CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

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November 15, 2016 Start: 10:24 a.m. Recess: 12:57 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E:

YDANIS A. RODRIGUEZ

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Daniel R. Garodnick

James Vacca

Margaret S. Chin Stephen T. Levin Deborah L. Rose James G. Van Bramer David G. Greenfield

Costa G. Constantinides

Carlos Menchaca
I. Daneek Miller
Antonio Reynoso
Donovan J. Richards

Helen K. Rosenthal

Brad S. Lander

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

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

Joanna Oltman Smith
Safe Streets Advocate and
Member of Community Board 6, Brooklyn

Christine Berthet
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CHEKPEDS and
Member of Community Board 4

Joshua Knoller [sp?]
Representing
Christopher Wogas
Vice President
Homer Logistics

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 4
2	[sound check]
3	[pause]
4	[background comments]
5	[gavel]
6	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Good morning
7	everyone. First of all, congratulations to my Chief
8	of Staff, Carmen de la Rosa for winning her election
9	and now still is my staff, but is gonna be our ally
10	as Assemblywoman [inaudible], so congratulations
11	Carmen. [applause]
12	Welcome to today's hearing of the
13	Transportation Committee. My name is Ydanis
14	Rodriguez; I am the Chair of this Committee and here
15	with me we have Council Members Vacca, Menchaca,
16	Reynoso, Constantinides, Lander, and Rosenthal.
17	I want to begin today as we return from a
18	week away by saying that I have found a renewed
19	energy and motivation based on the event of last
20	Tuesday, and all that has happened since. This
21	energy will remain focused on supporting working
22	people of all backgrounds, ethnicity, gender,
23	beliefs, sexual preference, ability [sic], or age.

We have seen the rise of a scary tide this election

2 season, with an increase in hate crimes, divisive
3 threats and more.

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And I want to take this moment to highlight the work of my colleagues and this important body that cherish and embrace our differences with the knowledge that this is what makes us stronger as a city and truly stronger as a nation.

With that I would like to thank everyone for being here as we discuss a package of bills aimed at making our city safer and more efficient for pedestrians and cyclists.

We will be voting on a bill co-sponsored by both Council Members Constantinides and myself; we're going to be waiting for a quorum in order to take the vote for that bill.

Today we will hear testimony from the

Administration and advocates about a series of bills

that have the potential to ease crowded sidewalks,

allow cyclists to move at some intersections before

cars, ensure more bike messengers are fully equipped

with safer gear, place Citi Bike stations in parks,

and construct new intersections, prioritizing

pedestrians above all others.

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Int. 401, introduced by Council Member Menchaca, will require DOT and the Parks Department to do a joint study looking at the feasibility, benefits and drawbacks of putting Citi Bike docking stations within parks. This idea will allow our growing number of Citi Bike riders to park or renew their ride within our city's often expansive green space, thereby foregoing the trip out of and back in the park.

Int. 1072, also introduced by Council Member Menchaca, will allow cyclists to follow pedestrian signals as they wait at intersections instead of traffic light. This important bill hopes to draw a clear distinction between cyclists and cars and highlight that each are extremely vulnerable to turning cars at intersections.

I am fully supportive of this bill and I know advocates have been interested in it for some time. This Committee remains focused on making cycling a safer option for all New Yorkers and our visitors and I am glad we are moving in this direction today.

Int. 1117, introduced by Council Member Van Bramer and myself, closes the loophole of

commercial cyclist safety requirements, bringing

independent contractors into the fold. As more

cyclists become riders for [inaudible] services and

other tech companies, these cyclists should be looked

after and supported with important safety items, even

7 if they are not currently classified technically as

8 employees.

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The effort to support bike courier safety is important and I want to thank the advocates

[inaudible] and the taxi workers aligning for supporting this industry.

Int. 1177, introduced by Council Member Rosenthal and myself, will require the DOT to study implementing the Barnes dance style crossing at the 25 dangerous intersections in New York City.

This study would consider the feasibility for this innovative street crossing that allows pedestrians to cross intersections diagonally [sic] while no cars move in any direction. These crossings are popular in Japan and London, and there is also one in Washington, D.C., and they save lives. With no cars moving, the chances of someone being hit at an intersection decrease.

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Finally, Int. 1285, introduced by myself, seeks to ease crowding on our city's busiest sidewalks. From 42nd Street near Times Square to 7th Avenue, between Penn Station and Times Square, to Main Street in Flushing, we know where our streets are overflowing and where need for improvements are dire.

It is unsafe to have pedestrians spilling into our streets as sidewalks bring with capacity [sic]. It was for this reason that the Times Square Pedestrian Plaza was such a positive development and why I commend the DOT for reimagining street space.

My bill will require DOT to study the ten most crowded sidewalks in our city and come up with a strategy to ease crowding.

In all, these bills aim to address serious safety concerns while making the flow of pedestrians and cyclists more efficient. I look forward to hearing from the Administration about how we can continue a strong partnership when addressing street safety, since I know that Vision Zero is so important for Mayor de Blasio, for The Speaker and everyone on the Council and this Administration.

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I also look forward to hearing from the many advocates with us about what challenges they foresee in moving these bills across the finish line. We know we must build upon our efforts to avoid the tragedies that too often strike at the heart of our neighbors [sic].

With that, I would like to give Council Member Menchaca an opportunity to speak on his bill. And also, we've been joined by Council Member Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you, Chair and buenos dias everyone. And thank you to all the advocates that are here today; we just did a press conference earlier with the Chair and some of the Council Members -- I know it's a cold one, but we're all here full of warm hearts on this discussion, and I'm pleased to be here to present the Committee's consideration on Int. 1072; it is a proposed law that enhances the safety of bicyclists in a way that has proven successful in enhancing the safety of pedestrians. Usually pedestrian traffic control signals are synchronized with signals controlling motor vehicles; that is, pedestrians and motor vehicles as well as bicyclists proceed simultaneously. However, at some locations -- and I

just want you to think about that -- if you've ever
been in an intersection like I'm about to describe,
there is a leading pedestrian interval, better known
as LPIs, which give the pedestrian a head start when
crossing the intersection. LPIs increase the
visibility of pedestrians in the intersections and
reinforce their right of way over motor vehicles.

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LPIs have been shown to reduce pedestrian vehicle collisions as much as 60% -- this works.

Proponents believe, and I agree, that cyclists deserve similar safety considerations. This would in no way alter the fact that pedestrians have the right of way when cyclists are in motion. It's an important thing to say here -- pedestrians have the right of way when cyclists are in motion. May cyclists are already following pedestrian signals at intersections with LPIs because they know this can be a lifesaving move. Our bicyclists are also bicycling with families and so these are decisions that our New Yorkers are making.

Let me show you what it looks like in this video and here you will see -- and courtesy of Doug Gordon, a colleague of ours here in this coalition, Vision Zero -- and I'm gonna play it

2 really quick, if I can. [playing video] This is

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3 Brad's district, yes -- 9th Street and 4th Avenue.

So there you saw pedestrians walk and the bicyclists

5 had a little bit of extra time to get in front of the

6 cars -- you see trucks at this intersection, you see

7 cars at this intersection as well. See it one more

time -- bikes get across and they're safe.

There's a lot of beautiful videos out there by so many of our activists; you can go on Twitter and see some of them; we'll re-Tweet them later today.

These cyclists know what they're doing; sometimes laws create culture and behavioral changes and sometimes culture points us in the direction of effective legislation. This is an example of the latter, and this has been a real true participatory process from the community giving us ideas, working with the community about how to actually shape this law, and this is where we are today. This law has been a real collaboration. I particularly wanna single out Doug Gordon and Joanna Oltman Smith, who came up with this idea and along with others who worked diligently to refine it and communicate with our advocates to create and demand this legislation.

2	We've also reached out to two City departments that
3	will have major responsibility for its implementation
4	the Department of Transportation and the Police
5	Department. These discussions have been extremely
6	productive and we will continue to have these
7	discussions to work through our many issues
8	identified by all parties involved and ensure the
9	effective and efficient implementation of this law.

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Thanks to all the members of the Committee, thanks to all those who will testify today and thanks to all the advocates. We hope that folks that are out there listening can actually engage us on Twitter and our emails and let's keep this conversation going. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: ...Menchaca. I would now like to offer Council Member [background comments] Helen Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you

Chair Rodriguez. I appreciate all the work that

you've done on helping the City achieve Vision Zero

and for including this bill in this package of

legislation that will take this to the next level.

I am the introductory sponsor of Int. -
I never know the number -- Int. 1177, and you know,

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I'm really looking forward to the testimony of the Department of Transportation; there's no question in my mind that there are intersections where the Barnes dance mechanism, what's call the Barnes dance or the scramble mechanism of crossing the street saves lives and what this bill does is simply ask the Department of Transportation to look at its 25 most dangerous intersections and contemplate using the Barnes dance method as a mechanism to make those intersections safer. Of course, the Department of Transportation may in its study choose to use a different mechanism to achieve safety; this bill does not say implement the Barnes dance at your 25 most dangerous intersections; it merely says, can you publicly keep it as a tool and let the public know why Barnes dance doesn't make sense and perhaps another method does.

I can think of several intersections in my district where I think the Barnes dance would have a significant effect, including the corner of West 96th Street and West End Avenue, where you know children are crossing in the morning and in the afternoon to and from school; it's becoming an increasingly congested area; it's the access point to the highway, and you know, likely a place where more

2 residential buildings may go up, so you could have 3 even more congestion there. You know, so that's just

4 one example.

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I think that the intersection of 96th and Broadway is a place where the Department of Transportation successfully used a mechanism that is not quite the Barnes dance, but is a step toward that, with multiple places where pedestrians could cross, thus fulfilling their desire to keep on the move. But the public deserves to understand why the Barnes dance itself, which as been so successful in Tokyo and in other cities throughout the world, isn't a good mechanism in New York City.

Thank you very much, Chair Williams [sic], thank you to the staff for helping to craft this bill; I'm looking forward to hearing your testimony and hearing from the public about this. Did I say Chair Williams? [background comment] did, 'cause I'm usually in the depar... uh sorry... [laughter] middle-age [inaudible]... [crosstalk] CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ:

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Chair

It's an honor to...

Rodriguez, I really appreciate your help.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: It's an honor to be associated [sic] with Chairman Williams.

After listening to Council Member Rosenthal, bill 1177, introduced by her and myself, let me now go back to Carlos Menchaca, who also will speak about the other bill introduced by himself, Int. 401.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: 401, ves. Thank you, Chair. Int. 401 requires the Department of Transportation and Department of Parks and Recreation to examine the possibility of installing bike share stations in or near parks, considering the barriers and benefits. As a bicycle commuter, I am very well aware of the benefits of cycling, including increasing cardiovascular fitness, increasing muscular strength and flexibility, improving joint mobility, decreasing stress levels, strengthening bones and decreasing body fat; I think this is part of what we all need to do post-election, get out on our bikes. We thought that this would be terrific not only for tourists, but also for the City residents. A park is one place where even the most traffic phobic bicycle rider can enjoy a stress-free and healthful ride.

