforce hat.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: So in order for us to get the company to use the headsets, we have to pass another law? Are you telling me that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BAGGA: So my

Colleague Mary is correct that the law is—the does only require that the buses be equipped with them.

In terms of enforcement, I think that you raise a really good point, right, and you raise the point

that we all share concern about both the 3 administration and the Council: How do we best

figure out an enforcement structure that works? And

5 I'd like to point out that earlier during this

hearing my colleagues from DOT did mention that 6

7 generally speaking I think there is a sense that we'd

8 like to see some greater fines associated with

violations of certain types because that is what

would sort of encourage compliance, right? And so 10

11 we'd like to ensure that any type of structure that

we are thinking about as far as overall regulation of 12

13 the sightseeing bus industry, that industry is set up

14 on such a way we're in compliance—the compliance is

15 encouraged.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER COOLEY: other thing is that if you do have any specific companies that you've-you've observed using that, you can direct it to us and we can ensure whether or not that specific company impacts those specific sections. (sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Okay, and then we will-I mean there are residents in those neighborhoods its affected especially Bleecker Street. We've heard, you know, complaints, and we

will ask them to keep calling 311, but this has got
to be enforced. I mean—so I think we're going to

continue to work with you to make sure there is going
to be limits. I mean none of these buses and this
rolling billboards, and these like loud noises that's
coming out from the bus somehow we have to, you know

8 manage and regulate it. This is not acceptable, and

9 we'll talk to street people when they testify. Thank

10 you, Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you,

Margaret. I think you're fee to go. [pause]

[background comments] I'd like to call up the next

panel. She's a champion for the Borough of

Manhattan, our Manhattan Borough President Gale

Brewer. [pause]

GALE BREWER: Thank you very much for this opportunity. I am Gale Brewer, and I am supportive of Intro 950 and I am the Borough President, and I do thank Chair Espinal for this opportunity to support Intro 950, which you know would amend the Administrative Code of the City to limit the number of sightseeing bus licenses. I'm very interested in hearing this discussion since I've been having it for about 20 years. It has become to-

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 1 clear to me as a Borough President through countless 2 3 conversations with business owners, residents, BIDs, 4 Community Boards that many in our borough in particular Manhattan are frustrated with the 5 proliferation of sightseeing buses. According to the 6 7 New York State Department of Transportation, the number of double decker sightseeing buses in the city 8 more than tripled from 57 to 194 just between 2003 and 2013, and that number keeps growing. You heard 10 11 earlier according to the Department of Consumer 12 Affairs, there are now 237 such buses in operation 13 today held by eight different companies. And I do want to thank all the agencies who are here because 14 15 we've had many, many meetings on this topic from 16 NYPD, DOT, State and City agencies trying to figure 17 out how we are going to regulate these buses. 18 today's hearing is very important. There is no 19 question that the sightseeing bus industry has become 20 a vital component of the tourism industry. However, 21 these hop on and hop off sightseeing buses now often 2.2 operate well below capacity as Council Member Chin

Some companies moreover disregard, predetermine bus

indicated, contributing to pollution and congestion.

stops approved by the Department of Transportation 25

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and drivers will park or idle illegally in MTA bus 2 3 I've seen it myself or outside proper literature destinations like 911 Memorial and 4 Strawberry Fields in Central Park. I just want to add that the Downtown Alliance on Broadway in an 6 7 observation right below City Hall saw in two hours on 8 Broadway right below City Hall 74 buses hop on and hop off. It is with these problems in mind that Council Member Chin and I introduced Intro 950, which 10 11 as you know, would limit-would cap the number of 12 sightseeing buses at 225. That number is flexible, 13 but that's one suggestion. I have spoken at length with advocates including two deputies to work with 14 15 225 will do the wonderful sightseeing and who has a 16 tour guide. And they have concerns that instituting 17 such cap will result in the loss of jobs. However, 18 no current licenses or jobs will be taken away under 19 Rather, since the current number of this plan. 20 sightseeing buses dips to 225, naturally through 21 attrition, no additional licenses would be granted. I would also like to voice my support for Intros 529-2.2 2.3 A and 713-A, which would respectively strengthen licensing requirements in the sightseeing bus 24 industry and require bus operators to submit 25

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operating plans through the Department of Consumer Affairs. It's important to note that not all bus companies are guilty of operating in the way described above. Creating stricter rules for licensing and collecting relevant information as these bills propose can help city agencies target their efforts on the bad actors within the industry. I want to thank you for the opportunity to testify. I look forward to working with members of this committee to ensure proper oversight and enforcement of regulations with respect to the sightseeing bus industry, and I know it's not easy. This is the first such hearing in my many years of looking at this topic, and I do think just to address one of the concerns, which is limiting the number of buses will hurt the big or the small. One suggestion would be to have a lottery system with whatever number you select, and then that would I think diversify the bus industry. We all want the tourism. I have to say particularly speaking for the Borough of Manhattan and particularly for Council Member Chin's district, and you only need to stand outside of here at 250 Broadway and see the turning challenges that contribute to the congestion. So we do need some

2	limitations, however it is deemed appropriate because
3	I don't think that they are contributing greatly to
4	the brining of tourists to the City of New York, and
5	they are contributing greatly to the congestion.
6	When we had all of our meetings on this topic, and I
7	want to thank DOT and NYPD and the State agencies
8	that showed up, there really aren't enough locations
9	for bus stops or these buses. They're just in the
10	population locations. We talked about some of the
11	ones I mentioned and Times Square being another one.
12	There isn't another stop that would fit all these
13	buses. It just legally you can't find the space.
14	Well, I do think we need some kind of a resolution.
15	Margaret Chin and I believe in the number and
16	capping, but there may be others, and I don't know
17	how you do the enforcements. That is a problem. So
18	if you don't cap it, I'm not sure you're going to be
19	able to do the enforcement. Explaining it to PD is a
20	challenge. They have so many already on their plate.
21	Who else is going to do it, et cetera. So you can
22	see the challenges. So thank you very-
23	CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: [interposing] Thank
24	you.