There are approximately 200 parks in the
city and most of them do not have Citi Bike stations
close to them. As is well known, Citi Bike stations
are clustered in southern Manhattan and northwestern
Brooklyn, clustering is necessary, I suppose, so that
a rider can pick up a bicycle at one station and
within a time limit, return it to another station
A to B. This of course would not apply to stations
around the parks cyclists would pick up a bike,
ride around the park for a while and then return the
bike back to the dock. We know that City Bike
stations have been placed close to the parks in
southern Manhattan and northwestern Brooklyn, but
this is a big city, with lots of people outside of
those areas who could really benefit, especially
right now, from a ride in the park. What we want the
Department of Transportation and Department of Parks
and Recreation is to tell us what might prevent City
Bike from establishing stations convenient to our
many, many parks and just talk about this openly and
transparently.

Thank you, Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you and with that then we will hear from the Administration and let the counsel administer oath [sic].

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Will you please raise your right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before the committee today and to respond honestly to council member questions? Thank you.

[background comment]

SEAN QUINN: Good morning Chair Rodriguez and members of the Committee. I am Sean Quinn,
Senior Director of the Office of Bicycle and
Pedestrian Programs at New York City Department of
Transportation. I am joined today by Jenna Adams,
Director of our Legislative Affairs and Inspector
Fulton from NYPD.

Thank you for bringing us together to discuss cycling and walking in New York City. More people are choosing to live and work in New York than ever before; with a population of over 8.5 million and tourism booming, with nearly 60 million visitors coming to the City last year, our subway system is bursting at the seams and more people are choosing to walk and bike around the city every day.

Flushing's main street.

We are doing everything we can to improve

the experience and safety for pedestrians and cyclists in our city. Nearly 1.6 million New Yorkers ride a bike regularly and about 2.5% of all commuting residents ride a bike to work or school. These cyclists benefit from a nearly 1,100-mile bike network. Our growing pedestrian population can get around easier due to our 73 plazas and other site-

specific projects such as recently established flow

zones in Times Square and sidewalk lighting on

As we close in on a three-year mark of Vision Zero, it is clear that the Mayor's leadership, along with all of our combined efforts, have begun to change the way New Yorkers think about and act on our streets. Let me outline some of the Vision Zero tools DOT is using to enhance safety for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicle occupants throughout the city.

We have developed comprehensive datadriven work plans, our Borough Safety Action Plans,
which focus DOT and NYP resources at the most crashprone locations in each borough. From this process
we identified priority corridors, intersections and
areas which become target zones for safety upgrades.

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These Vision Zero priority corridors, intersections and areas disproportionately account for pedestrian fatalities and severe injuries, so we are directing our resources to these locations to ensure the most significant safety gains. To illustrate, half of all pedestrians who were killed or seriously injured from 2009 to 2013 were struck on about 8% of each borough's corridors. Further, around 1% of our intersections account for 15% of fatalities. core premise of our Borough Safety Action Plans is a strong focus on pedestrians that will enhance safety for all roadway users. These plans recommend a series of actions including safety engineering enhancements, targeted enforcement and expanded education efforts. Since the plans were released in early 2015, we have completed 143 Vision Zero safety engineering projects on priority geographies and another 29 are currently underway.

For example, on the Grand Concourse, between 138th and 158th Street in the Bronx, we recently implemented a traffic-calming project to slow down vehicular speeds on this priority corridor. We also created more space for pedestrians with the addition of safety islands that shorten crossing

distances and provide pedestrian refuse. At the Manhattan Bridge in Chinatown, we installed multiple safety enhancements to benefit pedestrians, including creating new crosswalks, new traffic controls and expanded pedestrian waiting areas.

More generally, we have installed nearly

1,500 leading pedestrian intervals throughout the

city. LPIs give pedestrians a head start when

entering intersections before vehicles proceed. This

enhances visibility for pedestrians, thereby reducing

conflicts. We are currently focused on priority

corridors and intersections to achieve this key

safety treatment.

DOT is also retiming signals on priority corridors to reduce opportunities for excessive speeding and we have installed new signs on nearly all the priority corridors with a recently reduced speed of 25 miles per hour.

Further, by the end of 2016, DOT expects to complete lighting upgrades at 1,000 priority intersections throughout the city, adding lamps to increase visibility over crosswalks. In addition, the Agency is converting all of the City's 250,000 street lamps from high-pressure sodium lamps to

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higher-intensity LED, which makes pedestrian and cyclists more conspicuous and reduces the probability for nighttime crashes.

Now I would like to discuss the bills that are the subject of today's hearing.

Council Member Menchaca's bill,

Int. 1072, requires cyclists crossing a roadway at an intersection to follow pedestrian-controlled signals when these signals supersede the traffic control signal by law, rule or regulation.

DOT supports the intent of this bill to create a traffic regulatory framework which recognizes that cyclists proceeding through an intersection are more akin to vulnerable pedestrians than to vehicles, including during the leading pedestrian interval phase.

Looking at 2006-2014 data, turning crashes represented 23% of bicyclist fatalities in intersections; the majority of these cases were "right hook," in which the cyclist was traveling adjacent to the vehicle prior to the turn and the vehicle turned in front of the bicycle. Using our signal system to protect these cyclists is a smart way to prevent this type of crash.

We look forward to working with Council

Member Menchaca to put a policy in place to keep

cyclists safe. In select instances, such as at

exclusive pedestrian phases or locations of

complicated geometry, we use our engineering judgment

to ensure the safety of each user. Also, we

appreciate the emphasis in Int. 1072 that cyclists

much yield to pedestrians before they proceed. This

is currently the law and should strongly be

encouraged.

On Int. 401, this bill requires a study to examine installation of bike share stations in or near parks. DOT currently coordinates with the Parks Department to install Citi Bike stations near or adjacent to parks that fall within the Citi Bike service area. We now have Citi Bike stations around Central Park, Bryant Park, Washington Square Park, Tompkins Park, and City Hall parks here in Manhattan and along the west side of Prospect Park, surrounding Fort Greene Park and the McCarren Park in Brooklyn, as well as next to other smaller parks throughout the current service area.

Regarding stations inside parks, the Citi Bike network is intended to be used primarily for

transportation, not recreation; accordingly, it is not a priority for stations to be located within parks. Bicycles for recreation in parks are provided by bicycle rental concessionaires that serve tourists and New Yorkers who wish to bike around parks for a short period of time. Lastly, one logistical problem must be addressed if stations were to be installed within park borders. Citi Bike is available 24 hours a day but parks are closed for set hours each night.

Next up is Council Member Van Bramer's

Int. 1117, regarding commercial cyclists. Local law

provides a number of safety and record-keeping

requirements for commercial cyclists operating a bike

on behalf of a business. These requirements include

posting a commercial bicyclist safety poster within

the business, maintaining a roster with information

about each cyclist and assigning each a unique

corresponding identification number and ID card.

Business must also provide the cyclist with a helmet and reflective identification vest and also a bell, front and rear lights, reflectors, brakes, and a numbered ID plate for the bike. We support the intent of Int. 1117 to clarify that these requirements apply to independent contractor cyclists

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2 and look forward to working with him on specific 3 language and addressing operational concerns.

Making deliveries is a priority for DOT. In the last year we have partnered with Council Members Kallos, Rosenthal and Mendez to host delivery cyclist forums where restaurant owners, community members and delivery cyclists learn about the safety requirements and receive free samples of important required safety gear.

Moving on to Int. 1177, which requires a feasibility study of implementing Barnes dance pedestrian crossings at dangerous intersections.

We agree that pedestrians must be protected from turning vehicles and we are taking concrete steps to tackle this issue. This August, DOT released our "Don't Cut Corners" report, which specifically addresses the danger of left turns for pedestrians and cyclists. We analyzed five years of crash data and found that left turns account for more than twice as many pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities as right turns, and over three times as many serious injuries and fatalities. Accordingly,

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we have an immediate six-point action plan that we are putting into place.

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The first tool is leading pedestrian intervals. We are prioritizing the study and installation of LPIs at priority intersections and at school intersections along priority corridors. DOT installed over 400 new LPIs citywide in 2015, and plans to install at least 500 in 2016.

Second, our Left Turn Traffic Calming
Pilot. DOT is undertaking a 100-intersection pilot
initiative to test safer, slower left turn designs.
Treatments will include the marking of a guiding
radius, permanent plastic delineators and permanent
rubber curbs with delineators on the double yellow
centerline. We have already seen slowed turning
speeds at locations where these physical and visual
cues have been installed.

Split LPIs is a new tool that hold turning vehicles while allowing through vehicles to proceed. Currently there are 25 Split LPIs and nine Split LPIs with bicycle signals installed in the city. DOT will continue to pilot and evaluate this treatment and if proven beneficial, we will seek to accelerate the rate of installation.

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DOT will also take every opportunity to incorporate another tool -- left turn restrictions or dedicated left turn signals into broader improvement projects.

We will continue to implement new protected bike lanes, enhancing bicycle mobility as well as overall street safety, with at least 18 miles planned for 2016.

And on to our Press, Education and
Marketing Campaign. The third phase of "Your Choices
Matter" campaign has begun and focuses on pedestrian
crashes at intersections. Our Dusk and Darkness
initiative, undertaken with our Vision Zero agency
partners, addresses the upturn in pedestrian crashes
in the fall and winter months, and DOT has developed
messaging to alert drivers that turns should be taken
at under five miles per hour.

We are confident that using this updated

tool kit to address the unique needs of each

intersection is the best way to make our

intersections safer for pedestrians crossing the

street. Therefore, we need to retain the flexibility

of using all of these treatments, rather than

focusing on only one type of signal option for each intersection.

Finally, moving on to our busy sidewalks with Int. 1285. We at DOT use different tools to analyze sidewalk congestion at specific sites or on specific corridors. These tools are not practical for estimating and ranking sidewalk congestion throughout the city. Instead, we focus on safety improvement projects, which may include widening of sidewalks on the most dangerous corridors and intersections.

For instance, in FY 2016 we have created approximately 355,000 square feet of pedestrian space by constructing neckdowns, medians, pedestrian islands, widening sidewalks, adding pedestrian plazas, and other targeted measures. We approach this work like the rest of our Vision Zero efforts by following the data in order to enhance safety.

For example, in downtown Flushing, which is one of the most crash-prone areas in Queens, we are expanding on a safety project to widen the sidewalks from 38th to 41st Avenue on Main Street.

In 2011, we painted sidewalk extensions and saw

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injuries decline by 29%. We are now replacing the painted sidewalk extensions with concrete.

Our Plaza Program is another premier model for creating more space for pedestrians in crowded parts of the city. Community groups apply to transform underutilized roadbed in their neighborhoods into vibrant public space. DOT prioritizes busy commercial corridors well served by public transit and areas that lack open space. Plaza de Las Americas in Washington Heights, Fordham Plaza in the Bronx, Diversity Plaza in Jackson Heights, and Willoughby Plaza in Downtown Brooklyn are just a few highlights from our program, which has dedicated over 26 acres of our right of way to pedestrians in some of the busiest parts of the city.

It is also worth noting that expanding the sidewalk is not always the solution to make a particular corridor safer for all users. Often our most crowded sidewalks run along streets that are heavily travelled by all modes, so we need to make sure we are not limiting bus use, any other public transit, or bike facilities by expanding the sidewalks. Further, sidewalk widening is complex and often infeasible due to the need to regrade roadways,

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relocate underground utilities like catch basins and move above-ground utilities like street lights.

To close, we should continue to use our Borough Safety Action Plans as our guide to enhance safety for pedestrians, cyclists and all roadway users.

Thank you and I look forward to answering any questions.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. I'd like to recognize Council Member Levine [sic], and before we start with the questions, I want to get back to the bill that we are going to be voting today and then going back to the panel.

As I said, we are set to vote on a bill aimed at making our city's vehicles cleaner for our environment. Int. 1124-A, sponsored by Council Member Constantinides and myself, would require the City to create a pilot program for 25 electric vehicle charging stations across the city, including at least two in each borough -- Staten Island will be represented too. This bill is meant to get New Yorkers more comfortable with the notion of electric vehicles so that we can hopefully do more as a city to lower emission output caused by cars. With more

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2 charging stations across the borough, including more 3 visible ones, New Yorkers interested in driving an electric vehicle will have more locations to charge 4 This technology is becoming more accessible to up. more New Yorkers in our city and our city should be 6 7 doing what it can to incentivize cleaner commuting. With that I'd like to give the Chair of the 8 Environmental Protection Committee, Council Member Constantinides, a great partner in this effort, the 10 11 opportunity to speak about the bill.

COUNCIL MEMBER CONSTANTINIDES: Thank you Chair Rodriguez and thank you for your real partnership on this in helping to make our streets cleaner and more sustainable, and I know your deep commitment to the environment, so thank you.

Good morning. Vehicle exhaust is one of the leading causes of carbon and greenhouse gas that is responsible for climate change. This exhaust accounts for an estimated 75% of carbon monoxide pollution, one-third of smog and 27% of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States. While many New Yorkers do not drive to work, one step for those that do is to purchase an electric vehicle. New York's energy grid is becoming increasingly green as we

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transition to more renewable energy sources.

3 more electric vehicles can replace conventional cars

4 the more our transportation can utilize clean,

renewable energy instead of burning fossil fuels. 5

Embracing green energy for power generation alone 6

isn't enough to stem the tide of climate change and

8 clean our air, we must phase out every type of fossil

fuel usage.

One of the biggest challenges faced by consumers who want to purchase an electric car however is the scarcity of places to charge them. Some wealthy citizens may have access to private garages with electric chargers, but most do not. providing charging stations for public use and accessible municipal stations, we make it possible for New Yorkers who want to switch to electric cars to do so, we make electric cars more visible and encourage their use. Int. 1124 is an important step in reducing these emissions here in New York City. By initiating this pilot program, which would place, as the Chair said, at least 25 chargers throughout the city and public accessible locations, including at least two per borough, we can encourage the use of clean air electric cars. The location and

COMMITTEE CLERK: William Martin, Committee Clerk, roll call vote Committee on Transportation. Chair Rodriguez.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Aye.

COMMITTEE CLERK: Vacca.

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 33
2	COUNCIL MEMBER VACCA: I vote aye.
3	COMMITTEE CLERK: Chin.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Aye.
5	COMMITTEE CLERK: Levin.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Aye.
7	COMMITTEE CLERK: Richards.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Aye.
9	COMMITTEE CLERK: Constantinides.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER CONSTANTINIDES: Aye.
11	COMMITTEE CLERK: Menchaca.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Aye.
13	COMMITTEE CLERK: By a vote of 7 in the
14	affirmative, 0 in the negative and no abstentions,
15	the item has been adopted.
16	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you and
17	we'll leave the vote open for 20 minutes and [pause]
18	panel.
19	I have a few questions, although most of
20	my colleagues, they also have questions.
21	First of all, no doubt that we have the
22	same agenda the Administration is committed to
23	continue reducing the number of New Yorkers who die

unfortunately, we know that that's a long-term goal,

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since every day we are dealing with, you know, irresponsible drivers and pedestrians that have to make a tough decision when they cross in dangerous intersections. With that in mind, what if -- and this in relation to the Barnes dance intersection; I'm leading toward a question related to that. But first I would like to know, which are the most dangerous intersections that the City has identified in each of the five boroughs, based on crashes, based on data that you have collected?

SEAN QUINN: Yeah, so to answer the second part of that question, we have identified our priority intersections and corridors which outline the locations that have had the largest safety issues in the city. These are identified in our Pedestrian Safety Action Plans, we have one of these per borough; it lists the locations that we're focusing our efforts for all of our Vision Zero safety work, and it's broken down by intersection, borough, corridor and area.

[background comment]

SEAN QUINN: So I have the -- here with me I can -- the top intersections in Manhattan, according to the data in this plan, is 125th Street

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and Adam Clayton Powell Boulevard; in the Bronx we have 170th Street and the Grand Concourse.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: [background comment]... And again, I know about knowing that we are committed, that we are your partner; that we've been making a lot of progress, but based on the strength [sic] that you have with the Barnes dance intersections in different cities, don't you think that the Barnes dance inter... brought to those dangerous intersections automatically, don't -- isn't that a place, an area where we can say pedestrians will be safe because cars will not be interacting with pedestrians?

SEAN QUINN: So currently in the city we have 89 locations that already have Barnes dances; this is a tool that we used for several years and you could find them currently in all boroughs. We also have locations that have pedestrian priority phases that are at T intersections, for example, not a traditional, normal intersection of the Barnes dance. At those locations, in the past they definitely worked for that instance; there's a really great Barnes dance on Northern Boulevard at Broadway that is a good example of that treatment in the city and

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it really works at that location. We wanna be able
to have our full toolkit available to look at each of
the top priority intersections in the city. Barnes
dance might not work at some of the top locations
because along with them having issues with safety,
they also are some of our most congested

intersections... [interpose]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: But in those intersections where you started using the Barnes dance, based on the data -- I know that DOT is good on collecting the data and the [inaudible] NYPD -- have we seen a decrease of crashes in those intersections after the Barnes dance have been installed in those areas...? [interpose]

SEAN QUINN: Right. So I don't have that data handy with me; I do know that there are locations where -- like I mentioned on Broadway and Northern Boulevard that we know that the safety has great impact. There are locations -- there's a location in Brighton Beach where we're actually reassessing the Barnes dance and putting in some of our newer tools to solve some of the safety issues there. So they don't always work and we reassess them after we've put them in. I know in other

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cities, like Toronto, they put in several Barnes dances and after a trial period have removed a few of them. So they have to be assessed for the individual location to make sure that that's appropriate for that spot.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Look, my concern

with this is that... I understand that the agencies, whoever are in the leadership of the agency, prefer to have flexibility, and I understand it; I had the experience in my first term at the Council where in the previous administration I was told by average pedestrians -- Dyckman and Broadway, an area that the DOT redesigned based on the NYPD, crashes being reduced big time, and it was the average pedestrian who came to me and they said, why doesn't the City put an arrow for those drivers coming downtown for the Riverdale [sic] area, going back to the Hudson River drive [sic]? And when I went to the DOT -- in the previous administration, again -- what I got back was, for four years, a pushback and it was not because by installing the arrow accidents or crashes would be reduced, but it was the most concern -okay, we have to be careful because if we put this arrow here it will impact the drivers coming in

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install those measures?

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different direction. So if you prove me that I'm wrong -- it's common sense, the intersection that is dangerous where pedestrians are crossing, sharing the space with cars -- by installing a new measure where only pedestrians are able to cross to the four corners and the cars will stop; isn't that something that you have seen that it does reduce crashes if you

SEAN QUINN: Yeah, you know our goal is to protect the most vulnerable user, the pedestrians, and we -- like I said, we do have this tool at 89 locations in the city and -- for example, at Broadway and Dyckman, we did banned some of the turns at that location, which is one of the tools in our toolbox, we shortened the crosswalks there; we've done a lot of things since you brought the location to our attention to address the issues. Potential side effects of a Barnes dance is that you create a longer waiting time for pedestrians at these locations, so instead of a two-phase intersection, for example, at 42nd Street and 8th Avenue, you introduce a third phase to the signal timing, which requires pedestrians to wait -- instead of being able to cross on every other phase, they have to wait for that

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third phase and that can induce sidewalk congestion at the corners as pedestrians wait. A lot of these locations are where pedestrians are coming out of subway stations, waiting for bus stops; a lot of things are going on in that [inaudible]... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I'm sorry; I need to stay on the Barnes dance. 'Kay, we agreed that Barnes dance, based on the data that you and the NYPD were able to collect, reduced crashes.

SEAN QUINN: So I don't have specific data on how Barnes dances have impacted crashes in the city; we know there... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: So you don't have... the City...

SEAN QUINN: as in general, we know there are locations where it has certainly helped, but I don't have the general picture of how they've helped overall. I don't have that with me today.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay. Is that something that you can go back to your team and share that information with us?

SEAN QUINN: Yeah, we can look at before and after data. Some of these Barnes dances were put in a very long time ago, so we would have to make

COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: Aye.

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 41	
2	COMMITTEE CLERK: The vote is now at 10.	
3	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member	
4	Menchaca.	
5	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you	
6	Chair. And I'll start with the LPI conversation and	
7	I wanna do a little bit of education and just kinda	
8	focus a little bit on just the statistics and facts	
9	on LPIs.	
10	You mentioned that there are over 400 new	
11	LPIs in 2015 and you plan for 500 in 2016	
12	[crosstalk]	
13	SEAN QUINN: Correct.	
14	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: what's the	
15	total we have up-to-date now?	
16	SEAN QUINN: By the end of the year we'll	
17	have 1,500 [inaudible] [crosstalk]	
18	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Fifteen	
19	hundred	
20	SEAN QUINN: Uhm-hm.	
21	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: 1,500 LPI	
22	[crosstalk]	
23	SEAN QUINN: Correct.	
24	COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: intersections	
25	SEAN QUINN: Correct.	

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

2 COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: in the city.

SEAN QUINN: Yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Is there a focus on kinda like borough -- how do you decide how to roll these out?

SEAN QUINN: So we are focusing on priority intersections and priority intersections along priority corridors -- I mean -- yeah, and school intersections along priority corridors, so we're looking at school locations and our Pedestrian Safety Action Plan.

a little bit about the school intersections and any data that you can kind of pull out from the bigger data -- the big piece right now is 60% decrease in collisions; is there anything that tell us a little bit about the schools and what's happening around our schools?

SEAN QUINN: So the reason we chose to focus on the school locations on the priority corridors is that the corridors are often very long; we needed a way to focus our efforts at the initial rollout of this treatment on the corridors. So we started with the schools; that's not to say in the

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future we won't expand it to other places along those corridors.

then the other tool in the box is the Split LPIs, and so tell us a little bit more about the Split -- I think I understand it -- and I just wanna say for everybody, I think everyone's that introduced at first to LPIs... [interpose, background comment] that there needs to be like a visualization, so we're gonna probably work on that here and just to try to create some more videos and just be able to visualize it, but can you visualize for us in words what a Split LPI is?