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2 GALE BREWER: --much for this

3 opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you, Madam
Borough President. Thank you for being a true
advocate on these life issues in the Borough of
Manhattan. So currently there are 237 buses on the
street. So would you be okay with moving that cap
number to 237 from 225?

GALE BREWER: I'm totally open for the number. I just don't want to see 400, 300 and I do think that right now however you can get these buses to not only go to other communities like yours, but also to get off the bus in some cases in communities that they do exist. So there are lots of issues. Upper Manhattan would love to see a bus-get off the bus the passengers because otherwise it doesn't help the economic development of that community. So there's so many issues that are not addressed. a new industry. You have many tourists. I agree with Margaret Chin, I'd love to see people do more walking. Maybe we need a different approach in general, but I do think that a number is open to discussion. Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you. [pause]

For the next panel we have Terry from Community Board

2 of Manhattan. We have Tim Tompkins from the Times

Square Alliance. We have Michael Sampson from the

34<sup>th</sup> Street Partnership, and we have Noah Pfferblit

(sp?) from Community Board 1. [pause] You may

begin. Just state your name before you give your

testimony.

TERRI CUDE: Good afternoon, Council Members. I'm Terri Cude, First Vice Chair of Community Board 2, Manhattan. Community Board 2 appreciates the opportunity to summarize our position on the interests before you today. We had the public meeting on Intros 713 and 950. There was a great deal of community interest and comments and concerns, and we have passed resolutions supporting both them that we previously did submit to City Council. pieces of legislation need to work together to reduce the problems that sightseeing buses presents in our area, and we're glad to see movement towards control in what has become an unsustainable and dangerous situation. While the neighborhoods in CB2 including the West Village, meat packing, NoHo, SoHo, Little Italy, and Chinatown are proud to be popular tourist

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destinations. The tour buses have gone well beyond what our streets can handle. The business model for these buses has become less about transporting and educating tourists and more about being mobile advertising and attention getting vehicles increasingly including illuminated signage and even external speakers. And Intro 713 CB2 supports this legislation requiring the operating plan submission and review including routes and times on all stops and welcomes the opportunity to monitor and regulate tour bus movement. We suggest that a provision be included to require large visible signage of the operating plan and information on how to submit complaints to affixed outside the bus. We further suggest that given the industry's high earnings especially for advertising use, a higher penalty per violation is much more appropriate and penalties should escalate based on the number and severity of the violation. In addition, licenses should be revoked after a number of severity-of severe infractions, adding a code des-designation to 311 for reporting complaints about bus routes infractions is also needed. On Intro 950, CB2 supports this legislation in limiting the number of active tour bus

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The number of sightseeing buses has licenses. increased from 2013 to 2015, and there are no laws regulating the number of allowable licenses. bus licenses are issued for two years at very low and obsolete pricing. Therefore, CB2 urges that consideration be given to increasing the fee to better reflect both the profitability and the burden they place on the community. Finally, CB2 helps with the allowable number of sightseeing bus license plates to be re-evaluated and reduced further in the near future after attrition. These huge tour buses travel down our streets polluting the air, exacerbating congestion and emitting excessive noise, endangering people's safety, hindering public bus activities as well as deliveries backing up traffic, making hazardous turns, jumping sidewalks and creating vibrations that structurally endanger our buildings. These need to be controlled, and we do ask that that be considered. Thank you very much for the opportunity, and your kind attention.

TIM THOMPSON: So, Chairman Espinal and the members of the committee. I'm Tim Thompson from the Times Square Alliance. Thank you for letting me testify. I do want to reiterate some of the points

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that have been made, but there's no doubt the sightseeing buses are an important part of the tourism industry and then the 360,000 jobs that it generates, and it is important to support that and its hardworking employees. At the same time we-we understand and are sympathetic to many of the concerns that these bills try to address. particular, there has been frequently stated concerns from some of our key stakeholders ranging from theater goers to the New Yorkers who are working in Times Square who have to get to shows and get to their offices, and have to navigate the intensely crowded sidewalks in Times Square. For that reason, we've always long advocated for a more transparent, consultative and collaborative process for its siting the tourist bus stops using both traffic, pedestrian and vehicular flow data, as well as community consultation. In the new data analyzed that congestion particularly for pedestrian and vehicles is very strong in Times Square. Heavily trafficked corridors because of public-the huge amount of public transportation and subway stations, the consultation and hotels, theaters and entertainment venues, tourists, MTA, other bus stops, and other commercial

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activities on the sidewalks, make our sidewalks very crowded. And for example, sometimes the pedestrian safety issue on 42<sup>nd</sup> Street more recently counted 3,100 people walking in the bed of the street between 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. Now, there's many factors of that, but part of that was recently added in tour bus stops on 42<sup>nd</sup> Street and 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue. And similarly, level of service analysis we're submitting an analysis report from Paul Lavine (sic) and Associates, which shows that sometimes right next to where there's a stop—a stop on a sidewalk there's a level of service at E&F which means that, "The traffic is severe—the pedestrian traffic severely restricted and forward progress is only achievable by shuffling." So it does get very crowded on the sidewalks, and so we very much value, and we know Times Square is a busy place. It's always going to be busier, but the addition of these objective criteria for siting them and for your consultation, we're extremely grateful. It's a huge step forward. So we thank DOT, DCA, Council Member Johnson, Chin and all of-all of those involved.