SEAN QUINN: Sure. And just to your point, we are finalizing a card that will help explain an LPI; a Split LPI, and once that's done we'll be passing it around the city with our street ambassadors and most certainly share that with all of your offices to distribute.

But the Split LPI is essentially a location where we provide a head start for pedestrians -- in some cases we also give that head start to cyclists as well with a bicycle signal -- the pedestrians get the walk signal and the left-

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turning or right-turning vehicles are held while we allow the through vehicles to process. So one of the drawbacks of a general LPI is that those seven seconds that you hold the pedestrians are also then taken from the moving vehicles. So on congested corridors or locations where we need to keep buses moving and keep vehicles moving, taking those seven seconds away can have negative impact; here we found a way to allow the through vehicles to process while giving a head start to pedestrians, and in some cases, cyclists. So in each of these cases there has to be a dedicated turn lane to hold those vehicles in.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Can you give us an example of where you've installed one of these LPIs, maybe around here or like a highly congested area in the city?

SEAN QUINN: So there's several locations in Midtown; I would say this is really focused in Midtown, on our cross-town streets around Times Square, where on the cross-town you'll have a curbside right turn or left turn lane which holds the vehicles while the pedestrians get the head start and then a through lane to continue cross-town. We have

2 several on our protected bike paths in Midtown and 3 that's where we also allow cyclists to get that head 4 start as well with the bicycle signal. So I would say while they are in some of the other boroughs, 6

they're focused right now in Midtown because of that

7 congestion issue that we're trying to also move the

vehicles. 8

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you for that, and I'll look out for them when I'm in Midtown next time, or maybe I'll ask Dan Garodnick or someone to send me a photo or a video.

I wanna now just kinda point to some of the acknowledgements you're asking us to kinda make with the complicated geometries, and so if there's anything that you can kinda give us that would show and visualize the complexities, and I think this is probably one of them, the Split LPI situation. But you're gonna ask us, in a kind of final version of this bill, and I just wanna give you an opportunity to kinda hit that point for everybody to hear -- our advocates and people at home -- about what exactly you're saying with refining this bill.

SEAN QUINN: Certainly. So there are certain locations in -- you know, if this was made to

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be a blanket bill that we wouldn't want a cyclist necessarily to get the head start at a location where there's multiple legs of traffic where you're not sure exactly where pedestrians are crossing or what the vehicles are doing at those locations -- think Madison Square -- there's multiple legs in that intersection that would have to be considered. There's also locations in the city where we have Barnes dances, the current Barnes dance locations that if a cyclist was following a pedestrian signal, they would be in direct conflict with pedestrians crossing the north-south leg, for example.

So we would wanna work during the drafting of this bill to make sure that there is flexibility in how we can regulate intersections that wouldn't necessarily fit the typical profile of where we'd wanna see this rolled out.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: And in my final questions I'm now kinda thinking about NYPD and how we can work with NYPD to: (1) analyze, from your perspective, how this law can affect our law enforcement, but in true nature to work with law enforcement.

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INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Councilman,

first of all I wanna thank you for reaching out to us and allowing us to start working towards improving bicycle safety. The NYPD is of course supportive of the intent of the bill, which is to protect the bicyclists; we want to, you know, ensure that the bicyclists are safe just as much as anybody, but we do have some concerns, and the main concern is with our enforcement. Right now the bicycles and the vehicles are under the same rules; they have to obey the same rules of VTL; this would be an exception to the rule, and we have, you know thousands of officers who would have to be retrained. We're not exactly sure, you know, how this will affect our enforcement; we know it will, so we just wanna work with you to just alleviate some of our concerns, so we look forward to working with you to come up with some language that would alleviate our concerns, as far as our operational -- you know, 'cause it will affect our enforcement.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: And thank you for that, and I think we all appreciate that the effective -- this can only be effective if everybody kinda operationalizes it in a way that is quick; easy

2 to understand and so we'll work with you to figure
3 out how to do that. [interpose]

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INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Yeah, thanks. Sorry, I don't mean to cut you off; I just...

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Sure.

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: figured maybe I'd give you an example of just how it would be a concern if I was in my police vehicle and I was proceeding in traffic and as, you know, not all officers do; sometimes they go from -- you know they multitask, so they're going from job to job and we want them to do -- you know from my standpoint and from the NYPD, as far as the Vision Zero team, you know one of our main responsibilities is enforcement; we've written, you know, over 550,000 Vision Zero summonses -- when I say Vision Zero summonses, these are just summonses we've identified -- speeding, failure to yield, improper turn, you know failing to obey signals, cell phone -- which is a major increase from before Vision Zero; it's over 20%, and specifically in speeding and failure to yield. enforcement's very important to us, so like I was getting back, I'm in the patrol vehicle and I'm going to the job and now I'm stopped at a red light, maybe

ensure the safety of bicyclists.

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three car lengths back at any particular intersection and I could see either the vehicle or the bicycle going through the red light summons; they both have to obey the same red light summons; this would alter that, so you can see where the concern would be now that the bicycle is given an exception at the LPIs.

But again, I look forward to working with you and to

that. And again, that's just... you're part of the equation, so clearly we're gonna work with you to figure out how we can make that better. And before my final comment, I wanna ask DOT a little bit about the new, or not new necessarily, but I'm seeing more of them, the "Bicycle Use Ped Signal" signage, and tell me a little bit about your kind of... the DOT mantra right now about that; where you're focusing that -- give us a sense about the cost of that; do you see a need to -- we don't, necessary, but does DOT see the need to include that at every LPI intersection? Tell us a little bit about what that sign says in relationship to this bill.

SEAN QUINN: Sure. So we have one right outside of City Hall actually for cyclists who are

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crossing from Centre Street onto the Brooklyn Bridge, and it's a typical location where we use this signage. So at that location, it's a mid-block, where there's no traffic signal for vehicles that are traveling onto the Brooklyn Bridge, for example, 'cause it's a pedestrian-only path. So the only signal at that mid-block location is for pedestrians. In order to control the cyclists, we could either add a cyclist signal or a typical traffic signal. order to reduce the amount of infrastructure at that location, we simply put a sign that says a cyclist can use the pedestrian signal. So many of the locations we have this sign right now are at these mid-block or T locations where we don't have a signal for cross traffic, because there is no general cross traffic; the only existing signal is for pedestrians. In cases where we do wanna give the bike a head start and to be able to utilize the LPI, like in Split LPIs, we install a bike signal; we don't use the signs at those locations. Signing every LPI location in the city would add to sign clutter, which is a very important piece to us that we are trying to reduce, so we wouldn't really encourage that as a tool to be spread throughout all the locations.

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Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Great. And I think there's an opportunity for us all to engage in education, working with the advocates to get this information out to cyclists. And again, many cyclists are already doing this in so many ways, but this would kinda create legal ability.

And then my final note on all this is; I know this is gonna create some changes for the Department of Transportation and NYPD and the trends are all pointing towards the same thing -- there are more bicyclists on the streets, there are more families on the streets and so I think we're gonna have to evolve; that means changes are coming; we wanna work with you to figure out how to mitigate any unforeseen changes that are gonna be more hurtful than not, but this is a trend and I think we're all ready for that and I just wanna emphasize that reality, that we're encouraging, we're making our streets safer, we're gonna see more bicyclists, and so this is gonna require all agencies to think different, make some changes internally, and we can be thoughtful about all that together. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you Chair Rodriguez; I really appreciate that.

I actually wanna ask a couple of questions about Council Member Menchaca's bill, which I'm also a co-sponsor on with the LPI issue, just sort of follow up on what he was asking you. Of the nine Split LPIs with bicycle signals installed, I think two of them are going south on Columbus Avenue -- because that's what I have in my mind's eye of what you're talking about -- where there's already signals there and I would imagine it's not hard to add a signal that has the bicycle on it, and so I can see why it works on a protected bike lane, and certainly, you know, I use that. But to Council Member Menchaca's point about why would we need to put the signal in everywhere because that is complex, that's sort of the point of this bill. I mean on the protected bike lanes where there is the Split LPI for the bikes, I feel so much safer on my bicycle crossing at that intersection. And the benefit of it -- despite the fact that it's change, it's something new, people aren't used to it -- I think it's been very meaningful for the bicyclists who use the protected bike lanes. So I guess that more of a

cross-town cars, so LPIs are helpful in general, but

Vision Zero intersections. They're generally most

Uhm-hm.

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effective at intersections with unique geometries that draw attention to the presence of a non-standard pedestrian timing or at intersections with only one phase of entering vehicle traffic, so top of T intersections, for example, where there's no place for the cross traffic to go. I can point back to Broadway and Northern Boulevard in Queens, which is one that we always say is our favorite Barnes dance...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL:

SEAN QUINN: it has acute geometry that...

it's an acute angle, so the crossing distance for

people who choose to cross in the middle of the

intersection is short. One of the challenges that we

have with a Barnes dance at a typical intersection -
90-degree angle intersection -- is that pedestrians

who would choose to cross in the middle would require

a lot more time to make that crossing because of FHWA

[background comment] -- yeah, the diagonal crossing,

because of FHWA minimum guidelines for pedestrian

crossing time. So increasing the overall time to get

pedestrians across the street plus taking time away

from the overall signal cycle to add this third phase

really complicates things on, for example, 42nd and

8th Avenue, where we're trying to also move buses

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: How many seconds more would you add for somebody to get across, even 8th Avenue at 42nd?

SEAN QUINN: Right. So the minimum is -three feet per second is what we time our signals
for, so it would change per intersection, depending
on the width... [interpose]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Got it.
Thank...

SEAN QUINN: so for every three feet they have to cross, you have to add a second of time.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Got it.

Sorry, just taking notes. I couldn't quite hear your first sentence, which was about the Barnes dance being in the outer boroughs.

SEAN QUINN: These locations typically have lower pedestrian volumes and vehicle volumes

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1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 58
2	it's not out of your toolbox. I, when this bill was
3	submitted, heard that it was out.
4	SEAN QUINN: No, I would say it's not
5	typical that we use it; it's a very [crosstalk]
6	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Uhm-hm.
7	SEAN QUINN: but I wouldn't say we would
8	never use it, and there are locations, like I
9	mentioned in Brighton Beach, where we're reversing
10	course on the Barnes dance and actually adding a
11	different treatment to that intersection because we
12	found pedestrians were violating the signal too often
13	and it was creating a condition that wasn't
14	[interpose]
15	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right.
16	SEAN QUINN: ideal, so… [interpose]
17	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: You mean when
18	the cars had the right to go they were walking
19	[crosstalk]
20	SEAN QUINN: Correct, because they're
21	asked to wait for a longer period of time
22	[crosstalk]
23	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: A little bit
24	longer.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

2 SEAN QUINN: so in cases like in...

3 [interpose]

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And in those cases, is it a cross or of a unique angle...?