Intro 528 we think has been slated as a positive move forward for safety for everyone, and

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then finally, with respect to Intro 950 without our knowing the details of how many licenses exist and how much is going to grow, we are not prepared to take a—a position on that, and we think there's a need for a little more conversation about how to do it in a way that doesn't restrict the industry including its capacity to go to other boroughs and other places over time as the tourist market continues to grow. But bottom line, we're very grateful to all of you and to DOT and DCA for a thoughtful step forward particularly with respect for siting the bus stops.

afternoon. Thank you—[on mic] That's better. Thank you, Chairman Espinal, and Council Member Chin and members of the—of the Committees on Consumer Affairs and Transportation for holding this important public hearing today regarding the sightseeing bus industry. My name is Noah Pfefferblit. I'm the District Manager of Community Board 1 in Lower Manhattan, and our community district includes most of Manhattan below Canal Street and south of the Brooklyn Bridge. Our neighborhood is a very dense district that is a rapidly growing residential community, a business hub

1 and a destination for tourists and visitors. As a 2 3 result, our district has an enormous volume of 4 vehicular traffic everyday, which makes our streets among the most congested of any city in the country. Certainly sightseeing buses are significant 6 contributors to this congestion as are the many tour 7 and commuter buses, which descent on our city-on our 8 district everyday, and frequently park or lay over on our streets, not to mention in some instances 10 11 stopping or slowing down in the middle of traffic reviewing opportunities. According to the New York 12 13 State Department of Transportation, as we heard earlier, the number of double decker sightseeing 14 15 buses in the city more than tripled from 57 to 194 16 between 2003 and 2013 and has continued to increase 17 significantly since then. For this reason, on November 19<sup>th</sup> of 2015, Community Board 1 unanimously 18 19 passed a resolution in support of Intro 950. 20 City Council Legislation, which is-is being considered here this afternoon, to amend the 21 Administrative Code of the City of New York in 2.2 2.3 relation to limiting the number of sightseeing bus

licenses that was presented to us by the Office of

Council Member Chin who are the lead sponsors of that

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2	legislation, and we strongly support. The other two
3	pieces under-of legislation under consideration this
4	afternoon, Intro 529-A and 713-A these would amend
5	the Administrative Code of the city as we have heard
6	to strengthen the licensing requirements in the
7	sightseeing bus industry, and require the bus
8	operators to submit operating plans to the New York
9	City Department of Consumer Affairs respectively.
10	Our board has not yet had the opportunity to consider
11	these two other pieces of legislation and we,
12	therefore, cannot express a formal opinion about them
13	at this time for this hearing. However, given the
14	very heavy presence of double decker and other
15	tourist buses in our district, which I have
16	described, we believe it is very important for the
17	city to find effective and meaningful ways to ensure
18	that the buses and their drivers or oper-and
19	operators are licensed and regulated in a way that
20	will make them as safe and responsible as possible.
21	The intent of all three pieces of legislation under
22	consideration today appears to be consistent with
23	those goals. I thank you very much for the
24	opportunity to testify. [pause]

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MICHAEL HANSEN: Good afternoon, council members. My name is Michael Hansen. I am testifying on behalf the 31<sup>st</sup> Street Partnership. We're here to testify in support of those three proposed laws regarding better regulation of the buses on the street, sightseeing buses on the street. We strongly support Intro 950, a law that's being-to limit the number of sightseeing bus licenses. As first hand witnesses to the number of sightseeing buses contributing to the congestion in Midtown, we laud the committee's intent to cut the pedestrian flow limiting the number of licenses required-distributed. We also support Intro 713-A and its call for increased involvement by the local community boards in the determination of on-street bus assignments. We think competition with the community boards regarding on-site bus stops, the bus stop assignments will lead to better considered placements of pickup and drop-off points as boards can approach these types of occurrences with the overall picture of the neighborhood in mind. Finally, we support proposed Intro 529-A. We view Intro 529 as a law whose aim to ensure that visitors to our city are greeted by an interactive, and the highest ambassadors to New York.

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We believe that proposed resolution supports Intro

529 for strengthening license requirement and ongoing

roads and in comprehensive training. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you.

Appreciate it. Our next panel we have Elliott Mouse (sic) from Tour for Professional Progression; Gideon Ryan Oliver from Go New York Tours; Brandon Buchanan from American Bus Association; Laura Rothrock from Twin America; and Bertha Christian from CB4. [pause]

ELLIOTT MOUSE: Thank you for inviting me to speak today. I would like many things to be in miles (sic) and I am a professional tour quide, and I am providing service [coughs] and I've been doing it in New York City for 25 years. So I would like to offer a different perspective from what has been said The first thing that we find that is very important to stipulate is when we're talking about sightseeing buses, what I've heard today is people talking about the double decker buses. I think it's very important to find if you're a technician for sightseeing buses because according to the DOT rules such as 401-25, all charter buses that take people to places of amusement or interest are under the category of sightseeing buses. And if you are using

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that definition, the number of tour buses you're talking about more than doubles in the city today. It also creates another problem, many other problems that we're talking about, and I think to start with you need to be create separate entities and separate rules for double decker buses, and charter tour buses, and he is why: To begin with, you talk about the-the Intro talks about sending an application and having advanced notice of tour routes. important to understand that overwhelmingly tour bus companies charter sightseeing tour bus companies do not make itineraries. They don't know where they're going to. The tour bus or the tour operators who send people to New York on these buses they do not know what the itinerary is going to be. The bus driver who is driving the bus does not know what the itinerary is going to be until he is told by the Licensed Professional New York City tour guide before starting the tour in consultation with a group that This is a very important understanding to have because they cannot send you an itinerary in advance and according to the raw move that you want to propose, they cannot send you any exceptions for changes of itineraries 45 days in advance.

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cases they don't even have the contract 45 days in advance. So these are important aspects to understand. Furthermore, I think we need to consider separate licensing rules for charter buses, double decker buses and horse drawn carriages. We cannot put a 45-foot motorized vehicle that travels 100 miles a day through five boroughs in the same category as a tiny carriage pulled by a horse in Central Park. The rules cannot be the same, and again, the reason why this is important is if you do not change the definitions before any of these rules are put in place then everybody will have the same set of rules for different circumstances. I want to simply quickly address Councilwoman Chin on two things that you're saying. One I agree with and is true. One I-I do not. The one I do not agree with is we would like to have more tourists in-in Chinatown is exploding with tourists. Chinatown. can't find places to put our buses. The streets are so crowded, my people leave before buying anything because they can't even get into the shops. second thing I wanted to talk about is the rolling buses going around New York City, and there you are absolutely right. And the reason why you have buses

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going around New York City is because the buses are forced to roll around New York City. To give an anecdotal example, two weeks ago I brought in a group of senior citizens from Long Island, and after our tour we had lunch downtown in Chinatown. For 1 hour and 20 minutes my bus driver drove in circles because he had no place to stop the bus. This is not safe. This is not a congestion. It is not a pollution. is without thought. So, when you're making any of these rules, you must consider what is going to happen with the tour buses after they drop people off, and how will they pick them up? At the current time right now, we are forced to put pedestrians in danger. We are forced to drop off and pick up in bike lanes. We are forced to make left handed turns into oncoming traffic again and again. So, I believe that the Intro rules that we're stating here denote a certain lack of understanding of what the tourism actually-this industry actually is. New York City is a very complex city, and tourism in New York is no less complex, and the simplified rule about tourism will hurt all those concerned. We have hundreds of buses rolling around the city many of them from out of town. Many of these bus companies have hundreds

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if not thousands of tour buses, and they do not know in advance even which bus is going to come into New York that day until that day. So we must reconsider everything that we're saying, and we must start with DOT rules that are outdated, inappropriate and sometimes in contradiction with street signage and rules on other pages. Thank you.

GIDEON OLIVER: Hi. My name is Gideon
Oliver. I'm going to be speaking briefly on behalf of
Go New York Tours. I'm just going to read this ninepage submission word by word—I'm just kidding. I do
have a nine-page submission, which--

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: [interposing] We have a clock with three minutes on it.

at. No, I know I knew the clock would come off of that. And so I'll—I'll keep it brief, but there is a—a lot of information in there. A few details on 529-A, the—the idea that there should be kind of—three traffic infractions and you're out policy. I think it's—it's far too broadly. It's just too easy to be issued and to have to accept plea deals for traffic infractions in order to resolve multiple summons especially in the Traffic Violations Bureau.

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If you're getting a number of pink summonses, that are returned or the criminal courts, you know, you might end up with non-traffic infractions as to positions and locations, but very frequently before the CBD we're not going to be able to get those dispositions. Three traffic infractions not linked to points in any way, it seems to me-it's too broadly. The DMV uses the point system. There are other barometers that would make more sense for the Council to consider using. The requirementsobviously the requirements to report-to report accidents and perceive traffic infractions and summonses during those in violation or-or issued makes sense. But requiring the owner to report the "details" of the accident or to report whether drivers were at fault creates all kinds of conflicts and problems, and would-would create all kinds of conflicts and problems between owners and drivers. And I-we suggest because there's an accident report created by the Police Department when the Police Department responds to an accident. That-the requirement that the council consider requiring submission of accident reports rather than the current wording, and also prompt submission of copies

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of legal process whether it's summonses or notices of violation that may be issued by the Police Department. So that the owners, and they're in a position of having to come to a driver who may face criminal penalties after having been issued a ticket, and saying I need you-if you want to keep your job you have to report to me this information so that I can be in compliance with the regulation. I think there are different ways to do it, but I-I hope the Council will look at that. In terms of 713-A, I'm just not sure that the language that's in this bill says what the-what people have been discussing. the language of the bill given the current industry practices I'm just not sure how this would—what this would look like how it would work. Would all of the sightseeing bus companies that have licenses have to throw them back into a pool so that they would then be redistributed from scratch without consideration of how many buses they each have, you know, enjoyed over the past years, and which authorizations they've had in the past year. I-I think there are a lot of issues that the Council should look at probably after more consultation by DCA and DOT with stakeholders including the companies. But also including workers

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and the unions who represent the workers who are going to be impacted by these change-changes. And in terms of the cap and the criteria for proposed redistribution of bus stop authorizations, it's great that there are going to be written, you know, objective criteria in place that DOT can use in making determinations about going to authorize bus stops, but none of these address the concerns that led the United States government and the Governor of New York State to bring the anti-trust litigation. That was only very recently and resolved. And so I don't see anything either in the context of-of a cap or the number of that's being proposed for the cap that would explicitly deal with, treat and prevent the problems with access to the market, and trying to create market parity that led to the lawsuit in the first place. And, you know, along those lines there is a tremendous amount of data and information that was developed in discovery in that litigation, including ultimately a competitive impact statement that the government submitted to the district judge before the district judge approved the settlement. And, you know, so in addition to the pools of information that DOT and DCA have, you know, there's-

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there's a additional information and perhaps additional expertise that the attorney general and the—the DOJ attorney to reveal with the anti-trust litigation, you know, they have that may ultimately end up contributing meaningful to the conversation about how to regulate the industry. But if a cap were to go into place, you know, tomorrow, then what would happen is unfair market conditions that led to the litigation and settlement would be frozen in place. It would have tremendous negative impacts on new entrants to the market, as well as businesses like Go New York who are, you know, trying to grow and expand. So that's a quick summary of what's in the nine-page letter. I hope the council members will consider it read. Thanks very much.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you.

LAURA ROTHROCK: Good afternoon. My

name is Laura Rothrock and I'm testifying on behalf

of Twin America Gray Line City Sightseeing New York.

Twin America provides hop-on, hop-off-hop-off open

top double decker sightseeing tours, and serves over

1.2 million tourists visiting New York City annually.

And one f the largest sightseeing bus companies with

a long history of operating in New York City, we

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thank the Council for considering our feedback on the three proposed bills today. Regarding Intro 529, which outlines the licensing requirements for drivers, we support this legislation. Should this proposed bill become law, Twin America expects to fully comply as the company already has taken precautions to ensure our drivers are competent and qualified. And I also just wanted to correct a statement that was made earlier by Council Member Rodriguez. The unfortunate accident that happened in Times Square the driver was not impaired. He took aa blood test and a breathalyzer. He was not impaired, and he had violations on his record, but they were administrative violations on his license. They weren't moving violations. As far as intro 713, which allows for the community boards to comment on a sightseeing bus stop application that's before the Department of Transportation, Twin America supports and welcomes the participation of the community boards, but we believe a collaborative-a collaborative effort is required. The bill should recognize that a joint process is in the best interest of the city, and the DOT along with the sightseeing op-operator and the community should work