[crosstalk]

SEAN QUINN: Yeah, that... that case... That case, yeah, it was a cross. It's where the subway is letting off, there's a lot of pedestrians; it increases pedestrian corner crowding, which also then can increase the desire to keep moving.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And your list of 25 most crowded, do any of them have unique angles?

SEAN QUINN: Yeah, there is potential that... some of our intersections definitely have... they're not the most typical intersections and that's what makes them a little less safe so.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Would Barnes dance be a possibility at those locations? You can name one so we don't have to just say "at those."

SEAN QUINN: Well I think again, because of the likelihood of these locations beyond the geometry to have the higher pedestrian and vehicle volumes and the roadways requiring us to move buses,

pedestrians; cyclists, taking that time away to add that third phase for Barnes dances would make a lot of these not fit that criteria. I think it's really about these locations... one of the reasons they have safety issues is because there's so much already going on.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right, but couldn't one take a different approach and say yeah, there is a lot going on and that's why it's not safe; perhaps giving a moment in time when there's nothing going on so the pedestrian could safely cross might make sense?

SEAN QUINN: Yeah and there's other tools to do that as well. I keep coming back to 42nd and 8th because we actually did look at it a couple years ago for a Barnes dance and in the end what we are doing there is, we've banned all the left turns our of that intersection, and last year we just removed the last left turn, which was buses only, to protect the pedestrians in that crosswalk; we're allowing vehicles and the buses to keep moving; we're allowing pedestrians to cross like normal in each phase, [background comment], but we've reduced the risk

we find the left turns are really the turns that are

having the most detrimental safety impacts versus
right.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay. Thank you very much.

SEAN QUINN: Uhm-hm.

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member}$ Van Bramer.

COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair and it was good to hear your testimony on 1117, a bill that I'm proud to be the prime sponsor of with many of my colleagues who are here today, expanding on a bill that I'm really proud to have led the way to pass in 2012 requiring those reflector vests and ID signs on the back of lots of our bicycle delivery folks, making it safer both for those folks who are working hard and delivering goods to people and also safer for those who are walking and driving. And this bill would expand it to those independent contractors that are not currently held to the same standard, such as UberEATS, Amazon.com, Seamless and others, so I'm very pleased to see the Administration agree with the intent and I think mostly support, but I'm interested to hear -- you list some specific operational concerns or other

issues. I think it's imperative that we pass this as soon as possible, so I'm wondering if you could

elaborate on some of those concerns.

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Council Member. So it's true, the landscape has changed quite a bit, now that we have these delivery cyclists and we're in complete agreement with you that we wanna make it safer for all delivery cyclists, and we wanna clarify that language to confirm that it does indeed apply to all commercial cyclists. Just anecdotally, we have heard of some delivery cyclists that have been delivering on behalf of multiple independent contractors at once, so we just need to think about how it would apply to these delivery cyclists that may be operating on behalf of more than one company.

COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: That sounds like something that we could probably overcome relatively quickly and I'm sure you agree that the bill that we did pass in 2012, every time I see one of those yellow vests I feel pretty proud about that and I know we're making it safer for everybody and we want those folks who are delivering for one of those or maybe all of those operators to have those same

safety measures, and I believe that we can and should do that. So if that's the only specific operational concern, then it feels like we could probably get to yes fairly quickly and then make sure everyone who is working hard and delivering goods, food and other things via their bicycles has the same safety standards that apply to all those mom and pop shops on the avenues and the boulevards in our neighborhoods; sounds like we're in 99% agreement on this.

JENNA ADAMS: That's right; we look forward to working with you on the bill.

COUNCIL MEMBER VAN BRAMER: Great. Thank you very much; just wanted to confirm that, get that on the record, and look forward to working with our Committee Chair and all the members and the Administration to get this done and to see even more reflective vests and helmets and identification signs out there. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. Now let's go back to the vote for Council Member Greenfield, Council Member Miller.

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of advocacy and even a lawsuit to try to remove it,

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2 and I hope that DOT will work with us to continue to 3 look for alternative sites, because that area is 4 very, very congested and on the square itself there's a lot of people who park their own bikes there, but 5 the space that Citi Bike has taken over, it's a space 6 7 that was dedicated for public art in that area. 8 we just wanted to relocate that station in the nearby area, because it's a very popular station, but it's not the most appropriate place for it. So I'm 10

asking, you know, DOT to really work with the

community and find an alternative location.

My other question is on sidewalk crowding. DOT has worked with us, and first of all, I want to thank DOT for working with the community and the Community Board, and also with my office and creating all the safety measures on Canal Street; it was great. I was there this weekend with Transportation Alternatives on their event on the protected bike lane and seeing all the traffic lights along the Manhattan Bridge and the crosswalk, it just makes the area so much safer; we really appreciate that.

But in terms of overcrowding on sidewalks, DOT implemented no parking on Mott Street,

2	between Hester and Grand, right, and that was
3	implemented more than a year ago and the street was
4	painted and then they had barriers set up, and all of
5	a sudden, after the street got repaved, that
6	disappeared and there's no visibility of any sign to
7	let people know that they should walk in the street;
8	I mean that street is very, very crowded because of
9	all the small businesses there, and people do walk or
10	the street; instead, we have two big planters from
11	DOT taking up sidewalk space. So it's kind of like,
12	you know, it was a good thing, but it never got kept
13	up. And, of course, some of the businesses were
14	abusing the space; they started putting, you know,
15	their items on the sidewalk, and then NYPD had to
16	come by, the 5th Precinct had to come by and remind
17	them that they shouldn't be doing that and they
18	should leave that area open for pedestrians, so I
19	really want DOT to really look at that and kind of
20	like follow through on what was designated
21	[background comment] as pedestrian space.

SEAN QUINN: Yeah, I'm aware of the Mott
Street changes we made a couple years ago; I wasn't
aware that it didn't return after the repaving, so I
will get on that.

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mean I think [background comment] this way at least pedestrians know that this is their area and then also for the small businesses who violate the law all the time to have NYPD just kinda remind them that they shouldn't be blocking the space. And also, the planters that DOT put there, they shouldn't be there.

SEAN QUINN: No, they should be in the painted space, so out of the way of the sidewalk. So if there's no painted space; we need to fix that.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah. Thank you. Thank you, Chair... [crosstalk]

SEAN QUINN: So I'll look into it.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

Before calling Council Member Greenfield, I have a question on those most dangerous streets where we have seen like pedestrians being forced to get into the street because those sidewalks are so overcrowded. Will the City know where our streets, in which particular area especially is [sic] focused on Manhattan, let's say, we can say that our streets are overflowing and where needs for improvement continue to be something urgent for us?

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SEAN QUINN: Yeah, so we -- you know last year we have created 355,000 square feet of new space for pedestrians; it's a really big issue for us for creating enough place for pedestrians to walk, to be safe as they cross the street. In most of those instances we use the Pedestrian Safety Action Plans to guide our work; however, at locations that are overly crowded and congested, we rely on mainly information from our partners, from local BIDs (Business Improvement Districts), Council Members, and other advocacy groups to point us to where they feel there are congestion issues that need to be In a lot of those cases, we then work with solved. our partners to create new pedestrian space, either through a safety project or through one of our many pedestrian plazas throughout the city... [interpose]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Forget the parks [sic]; I'm coming more from the perspective of having like a five- or ten-year plan where we can say today, let's say Broadway, from 34th to 42nd Street or any particular area during the rush hours; we know that there is a -- you know, we have to continue putting the resources, getting the engineer doing the work -- because if we do a walk together, we will see

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hundreds of pedestrians, that they don't find enough space for them to walk, and that's something that we cannot just rely on the BID. I know that the DOT -you know you same thing [sic], you do your study, so as of today, do we know -- and in this case let's in Manhattan, which is like one of the most overcrowded boroughs that we have when it comes to pedestrians having enough space to walk -- which is a particular area street, where we can say still DOT know that we have to work together, because those sidewalks, they are overcrowded and it presents some challenges for So I'm not coming from -- you know, going after... being negative, but it's more, how much information can you share on what are we doing today addressing particular area streets where thousands of pedestrians, they're walking; they don't have enough space, something that we've gotta work to expand those areas for them to walk.

SEAN QUINN: So we don't have a specific tool to identify where the most crowded pedestrian locations are; we don't have a data-driven tool to identify those locations, but like I said, we do rely very heavily on information from the people who are on the streets and the people who see these locations

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to identify them for us. We do have a larger pedestrian volume index that gives us a general picture of the health of the City's streets and the health of the commercial corridors in all the neighborhoods in New York City; however, that tool isn't used to identify congested areas, it's simply a tool to identify volume trends over time.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: So before giving the opportunity to Reynoso to vote and to close this part, what I see that when you testify on Int. 1285, I think that you share a lot of good things that the DOT is doing; we've been partners and you know the spirit is all about that, to continue working together, and what this bill is trying to do is to create those tools, you know to put those tools in place; that regardless who is the Mayor six years from now we will leave something saying there's the tools that the next administration, after 2021, they will have to continue using to measure those intersections that are over capacity. So can we at least agree that we will continue the conversation? I don't want to put on the spot that [background comment] you know like... Great... [crosstalk]

stand there in busy intersections and mostly in

Manhattan who are sort of helping the traffic come

and go [background comment]; is that their title

officially...? [crosstalk]

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INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Yeah. Well we have traffic enforcement agents, so they have some — the main bulk of the traffic enforcement agents, and there's roughly, approximately 2,300 or 2,400; they're, you know, walking up and down the street or driving down the street and they're looking for parking violations that endanger people by double parking we know the… [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Sure. Sure.

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: the cars who go [sic]. So the majority do that, but they are level one; the level twos, primarily their responsibility is directing traffic, so they are put at different intersections that either, you know, there's construction going on or the traffic light is out or there's a need for, 'cause of certain traffic congestion in the area to try to alleviate that, you know if there's an emergency, if there's a, you know, some kind of building collapse or you know...

[interpose]

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Sure.

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: then traffic agents can be, you know, directed to certain intersections and around that emergency temporarily

certain sites that pretty much always have level two

traditional locations that the traffic enforcement

agents are at at certain times, yes.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Do you know where they're located, like how many of them are in Manhattan versus how many of them are in the other four boroughs of New York?

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: I couldn't tell you specifically right now; I don't know specifically, you know, how many locations we have in Manhattan or how many -- but I could find out for you though.

the reason I'm asking is because we put in a request a few weeks ago; probably a couple months ago actually by now, where Ocean Parkway is currently undergoing a lot of construction in Brooklyn and as a result there's a lot of traffic and we're seeing an increase in accidents as well -- [background comment] separate and apart from my grievance with DOT, where they unilaterally lowered the speed limit to 25 miles an hour without asking us, which I am required to state at every single hearing that DOT is present, so the let the record reflect that -- but back to my point... [interpose]

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Ocean Parkway and... sorry to cut you off; Ocean Parkway and?