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 1 towards a solution that is workable and accounts for 2 3 all the interest involved. A blanket acceptance or 4 rejection in light of opposition, should be the option of last resort. We respectfully request that 5 the bill be amended to allow for the applicant to 6 7 respond to the community board and the DOT concerns 8 following the 45-day comment period, and that a period of true discourse then follow. At present, the DOT may approve or reject the applicants' 10 11 proposed stops without this necessary process. interests should be required to work together to 12 13 craft the best solutions. Regarding Intro 950, Twin America supports the limitation of the number of bus 14 15 licenses with the flow proviso. We support the 16 portion of the bill, which would protect the number 17 of licenses already in commerce. However, the 18 language in this bill ties the city issued licenses 19 to the license plate and not the number of licensed 20 buses. When Twin America replaces a bus in its 21 fleet, a new license plate for the bus is issued. That situation is not protected in the current bill, 2.2 2.3 and only with the renewal of the same license is

protected. In the event that an operator turns in a

licenses because of an older bus-an older bus is

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replaced for a newer more efficient vehicle, the operator is in jeopardy of not obtaining a license because the total number of licenses may be exceeded. This language as draft—as drafted actually provides the disincentive for that operators to upgrade their fleets to more fuel efficient technology because they risk not obtaining a license for the new vehicle. Therefore, we strongly suggest that the current DCA licenses be grandfathered in based on each company's current number of licenses and not the actual license. We thank you for your consideration on these points.

BRANDON BUCHANAN: Good afternoon. My name is Brandon Buchanan. I'm with the American Bus Association. We are based in Washington, D.C., and we are a membership organization that represents not only the bus—over—the—road bus users, but our city buses, charter buses, sightseeing buses, shuttle buses from the airports, but also the destinations that they serve, including NYC and Company who are locally in New York and other marketing organizations, hotels and restaurants. We kind of have the—the luxury I suppose of seeing both sides from the both the consumer, but also the passengers

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as well, and bus companies. I mean I did not expect this—this proceeding today to be so emotional, to be so back and forth, but I very much appreciate that and the ability to comment. We as a national organization are not nearly as well versed in local politics, but we do appreciate the opportunity to provide some past expertise and share some lessons from other jurisdictions. I know in some cases it maybe raising people's questions that you may not follow. I could do it here in this public forum, but also privately. So we would love to be a resource for you. As this committee (sic) mentioned without commission of sightseeing is one that—that text (sic) of buses that greatly concerns us particularly the last half of that definition that's currently in your regulations because it does as it's written anything exclusively originating or reports a use originally from any charter bus that's leaving New York City to go somewhere else even out of state or a port beyond could potentially be impacted by your regulations vis-à-vis also your cap, which we don't inherently oppose specifically. But when you extend it to that umbrella of all the charter buses that could potentially be serving New York City again

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those domiciled here, but also those visiting from abroad but are then on the second leg of the trip originating from here, they could fall into that. So we're very concerned about that. What this proposal and especially 529, with hours of service and hours—and—and driving hours. We do have a couple of concerns from a technical standpoint. Both the State of New York and also the U.S. Department of Transportation would limit driving hours to ten hours. The current proposal looks at having a cap of 12 hours, which is really the opposite of I think what this group is looking for—is looking to achieve, and it's improving safety. There's been a number of studies that show that increased driving hours do increase the opportunity for accidents.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL:} \mbox{No one disagrees}$  with you on that point.

BRANDON BUCHANAN: [laughs] Also as awe're talking about here a program. It was
cooperative who didn't mention bus parking. While
assuming we do clarify a type of vehicles being
used, we do think that the overall traffic flows
could be improved if charter bus parking was afforded
by the city, and would significantly decrease the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 1 2 congestion in the streets. I have not yet seen this 3 street plan that Commissioner Forgione talked about 4 earlier on, but that is something that we have been trying to work with the city for several years on. We did also support the intercity bus permit, and 6 7 would also support a similar permit for the 8 sightseeing buses, and a similar mechanism very easily on my system, although again with the consultation with the industry. And again, we're 10 11 happy to help promote that beyond. In regards to the 12 cap that has been mentioned by many, many, many 13 people here today, there is some risk. While we 14 understand the number of buses on the streets or the 15 low boards (sic) that we discussed, again the 16 emotional and the very factual experience that people 17 have with them, we do have some concerns as was just 18 mentioned at the-at the very end here of recreating a-a monopoly, and-and barring-barring a new entrant's 19 20 innovation, and-and allowing for new markets and the 21 areas of operation. And so we hope you utilize the 2.2 licensing process. Maybe we-we enable the permitting

duplicitous routes and overutilization and

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concentration in certain boroughs and certain

process to-to be that vetting system to help limit

locations. And—and lastly as was just mentioned		
vehicle swaps, as was written again. I only had a		
change to read this Friday-Friday night. So I		
apologize, but-but there-there does seem to be a bit		
of-a technical point of confusion over how you would		
be able to introduce new vehicles into your fleet		
again increasing capitalization and further		
investment in the companies, and improving it to		
environmental performance of older vehicles, and we		
would—we wouldn't mention that most of the newer		
vehicles tend to be more environmentally friendly		
even than their newer city buses that are currently		
circulating in the city. And so, we hope that you		
the City Council would encourage operators to have		
more fuel efficient as well as more environmentally		
friendly vehicles, and there are a number of		
programs. We're happy to again help educated the		
Council to certain federal programs that currently		
exist or from a licensing and inspection protocol		
programs, but also from an environmental and		
incentivizing program. Thank you for your time.		
CHRISTINE BERTHET: Hello. My name is		

Christine Berthet. I'm the chair of-

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2 CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: [interposing]
3 Sorry, sorry, before we continue, I just want to
4 acknowledge that we've been joined by Steven Levin
5 from Brooklyn who sits on the Transportation

Committee.