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: It's sort of

the length of Ocean Parkway, but we specifically sent

a letter with details of certain intersections, such

as 18th Avenue and Avenue Y and Avenue J and Avenue M

and Kings Highway that sort of have been particularly

heavy traffic, and we put in a formal request for

traffic -- let's call them level two traffic

enforcement agents...

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those… [crosstalk]

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON:

Okay. Sorry

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: and we were

basically told -- we didn't get a formal response, but informally we were pretty much told well, we

don't really have any in southern Brooklyn or we

work, for someone like me when I see a traffic

situation -- in this case it's a temporary situation,

don't have the ability to do that. So how does that

right -- as you know, there is this major

infrastructure improvement happening on Ocean Parkway and there is a lot of traffic as a result and it's

causing increased accidents and we'd like to see

something done about that; what do we do and how do

you decide sort of where to deploy these agents and

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

2 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yeah.

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INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: it wouldn't be me specifically...

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yeah.

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: but it would be the people... the supervisors down at the Traffic Enforcement District; specifically, it's run by Chief Pilecki. So what happens is -- like I just said, they have a certain number of traffic enforcement agents, so they have a finite amount, so there are... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yeah.

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: a lot of
locations that -- you know, that people believe that
traffic enforcement -- and they may be correct in
many occasions, but what happens is, the supervisors
down at TED -- I'll call it Traffic Enforcement
District -- they have to make the... you know to... use
the finite resources as efficiently as possible, so
they'll -- and I wasn't familiar with the request
that you put in on Ocean Parkway, but I am familiar
with Ocean Parkway -- that they would send people
down, their, you know, traffic experts, down to take
a look at the location and see, you know, what the

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necessity is -- whether it was a certain time that was needed and you know, could they spare some resources -- you know, based on their expertise, I'm gonna have to go with what they said; I don't... you know, it sounds like they said no maybe informally to you, but... [interpose]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Kinda said -well I think that's my concern -- they kinda said that there weren't enough resources to sort of hit southern Brooklyn, which [background comment] sort of led me to my original question, which is sort of, are there enough resources and perhaps, you know considering that New York City is no longer Manhattan centric and it's my believe that most of these folks are in Manhattan -- and I love Manhattan, obviously I come in to work every single day -- but I think we probably... there are other parts of the city that could use some of those resources and I'm wondering how we get those parts of the city, those resources. I think the answer was, if we had spare level two agents we would give them to you, but we don't.

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: I wouldn't wanna say that because I mean the experts, when they went to the location, they would... the need would also be

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determined; maybe they determined there was no need; I can't specifically answer what their... you know, if it was resources, then yeah, of course, if they had more resources, then maybe that would be the spot they could send the additional resources.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Okay. love to follow up on that; specifically, if we can get sort of the breakdown of where there are, you know, generally; if your department will be able to get back that can tell us sort of where they're located, that would be helpful if you can send a follow-up letter to the Chair and myself, if that's possible.

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Take a look at it, sir.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Thank you. Final question is this; I've noticed that in some areas; for example, you drive right over here at some of the Westfield properties; it seems like they have private individuals who are directing traffic; do you know what that's about; they're wearing these yellow shirts and they're clearly not city employees; I imagine they must have some permission; I imagine you just can't show up on a city and put on a shirt that

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[crosstalk]

says traffic safety and decide to reroute traffic. 2 3 How does that work; is there an official City program 4 that allows private corporations or individuals to enroll or -- I mean what's happening over there, 'cause I've seen this more and more frequently in 6 7 different parts of the city where very clearly there 8 are private employees who are directing traffic; I don't know who they work for, honestly; I don't know if they're BIDs or they work for the buildings or if 10

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: What's the loca... What's the location, Councilman...

they're just traffic vigilantes, I'm curious...

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: I mean right over here on the west side I've seen some; I've seen some, you know, literally, if you drive down to Westfield Properties, if you drive down Chambers Street; you make that left onto the West Side Highway; I've seen some when you drive up here as you pass the new Oculus Westfield Mall, there's sort of some guy with a rope who sort of closes… [interpose]

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: I'll take... I'll take... we'll take a look at that, sir and we... [crosstalk]

you know, stand in front of my house and direct

you.

managers directing traffic in front of my location?

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

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2	SEAN QUINN: I don't know the exact
3	protocol; they've been used in Times Square before,
1	thouse been used around the Trade Center

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Yeah, they wouldn't be -- we'll take a look; they shouldn't be directing traffic; that's my understanding; they would be mainly involved with the pedestrians and you know, it's helpful at times... [interpose]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: This isn't...

you know, I'm familiar with the Boy Scouts,

Inspector; this is not the Boy Scouts; they're not

helping little old ladies cross the streets. I can

tell you, I see this literally every day; they're

absolutely directing traffic, and so if they're not

supposed to be doing that; then maybe we wanna crack

down on that; if... if it's... [crosstalk]

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Yeah, I'll follow up and [inaudible]...

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: if it's okay; then that's also okay; I just... it would be helpful to have some clarity on what it is they do, but in theory -- I guess we'll send it back to the DOT -- anyone can request a pedestrian manager; how does it work; is there an approval system; does DOT have to

congestion, pedestrian safety and different things throughout the city, as it pertains to cyclists, pedestrians and so forth; as the Chair asked and one of my colleagues prior, how do we identify these ten most congested areas?

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SEAN QUINN: So currently, you know we're guided by our Pedestrian Safety Action Plans which

SEAN QUINN: Correct, but I do believe

25 the intent...

about safety than congestion?

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Or not mutually

3 exclusive?

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SEAN QUINN: Right; I believe the intent of solving issues around pedestrian congestion is also that there's an implied safety issue [inaudible]... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: So here's what I'm implying; I'm implying that based on all the testimony that I've heard today that this is -- from those who have testified as well as my colleagues -that this is very Manhattan centric. The last time that you testified here I asked very specifically about a Jamaica traffic congestion safety study and you identified something and I have yet to locate or see specifically that study. Fact is, and speaking to the Queens Commissioner, she knew nothing about it as well; the only -- as well as Commissioner Trottenberg -- the only study that was going on in the downtown Jamaica area had to do with bicycles and... [interpose]

Well yeah, there is an SEAN QUINN: ongoing bicycle study; we also have -- we're partnering with other agencies as part of the Jamaica

Now process to identify locations for improvement within the district; I know... [interpose]

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4 COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Tell me about the

5 DOT study that you talked about the last time.

SEAN QUINN: I'm not familiar with what they... I wasn't here last time; I'm not familiar with what study they were referencing. We do have a borough plan for every... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: You yourself had plans to study [sic] that was going on and I've been unable to identify. So... So... [background comment] my point is, is that there are studies that are required by the Council, including the cycle safety study, which we rarely see; I would like to see that; I would also like to see if in fact there was a study concluded that addressed whether or not excluding cyclists from traffic safety or vehicle safety rules exist or are we using something outside of the City of New York; what information or data do we have to support moving forward in this way? Also, I just want clarification, as Council Member Greenfield does; do you have to be in a specific part of town to be considered within the scope of Vision Zero; do you... 'cause it... [crosstalk]

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2 SEAN QUINN: No.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: it appears to be that way if you are not in a major metropolis or emerging community; you are not privy to these studies or the other things that may provide a safer environment for pedestrians.

SEAN QUINN: So we created an action plan for each borough; here I have the Bronx Borough Action Plan; on the phone here I have the Queens Borough Action Plan, which does identify several locations, including Parsons and Hillside that are targeted for a priority intersection safety improvement. So we've done a lo... [interpose]

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Is this done universally as we look at some of the potential safety mechanisms as we're talking about this afternoon; is it one-size-fits-all? Because I've been called in on that; I sat at the corner with the Commissioner at Parsons and Jamaica...

SEAN QUINN: Uhm-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: and I will assure you, what was done there absolutely does not work and everyone agreed that it did not work, so did we do this with a laptop and a map from an officer; were we

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standing at Parsons and Archer or Parsons and Jamaica when it was done, because obviously it was done wrong and now they wanna retract the extension that was done with the anchors because it does not allow the bus room to turn and it creates a one-lane situation over there and because we do not have -- we have all the illegal Dollar cars with no enforcement there; it creates major traffic and so as we go out now, a year-and-a-half later, we have to revamp the whole thing. Is there really comprehensive studies going on or are we doing one-size-fits-all?

SEAN QUINN: So the improvements made at that particular intersection were done in I believe 2007 or 2008; this was pre Vision Zero; our toolbox has come a long way since then and I know this location specifically is being looked at as part of the Jamaica Now and the process that's ongoing with planning in downtown Jamaica. There might be modifications being made at that location; it's not one-size-fits-all, our toolbox is very big... [interpose]

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Let me say something, so in case you don't know, I've done traffic enforcement; my background is transportation

2	planning as well, and I've been, for the last
3	probably 35 years in the Jamaica area there and there
4	is no such plan and maybe one hand doesn't know what
5	the other hand is doing, and maybe you should speak
6	with Commissioner Garcia or you should speak with
7	Commissioner Trottenberg, 'cause I've spoke with them
8	each and been on that same corner with them in the
9	last month and none of them knew anything about a
10	comprehensive plan there, including Jamaica Now, so
11	quite frankly, I'm a little disgusted with having
12	smoke blown in this direction of outside of Manhattan
13	boroughs and that we are not benefiting from all the
14	resources and all the tools in the toolbox. I
15	happened to have a special town hall meeting called
16	because I had three pedestrian fatalities within
17	three weeks in my district. There was no outcry, not
18	from DOT; they said well we can't make it until next
19	month 'cause folks are on vacation. We wanna make
20	sure that all those tools in the toolbox, that all
21	the resources that are being applied on 5th Avenue
22	and other places that we're talking about are being
23	applied equitably throughout the city. And it
24	doesn't appear that that's happening, and so
25	cortainly what I know is that without roal studios

and there have been no real studies that has not
happened. We're talking about omitting or excluding
bicycles from certain vehicle responsibility; have we
studied that? Have we seen the last report that is
required by the Council on cycle accidents and
safety? Where is this stuff? We're putting horse
before the cart and we're doing a lot of these things
and because it seems to be the thing to do and it
seems to be the time to do it, but it's not being
done equitably and we're not sure if it's being done
in the best interest of all involved, which include,
first of all, pedestrians, cyclists and everyone else
that uses that road. Are we educating folks about
the new processes that we hope to put in place?
Education is a big part of it and I'm not seeing that
either. So I'm saying that I would hope that we can
all get on the same page, that we can utilize our
resources and certainly that would include
enforcement; we have the worst congestion and
enforcement in downtown Jamaica anywhere in the city.
We have commuter vans that have absolutely taken over
bus routes and we have traffic enforcement and police
officers who sit there and watch this every day it
does not happen. We have a bus lane that they just

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put cameras in and the two blocks where the buses pick up thousands of people every day are the only within a mile that don't have a camera and guess what; that's where all the vans park and the buses can't get in to pick up the hundreds of thousands of people that are waiting there every day. couldn't happen in other places throughout the city and I asked and I've spoke to the precinct commander time and time again on the record, Queens South on the record; this is an abomination and is not equitable and I hope everyone is listening to this and that we can find some way to bring some resolve to this, because all that we're doing, and I sincerely believe that it is in the best interest of safety, but we want everyone to be safe and it does not appear that that is the case.

[clapping]

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: I'll certainly take it back [inaudible]... [crosstalk]

INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Parsons and Archer, okay. We have increased our activity, our

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION 95
2	enforcement in Queens, and specifically the I think
3	the 113 and the 103
4	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: 103.
5	INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Yeah, but I will
6	take it back to their CO's; I'm sure you have a
7	connection with them; they're very good, but what'd
8	you say, Parsons and Archer?
9	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Yep.
10	INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: Got it.
11	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay, thank
12	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: So yeah and
13	that's a bus lane and they sit in the cameraed [sic]
14	bus lane and when they issue summonses they issue
15	parking summonses; why are they're getting vehicle
16	summonses for operating in the bus lane?
17	INSPECTOR DENIS FULTON: I'll have to
18	take that back and take a look, but sometimes the
19	parker [sic] may be the better tool used in a certain
20	situation, but I'll double check.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Thank you.
22	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Thank you so much
24	Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you Council Member; let's be sure that we follow up together with that situation.

Before you go, I want to highlight the -no, I had a question -- we know that the numbers changed, even the information that you're sharing from the booklet that you have there, you know it's like information that we had like a year-and-a-half ago, two years ago and we know that Queens Boulevard was one of those with a high number of fatalities. In 2016, as we are getting close to end this year, which are the three most dangerous intersections based on fatalities?

SEAN QUINN: So we are... [interpose] CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: What are the intersections that we losing more life because of crashes?

> In 2016 specifically? SEAN QUINN: CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Yeah, yeah.

SEAN QUINN: Yeah, I don't have that information; the action plans are several years of data combined and we do hope to rerun that data after a certain amount of time of implementing Vision Zero and we'll have a new set of intersection and

2 corridors, but I don't know exactly the least safe 3 for 2016.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: 'Kay. I think it's important you know to share that information as soon as possible because we are dealing with addressing the most dangerous intersections as of today and I think that that's the number that will make a difference on where will we, from the Council to the Administration, focusing on putting more resources to really find those dangerous intersections. And in the other direction, going back to the Barnes dance crossing, one thing that I found out; I don't know if you have seen; I don't know that the City has not been like big find of, you know, looking at the Barnes dance as a tool to reduce fatalities in the dangerous intersections, but what I've seen, what I was able to find out; in Los Angeles, according to analysis of the Los Angeles DOT data, there were 29... I'm sorry, 19 crashes which caused 13 injuries at Hollywood and Highland in the first 11 months of 2015 and five-and-a-months after the Barnes dance was installed, only one non-injury car collision occurred. So other cities, they've been measuring and being able to say it worked -- I'm

not saying that it's the only tool, so neither I want
to tie the DOT's hand when it comes to having the
flexibility, but I want to highlight it, because I
think that it is not only Los Angeles but when we
look at London, the transfer for London found that
implementing diagonal crossing reduced pedestrian
casualties by 38%. So we already have the number
there and I'm more like, let's look at the data. I
mean and again, I'm very happy to see how this
Administration you know put their money where their
mouth is; Vision Zero was one of the most central
keys of this Administration and we have seen an
increase of funding, even though together with the
advocates and the Administration we hope that in 2018
we even will have more funding for redesigning
dangerous intersections. But I just wanted to
highlight that, based on those two cities, besides
other tools, the Barnes dance crossings really have
been reducing the death of pedestrians, so I just
hope that, you know, we look not only at those not-
so-busy intersections, but those that we have
identified as the most dangerous ones, based on the
pedestrian fatalities; that also we can put a look
and see if we should be able to include in tools.

2	Again, I know that sometimes when we hear from the
3	engineers that, well by doing those types of things
4	it will have an impact on the cars moving around the
5	area, but I'm more and I know that that's
6	[inaudible] in those tools, more into protecting the
7	life of pedestrians [inaudible] for the 10- or 15-
8	second difference on car drivers, including myself,
9	who drive a car, to have the time to move around the
10	city. So with that, thank you.
11	Now we're calling the next panel Mary
12	Beth Kelly, Julia Kite, Eric McClure, and Hilda
13	Cohen.
14	[pause]
15	[background comments]
16	MARY BETH KELLY: Thank you, members of
17	the City Council. My name is Mary Beth Kelly and I'm
18	here today to speak as a founding member of Families
19	for Safe Streets [interpose]
20	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Sorry, Mary Beth;
21	let me share something that we have seen now on
22	Twitter; the NYPD just made an arrest in the hit-and-
23	run fatality of cyclist Matthew Von Ohlen, which was
24	a major case for the cycling community, so I'm happy

to see how we continue making progress going after

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those irresponsible drivers that left someone to die; you know because, in my belief, God had that day chosen for those people [inaudible] because those people, most of them, they were drinking and they did not obey the law.

MARY BETH KELLY: Thank you. Thank you. Yes, it took five months for him to be arrested and it will be very interesting to see what went into that.

So I'm here today to speak as a founding member of Families for Safe Streets and as a widow. My husband, Dr. Carl Henry Nacht, a New York City internist who practiced on the Upper West Side of Manhattan for almost thirty years, was killed while we were riding our bicycles together. While in the crosswalk on a green light, a tow truck driver turned into us, missed me, but then hit and killed my husband. If that truck had been delayed even a few seconds before being allowed his turn, my husband would not have been hit.

Bill Int. 1072, allowing cyclists to move with the pedestrian signal would have given protection to people like me, like my husband -vulnerable street users -- from those drivers who

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will not from common decency or awareness of the law, to wait a few seconds, but instead rush the crosswalk in a hurry to make their turn before, rather than after, a cyclist. This small change can prevent the kind of suffering that my family and so many members of Families for Safe Streets have endured. No one should die trying to get from one side of the street to the other.

The following points speak to the strengths of this bill:

Washington, D.C. has allowed bikes to go on the LPI since 2013, and so far it has been successful.

This bill is a safety measure; it has nothing to do with privileging any class of road user. No one is harmed by its implementation, but people are likely to be injured or killed if it is not implemented.

Letting bikes go on the LPI can prevent a common type of fatal crash, the "right hook," where an impatient driver turns into the path of a cyclist who is continuing straight. Because so many drivers fail to use their turn signal, this is a particular

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danger for cyclists who can be doing everything right and still get hit.

When cyclists already go on the LPI, even though it isn't legal, they're often doing it for safety in order not to be overtaken by aggressive drivers.

Going on the LPI means a head start of about three to seven seconds at intersections where LPIs are in effect. This bill is definitely not allowing cyclists to ignore all red lights.

This bill fits with Vision Zero -- we know of an intervention that can save cyclists lives, so why not use it? We've implemented it to keep pedestrians safe, and it has worked. We know it can work for cyclists too.

LPIs have been shown to reduce pedestrian-vehicle collisions by as much as 60% at treated intersections, so we have reason to believe that they would reduce cyclist-vehicle collisions as well.

Bikes are not cars. Cyclists face huge dangers at intersections and are far more vulnerable than drivers.

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LPIs for bikes is similar to thousands of yield signs for cars throughout the city, and bicyclists' field of vision is far superior to that of car drivers. Unlike car drivers, cyclists do not face any parts of their vehicle obstructing their view.

Under this bill, bike riders would still have to yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk when turning. That would not change. This bill would definitely not be giving cyclists a right to blow through a group of pedestrians. Most cyclists will be traveling in the same direction as pedestrians anyway.

This bill will keep more cyclists from having to choose between their own safety and being ticketed for running a red light.

Please, esteemed members of City Council, do the right thing. Thank you very much.

JULIA KITE: Good morning, and thank you for convening this hearing. My name is Julia Kite and I am the Policy and Research Manager for Transportation Alternatives, a 43-year-old membership-based nonprofit advocating for better

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walking, biking and public transportation in New York 3 City.

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We strongly support Int. 1072, allowing bicyclists to proceed on the leading pedestrian interval because it is a practical safety measure for cyclists who all too frequently face aggression from drivers who do not respect their place on the road. Let us be clear -- allowing cyclists to go forward on the walk signal in a leading pedestrian interval, giving them a slight head start, is not about convenience, favoritism or wanting special treatment. It is a matter of safety. Nobody will be harmed by this bill's passage, but people on bikes will continue to be injured or killed if it is not

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implemented.

When cyclists take this head start through the red lights, it is because they know there are drivers behind them who pay no heed to their right to occupy space on the street.

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Letting bikes go on the LPI can prevent common types of fatal crashes and we find again and again that there are cyclists who are doing everything correctly and legally and still get hit. The LPI is a way of avoiding these kind of crashes

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and helping them be able to make it through New York City streets with life and limb intact.

And there is a clear precedent for this legislation: Washington, D.C. has allowed cyclists to go on the LPI since 2013. There is also a clear Vision Zero mandate -- we know this intervention can prevent injuries and deaths, because it has already worked keeping pedestrians safe.

LPIs have been shown to reduce pedestrian-vehicle collisions by as much as 60% and we have no reason to believe it would be much different for cyclist and vehicle collisions.

Cyclists would still have to yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk while turning. would not change at all. This bill would definitely not be giving cyclists any kind of special privileges in that regard, nor will it allow cyclists to run red lights when there are not walk signal displays.

LPIs for bikes can be compared to the thousands of yield signs for cars throughout the city.

Int. 1072, simply put, will keep more bicyclists from having to choose between their own safety and the ticket. Cyclists already face huge it wholeheartedly.

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dangers at intersections and are far more vulnerable than drivers. A simple measure like allowing them to move from the LPI is a simple, zero cost, effective solution to a serious safety problem and we endorse

We'd also like to speak in support of Int. 1285, which will require the Department of Transportation to study ten locations with heavy pedestrian traffic and develop strategies for alleviating overcrowding. As the most pedestrianheavy city in the United States, New York City should be leading on this matter.

According to the DOT, the number of pedestrians at 100 sites it monitors has increased 18% on weekdays and 31% on weekends since 2009.

The City's population and tourist numbers are at all-time highs, but many of our streets and sidewalks haven't changed in more than 50 years, even though our travel habits and patterns definitely have. This study is urgently needed.

We also encourage DOT to undertake a thorough study in order to develop a methodology for creating a citywide measure of pedestrian level of service.

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This metric should go beyond measuring volume and speed, and include elements like convenience and safety. This moves the City towards truly viewing sidewalks as multipurpose, inclusive public spaces, not just places to walk in a rush from point A to point B.

We'd also like to register our support for Intros 401, 1117 and 1177, which move the City towards a safer, fairer and more enjoyable experience for pedestrians and cyclists. We also support proposed Int. 1124-A and recognize its role in helping the City reach its carbon emission reduction goals.