CHRISTINE BERTHET: So my name is Christine Berthet. I'm the Chair of Transportation Committee on Community Board 4. This is where the Port Authority Bus Terminal is, and a very large tourist center adjacent to Times Square, and I'm going to bring the perspective of the sidewalk to this discussion. By the way, in the last three years there were 19 crashes involving buses that resulted in death (sic) and injuries in our district, and indeed it's not the sightseeing buses. It's also the commuter buses, et cetera. So I'm not pointing fingers here. We applaud Intros 529 and 713, but we wish they went further in addressing the roots of our daily problems, and we really opposed Intro 950 as treacherous to establish few license. (sic) sites you are seeing tour bus drivers ought to be subject to at least the same safety tests of the MTA drivers. I don't see any reason to develop a new level of tests, and certainly if somebody has their

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license revoked, which is a very high standard, I don't believe it should be allowed to go and carry, you know, drive 50 and 70 people around in our district. Second, the approval of siting bus stops and renewals should be subject to community work for over the 60-day timeframe of 45. As you know, 45 is not kind of the-it doesn't allow for the cycle of the community boards. So 60 days is the proper amount, and allows due diligence and the dialogue that everybody was talking about, which we do very regularly. We also urge this Council to clarify the renewal procedures, and make sure that 311 calls and community complaints are taken in account for the renewal process because currently the DOT is going into the direction of allowing only NYPD reports, and you know that NYPD doesn't have the time to enforce. Therefore, this would be a free-for-all. Department of Transportation should publish a map of all bus stops granted in including the long distance that just made, and the company names, the type of bus and have the means to the full license. Today, is-nobody can find what is the-on the license. have opened Nutrastar. It's a permitting kind of athe city for building, and we've been asking for what

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is on the license, and we can't find out. So how do you enforce something that you don't know, it's not there? It would also help to do a plan of what should be done. I don't think any stop should ever be approved in MTA stop or bus lane. I mean we are trying to move people around, and commuters around, and having those buses in the same places it really doesn't comply with the flow of MTA buses, and I think that should be really a rule across the board. I think the concept of stops, routes, and viability should be further defined and included in writing in the license. It's a stop that's defined in duration. It's extremely tourists or the number of buses that are stopping there. You know, you could have three minutes or less, but you have ten buses like it's a major nightmare, right? And then for-again the example of open nook as I give in one stop supposedly to use the one bus for less than three minutes and we have six buses, which were sitting there the whole day. So, this is not the same thing. And then that included five persons doing the vending of tickets on the sidewalk, very disturbing or very-- Routes should be strictly to track routes as is the prime flow, and I have a question nobody asked, which is

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why are sales of tickets on any sidewalk permitted around the Port Authority Bus Terminal that is the one 40<sup>th</sup> Street. There is four ticket vendors at that intersection nobody can walk to because each ticket vendor have three tourists around them. you have ten (sic) people at this intersection. So what's the rule about that? I mean why are people allowed to stand in the street? This is not-And there are standing in the place that there are no buses. This is-they are just capturing the flow of tourists coming from hotels. So we cannot walk any more. far as limiting the number of license, we have an arbitrary limit. I think that we run the risk that we get what happens in the vendor, you know, street vendors or food vendors or the tax team, which is people who are selling their licenses, and they are not vetting the proper operators, and then we have a system of, you know, who's selling, and—and—and exclusive licenses. I think it would be much preferable to the very stringent license standards to approve licenses that will ensure that everybody is better off. For example, buses with only clean air technology or companies in good standing with the Federal Motor Carriers Safety Administration.

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designed that have a window and do not have advertisement. I don't think buses should do advertisement. That's exclusive, and then, you know, a company that agreed to not sell tickets in the street. So essentially, get down the numbers by getting to the very good operators, and if we have better operators, it would be less intrusive to everyone. If we have a limited number of operators, if they are not good operators, it would be very bad. So I think that would be a better way, but I agree that the limitation is important, and I completely agree that parking is a critical issue, and in our neighborhood we've been fighting for getting the parking garage for Tour and Charter, and we're still fighting it. So anything we can do to bring that to the Administration, would be very welcome.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you so much, and thank you for all the different point of views on the industry. I would like to give Margaret Chin a chance to ask a few questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yes. Yeah, thank you for your testimony and especially the testimony. I didn't get your name earlier from the National and the tour guy, your company. I think we could have

2	more discussions to really sort of clarify what we
3	really need. I think that the legislation between
4	Twin was really for those hop-on and hop-off buses,
5	but yes we have to deal with the charter buses and
6	parking issues, and—and most longstanding issues.
7	But right now, in—in today's hearing, we want to
8	focus on these double decker buses. So I have a
9	question for Twin America. Since you have one of the
10	largest numbers of licenses, can you enlighten us in
11	terms of like the revenues that you are generating
12	from these advertising, these rolling billboards?
13	Like all of a sudden, within the last couple of years
14	or-or even less, we see all these big advertisements
15	on these double decker buses. So can you just give
16	us some statistics in terms of how much do you
17	charge, you know, for those advertising
18	LAURA ROTHROCK: [interposing] I-I
19	actually don't
20	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN:and the revenues
21	that you generate?
22	LAURA ROTHROCK:have that information,

but I can follow up with Twin America and get that

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for you.

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helpful, okay, because I think we really want to have a clear picture of why that's happening especially you sort of like you took away a lot of seats on the bus especially on the—on the lower level, and that's not what my constituents are telling me. They're rolling those. But if you can get those statistics that would be helpful. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you. Thank you all. [pause] I have couple of—the final panel we have Joanne Chanelle, a resident. We have Peter Davies from 548 Broadway. We have Julia Kites from Transportation Alternatives, and we have Melissa Chapman from Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

[sneezing] Bless your. [sneezing] Bless you.

[pause] Okay, whenever you're ready just state your name and present your testimony.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [off mic]

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: I don't remember, but whoever would like to go first. Yeah, ladies first, according to Margaret Chin.

JOANNE CHANELLE: My name is Joanne

Chanelle. I live in Battery Park City. I would like
to speak in favor of the legislation and to thank

2 Margaret Chin for her work on. I think especially of Lower Manhattan the Financial District, Battery Park 3 4 City and Tribeca where the streets are not designed for these massive vehicles and where we have been 5 plaqued since 9/11 with a huge increase in tour bus 6 7 traffic that has negatively impacted our quality of 8 life, and turned our neighborhoods into bus parking The buses use South End Avenue, a mainly residential street as a through street, and a place 10 11 to load and unload passengers. Tour buses get stuck 12 in intersections drive by (sic) because of the narrow 13 streets, and the huge buses make turns impossible. 14 In historic centers of European cities that have similar street patterns, tour buses are not 15 16 permitted, and these cities are not suffering. 17 seems most tourists can walk if they have to. Battery Park City, current regulations are note 18 19 enforced so this legislation is crucial. Beginning 20 after the opening of the 9/11 Memorial until about 21 two years ago, I have been photographing tour buses 2.2 that were parked illegally, and they're parked 2.3 illegally there and emailing the picture to the community board, which forwarded them to someone at 24 25 the DOT who ignored them. I sent them to the Battery

Park City Authority, which ignored them. These are
copies of just a few of those emails. I dropped them
off the pictures, and this is only a small part. I
called 311, which did nothing. I met other people
who were taking similar action as mine, and having
the same results. At a community board meeting on
June 13, 2011, George Lend and Jim Murphy-I don't
know if they're still involved were with the Denning
Tour Bus Companies, and they assured us that double
decker buses would not be parking downtown when, in
fact, they started using Albany Street for parking as
the Easter Memorial (sic) opened, and they are still
sending their double deckers through Battery Park
City. My point is that there is no monitoring
enforcement or accountability, and we need this
legis-we need that in addition to this legislation.
There is more that can be done, but all of this
legislation is a necessary first step in returning
our streets to the people who live here. Thank you.

MELISSA CHAPMAN: Good afternoon, Chair Espinal, other members of the committee and guests.

I'm Melissa Chapman, and the Senior Vice President of Public Affairs of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

Today I'm delivering testimony on behalf of Borough

President and CEO Carlos Scissura. The Brooklyn 2 3 Chamber of Commerce is a membership based assistance 4 organization that represents the interests of over 2,200 member business as well as other businesses across the Borough of Brooklyn. Thank you for the 6 7 opportunity to provide feedback on the three bills 8 being considered that could further regulate the sightseeing industry. While we believe that safety comes first in these considerations, we are concerned 10 11 that additional regulation will put extreme limitations on bus operators and stifle 12 13 entrepreneurship in the long run. The Brooklyn 14 Chamber is a strong supporter of tourism in Brooklyn. 15 In 2014, we launched Expo Brooklyn. The borough's 16 dedicated tourism website featuring the concrete 17 source of places to eat, events, shopping and 18 attractions. We have since launched an expo of 19 Brooklyn's tourism and hospitality with the goal of 20 leading tourism efforts to initiatives in the borough 21 in order to close the needs gap within the tourism 2.2 industry. And you've heard from some of the members 2.3 of that committee here today or testimony or today some feedback from this group. And it should be 24 noted that while that while some of the members of 25

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this group are supportive of the bills being considered many of them particularly the bus operators said that new provisions would negatively impact their operations. With respect to 529-A, we agree with all the standard conditions that this bill outlines for compliances. However, the requirement that the owner of the sightseeing bus must provide the Department of Consumer Affairs with a dated list of bus drivers and within five days a new driver is hired, or leaves, the company will create excessive administrative burdens for operations. A better approach may be to have the tour operators provide the full list of drivers that will be or have worked with a bus company at the time of applying for their license, and also at the time of renewal. As it relates to 713-A, one of the requirements involves the bus operator first obtaining an authorization from DOT for all designated on street bus stops and pickup. As we heard from some of the bus operators that today it's very challenging providing this information in advance especially with a 45-day note and common period. You know, we keep in mind that this will be extremely daunt-daunting for operators, and will result in hundreds of applications being

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fled early. And finally, with regard to 950 in places like Brooklyn, the sightseeing bus industry is still relatively young, and there is a growing demand for this service. It would be very unfair to stifle entrepreneurship not only as it relates to bus operators, but also small businesses that depend heavily on tourists to thrive and expand. As we mentioned earlier, safety is a priority in this discussion. However, inundating bus operators with additional regulations is not good for business. We look forward to working with both committees to stress a balance between safety and connecting tourists with local businesses. In addition to today's hearing, we would be happy to also facilitate an open dialogue with tourism stakeholder who can lend this introspective to today's use of them. Thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

JULIA KITE: Hello. Hello, thank you for convening this hearing. My name is Julia Kite, and I'm the Policy and Research Manager of Transportation Alternatives. We're a 43-year-old non-profit with more than 150,000 activists known network dedicated to promoting bike—biking, walking and public transportation as alternatives to cars in New York

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We advocate on behalf of New York City's Citv. pedestrians and cyclists for safer, better and more livable streets. We support these bills to strengthen licensing requirements, require greater monitoring by the Department of Consumer Affairs, and limit the number of sightseeing buses. While tourism is one of New York City's economic engines, and we're very proud to welcome the world, the last thing we want is for any visitor or any resident to lose their with the injuries due to preventable factors. You mentioned earlier the crashes that cause d injuries in recent years. So clearly there is a public safety need for greater regulations for sightseeing buses. We believe all commercial drivers should be held to the highest standard of operations, but unfortunately due to loopholes and the lack of requirements to report crash data, consumers cannot presently make intelligent decisions about their sightseeing bus drivers. They simply don't have the information, and in addition, the number of sightseeing buses has greatly increased in recent years contributing to road congestions in the Manhattan city gates. (sic) So with regard to Intro 529-A, we're happy to see it includes a lot of common sense provisions. A driver

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of a double decker sightseeing bus should not have received two or more suspensions and revocations within the last five years nor should they have been convicted of alcohol or drug related driving offenses. The 12-hour daily limit of driving hours is in line with the Taxi and Limousine Commission's new evidence-based regulations. So we would suggest that you also add the TLC's weekly 72-hour limit to the bill as well to keep them in line with each other because a commercial driver is a commercial driver. What they're doing on the road is essentially the same. Most importantly, Intro 529-A requires crash reporting, which sightseeing bus companies previously did not have to provide to the Department of Consumer Affairs. So this bill, therefore, rectifies a longstanding problem. However, we would like you to go further, because data is really no use to the public unless it can be easily accessed, and passengers have the right to know the safety record of the company that they're trusting with their So we suggest that the Department of Consumer Affairs makes crash data for sightseeing tour bus companies publicly available via website, and requires that operators clearly post how passengers

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can obtain this information. In light of state inaction to close the loophole that currently exempts sightseeing bus operators from the requirements of obtaining operating authority as stipulated in Article 19-A of the Vehicle and Traffic Laws. bill is an important necessary and proactive step towards greater safety. Our one objection to Intro 529-A is in regards to subsection 60 of new subchapter 20-376.2, the requirement to report within five days as to whether or not the sightseeing bus driver was at fault. Well, of course, we support rapid reporting of the crash and driver responsibility being noted with applicable. concerned that requiring fault to be officially determined within five days of the crash may be too soon for a thorough investigation to conclude. more important that responsibility be noted accurately rather than quickly. And, we're concerned that if time pressure is looming individuals responsible for reporting may jump to conclusions rather than waiting for the results and investigation, and we wouldn't want to, you know, clear some of fault who may have been at fault or dices that. (sic) So we suggest that reporting be

required with five days as presently stipulated for a						
crash for longer period of time to determine						
responsibility, and my final comment is with regard						
again to data. We would also like it if the number						
of buses and the number operated by each company						
would be also easily available to the public						
somewhere on the city website because, for example,						
when getting information for today's testimony, we						
did-we found that there-we were using federal						
records, which had a total that was significantly						
lower than the 237 that was mentioned at this						
hearing. So for the sake of greater transparency, it						
would be helpful to have the data on the number of						
buses public available. Thank you very much for your						
time and consideration.						

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you. I just want to clarify the—our intent of the bill was not to have the business owners have [background comments]—they're not in a sense at fault the driver. (sic)

JULIA KITE: I do believe that was in the bill.

ALBA PICO: [off mic] It will be put out there without the-

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JULIA KITE: Okay, so the assessment of fault will be NYPD's arena. It will be removed from the bill, but they're still calling for a judgment of fault?

ALBA PICO: [off mic] No.

JULIA KITE: So why is it--?

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: We can—we can have this conversation—

JULIA KITE: [interposing] Okay.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: --later, okay.

PETER DAVIES: Chair Espinal, Council

Member Chin, thank you for the opportunity to speak today. My name is Peter Davies, and I am speaking in support of this legislation in regard to the sightseeing buses, a very profitable, but very problematic industry in New York City. As 36-year resident of Broadway in our beautiful but overburdened neighborhood of SoHo, I speak in support of this legislation. These bus companies have grown

resident of Broadway in our beautiful but

overburdened neighborhood of SoHo, I speak in support

of this legislation. These bus companies have grown

nearly fourfold in the last decade, and they are now

overwhelming our downtown communities. Although I

speak today as a resident negatively impacted by

these buses, I would like the council members to know

that I serve as a residential representatives on the

Board of our local Business Improvement District, the 2 3 SoHo Broadway Initiative. We welcome visitors to our 4 neighborhood, but we need a balance. I also 5 volunteer to protect our local community as a member of the steering committee of our ad hoc neighborhood 6 group, the Broadway Residents Coalition. 7 8 neighbors asked me to tell the Council today that they, too, seek solutions to the many problems created by the bus industry, and they also support 10 11 this legislation. Those us who live along Broadway 12 experience these double decker buses not only daily 13 or hourly, but constantly as they pass below our 14 windows. Many of these buses are now wrapped with 15 advertising as Margaret has mentioned, and with flashing illumination, LED lighting. In essence, 16 17 operating as traveling billboards. These buses often 18 take up entire block fronts, and they even double up 19 out into the bus only lane as they jostle for loading 20 positions at the curb thereby blocking traffic, and 21 overwhelming our already crowded streets and 2.2 sidewalks. As can be seen in this photo taken from 2.3 my window where there are five different buses from five different bus companies all trying to get in 24 that one little slot as Broadway and Spring. Current 25

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legislation will help to better regulate this bus industry, which has grown exponentially in recent years, growth that is in many ways detrimental to local communities. I also speak in support of the resolutions passed by Community Board 2, read here by Vice Chair Terry Cude regarding this legislation, and hope that the additional points raised from those well considered resolutions and raised by others here today will serve to continue the much needed discussion regarding the sightseeing bus industry particularly the hop-on, hop-off bus industry. just want to say that it would be a real shame if we got bogged down in needed changes. Even though things do need to be addressed that Mr. Niles and others have raised, to let this dissipate out because oh, it's too complicated is not the answer. So I-I really urge that that be paid attention to. particular attention needs to be paid to the routes of these buses, and the impact on residential and mixed use communities such as SoHo and NoHo. Please be aware that the bus routes currently funnel large numbers of these sightseeing buses onto lower Broadway, as the buses move downtown, particularly south from West 8<sup>th</sup> Street where many turn onto

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Broadway, then continue through NoHo where additional buses turn at West Fourth Street onto Broadway, and then again at West Houston Street where even more buses turn south on Broadway and into SoHo resulting in a concentrated battalion of these buses all overwhelming Broadway. It is my hope that the New York City Council now and in the future will pay needed attention to the very profitable sightseeing hop-on, hop-off tourist bus industry, and do what is necessary to assure that residents are not negatively impacted by bus routes and modes of operations. I urge the Council to pass this legislation. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you, and just to clarify, Julia, I-I total agree with you. There was a typo in the bill that—that the staff has made, but I do believe that—that it is PD's responsibility to be requesting, [off mic] and not—not the bill opponents. (sic) [on mic] Okay. Thank you. Alright so thank you all for coming and testifying at this hearing. Margaret, do you have any more comments.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [off mic]

CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Well-well, thank

25 you all. With that said, this is the conclusion of

COMMITTEE	ON	CONSUMER	AFFAIRS	JOINT	WITH
COMMITTEE	ON	TRANSPORT	CATION		

this hearing. There will be some amendments that we made in the future, and at a later date that we all come into agreement, and we would have a second hearing to vote these bills if we come to that point.

So with that said, this meeting is adjourned.

[gavel]

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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date October 5, 2016