And in conclusion, with regard to oversight and the Vision Zero case for making cyclists and walking safer -- as has been reported in recent weeks, after two years of declining fatality numbers, Vision Zero progress has, sadly, reversed -- more people in total, as well as more pedestrians and cyclists, have died in crashes in New York City this year than at the same period in 2015. Last year's cyclist total was surpassed this year before Labor Day and latest statistics indicate hit-and-run deaths have increased by over 40%. This situation is

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unacceptable and untenable, and we continue to encourage the City to make urgent the redesign of our most dangerous arterial roads. The Mayor has said there is no shortage of will and what we need now, in the face of the rising casualty numbers, is urgency and expanded capacity at the DOT.

Cycling too will only get safer when there is an expanded and more connected network of protected bike lanes.

Thank you for your time and consideration and we look forward to continuing to work with you on delivering safe streets. Thank you.

on... okay. I'm Hilda Cohen; I'm... not on... okay. I'm Hilda Cohen; I'm a founding member of Kidical Mass New York City and also Make Brooklyn Safer. Kidical Mass is a group of volunteers and our goal is to get more kids and their adults feeling safe as they cycle around New York City. New York City is, as a perspective from a cyclist, you see it in whole different ways; you get around it whole different ways; it's a fantastic activity for kids. And I have to say that I'm so excited to be able to give support for Int. 1072. This action of allowing cyclists to get a head start on traffic at

intersections has literally saved my life and my kids' life numerous times. Yes, I do it, because I would rather have a ticket than not be there.

So when we cycle around the city, we very often stay on streets with infrastructure, and this infrastructure puts cyclists up ahead in front with bike boxes; we are more visible, that allows us to be more visible, except we're not always seen.

In my testimony I have a visual of how very hard it is to see bicyclists right next to trucks -- trucks are all over our streets; we need trucks, but you know what; they can't see us; giving us that little bit of time, and especially when it's a child who is a little bit smaller, or even smaller adults, that is a lifesaving condition.

We're also in blind spots of SUVs. We are looking ahead when you're at a light -- what is up ahead; what is in the bike lane; what hazards are there in the street that we're gonna have to bike around -- at the same time, it's incredibly intimidating to have a vehicle that can't possibly see you gunning it to get going onto that light, and as soon as you are -- and sometimes when you start off at the intersection you're a little wobbly on

your bike; you have to get going, and when you're directly adjacent to or followed by a car or a vehicle too closely, that itself is gonna make you think twice about how you get around the city and if it's gonna be by bike.

So getting out ahead of traffic, again, allows us to navigate the considerably complicated streets in New York City, while remaining as visible as possible.

And there are numerous locations, and it's been stated before at this hearing, where the bicycle signal is the same as the pedestrian signal. This happens at crossings where you see more cyclists, which is the Hudson River Greenway -- there is no vehicle light coming off the Greenway -- coming out of parks -- there is no vehicle crossing, so we use the ped crossing.

The shared signal is beneficial for safety; it's a low-cost solution for a highly proven safety gain.

Now when my kids are not with me or my husband, they're not biking; they don't bike on their own, this city; just not there yet, but they're pedestrians and they get around the city just like

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most middle schoolers and high schoolers do, on their feet and on the subway. These kids know what it means to be a pedestrian; they know what it means to yield to pedestrians, and they also know what it means to have to look over their shoulder three, four times as they cross the street because you never know. Kids in New York City are aware, pedestrians are aware; cyclists are aware what it means, because we are all so vulnerable. Yielding to pedestrians and being an aware pedestrian are understood and well observed, it's in the blood.

There's also numerous locations already in the city where the pedestrian signal and the bike signal are green, to allow forward movement ahead of turning cars. This works, this works at completely complicated intersections, very populated intersections -- 42nd Street, 34th Street -- it works.

Again, that intimidation of having a vehicle directly behind you, gunning it, waiting for the light to change, that is when you feel the most vulnerable on your bicycle. Those previous moments the LPI allows gives us time and distance to get

ahead of vehicles and it makes that transition safer for everybody. Thank you.

is Eric McClure; I am the Executive Director of
StreetsPAC. On behalf of my colleagues, thank you
for this opportunity to testify today and as always,
Chairman Rodriguez; Council Member Menchaca, we're
grateful to you for your unwavering and constant
dedication to making New York City streets safer.

I'm here to offer our strong support for Int. 1072, which would allow people on bikes to adhere to pedestrian signals at intersections.

This is a common sense bill that would greatly improve the safety at intersections of people riding bicycles, by allowing them to proceed on green leading pedestrian intervals. The measure should significantly reduce turning conflicts and "right hook" collisions between motorists and people on bikes, while also allowing cyclists to safely establish themselves in drivers' fields of vision when starting out from a signalized intersection.

This legislation would not require the installation of any type of special signal for cyclists, and would cost the City nothing, and it

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would normalize and codify a practice that is already common among people riding bikes, who frequently use LPIs as a head start for their own self-preservation. Furthermore, it does not require any compromise in pedestrian safety, as a person crossing an intersection on foot would retain-the-right of way in relation to turning cyclists.

We urge you to advance Int. 1072 out of committee without delay.

We also would like to offer our support for Int. 1285, which would require the Department of Transportation to study locations with significant pedestrian traffic and to develop strategies for reducing crowding.

We all know places in New York City bursting with pedestrian activity, where people walking spill into the street in search of a clear path as they merely try to go about their daily business. Whether it's on 8th Avenue near the Port Authority Bus Terminal, on 7th Avenue near Penn Station, in and around Times Square or on the streets surrounding the World Trade Center, pedestrian demand is outstripping our infrastructure.

While we've made some strides in reclaiming space for people to walk, the progress hasn't kept pace with the need. This legislation will help the Department of Transportation get a handle on the issue, and will aid in developing plans to alleviate crowding. Our guess is that the answer is to take back some of the massive amount of space we have given over to private automobiles -- New York City's sidewalks were much more generously proportioned a century ago than they are today -- but this bill will help us figure that out with certainty.

We urge the swift passage of Int. 1285.

We also support Int. 1177, which would require the Department of Transportation to study the feasibility of implementing Barnes dances at the 25 most dangerous intersections in New York City.

Barnes dances, or pedestrian scrams as they're sometimes known, stop all vehicular traffic at an intersection to allow people on foot to cross in all directions. While we know NYC DOT has concerns about maintaining vehicular and pedestrian flow, Vision Zero dictates that our primary emphasis

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2 must be on safety, especially at intersections that
3 have been proven to be dangerous.

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We urge the passage of this bill.

Finally, as to the larger and encompassing issue of making walking and cycling safer and easier in New York City, we applaud the Committee and the City Council as a whole for prioritizing the safety of vulnerable street users.

We have made progress towards Vision

Zero, to be sure, but the City will likely end this

year with more traffic deaths than in 2015. We must

work together to make certain that 2016 becomes just

a blip on a trend line moving relentlessly in the

right direction, and that will take a major financial

commitment to reengineering streets in lockstep with

the moral commitment to end these preventable

tragedies. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you everyone. Let me call the next panel... [background comment]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: ...if I could.

Sorry; thank you, Chair for that. I wanted just to pull out a couple things, and a great testimony, thank you for being here; this has been a long day;

2	we started the morning with a press conference and
3	thank you for taking time away from your schedules.
4	And I wanted to pull out a couple pieces of clarity
5	on data that's showing the dangers of these
6	intersections and the LPI, Int. 1072 addressing it,
7	and this is a question that came up earlier: in these
8	intersections and maybe this is for Transportation
9	Alternatives specifically on the data question
10	where or what vehicles are we talking about the most
11	and Hilda, you held up your picture of the truck
12	but what vehicles are most dangerous right now
13	that are gonna be mitigated by this law the most?
14	JULIA KITE: It is the large trucks that
15	really are contributing to a disproportionate number
16	of deaths and injuries, particularly of cyclists. I
17	believe the Department of Transportation has more
18	exact figures, but we do know that trucks cause, you
19	know really a disproportionate number of these, and
20	it's not only the street design that goes into this,
21	but also the design of the truck itself; like in the
22	picture that Hilda had, these trucks have massive
23	blind spots and the lower you are, the harder it is
24	for them to see you, and too often we just hear: oh,

I didn't see that person, whenever a fatal crash

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happens, and the LPI specifically addresses that by putting the cyclists out in the front so it's impossible to not see them.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you, and I think this is an important thing, 'cause I know we have some other legislation that's looking to the trucks to essentially create some design guidelines for them, and that's for later, not for now, [background comment] but for later.

JULIA KITE: And I mean I just want to reiterate also that when it's a crash between a truck and someone on foot or someone on two wheels, the pedestrian or the cyclist will never ever win. We've seen too many examples even among our own members of this happening and you know, something that's as innocuous as the LPI, if we can fix this, it's almost like, you know, a vaccine; why aren't we using it; we know it will work. So thank you so much for this legislation.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Absolutely. Thank you. And you brought up bike boxes as well and I think that's another important part of the infrastructure too, so thank you for that and I think we wanna follow up on how bike boxes become a kind of

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real commitment as part of this larger conversation about street design on the intersection.

And then finally, there was an idea on Twitter about maybe doing a ride-along with the Police Department and getting some of their specialists to ride with us and maybe we can organize a ride with them and discuss, through a route, multiple LPI intersections that can kinda show us together and have questions together with PD. taking that advantage with NYPD right now and really developing that relationship and that collective change in culture, both from our side and from theirs as well. So it sounds like you're open to organizing a bike ride with PD.

JULIA KITE: Yes, we'd be very happy, because there's really nothing quite like riding it yourself to know exactly how it feels to be in this position. You know, we can talk and testify all day, but if you get on the bike and see it yourself, it really can make all the difference, so we would be very happy to do that.

> COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Awesome.

HILDA COHEN: Just regards to the bike boxes -- I don't know if everybody has seen that

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there's just more and more and more cyclists; the bike box is a limited amount of space and what happens is, just like in the photo, you end up with a line of cyclists that are not in front, and so the bike box, yes, that helps, but that continued movement, that's something that people could see much more, because when you don't have that; that's where the cutoff is, and you can only just fit so many people in those bike boxes.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. Next panel -- Ian Dutton, Joanna Smith, Christine Berthet, and Chris Wogas.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: You may begin.

IAN DUTTON: Thank you. My name is Ian

Dutton, and my fellow advocates have offered many

current reasons that I share in supporting many of

today's agenda items; I'd totally [sic] like to

reframe the change that is proposed in Int. 1072, the

LPI.

Just as today mail carriers and food vendors can push their carts across an intersection when they see the walk signal at an LPI intersection, a cyclist can legally push their bike across such an

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intersection until such time that they see a green 2 3 signal, then hop on their bike and cycle away 4 normally, but I think we can all agree that that 5 would be silly to require. Really, what's being proposed by the LPI bill is the normalization of a 6 behavior that we would all expect, that you would just continue through when it's safe to do so, 8 yielding the right of way to pedestrians. So my comment is just that brief -- why not recognize this 10 11 responsible and safe solution that allows safetyconscious riders to enjoy the safety benefits of LPI 12

installations. Thank you.

JOANNA OLTMAN SMITH: Good afternoon.

Thank you so much for having this hearing today and for sticking out to hear the advocate perspective.

As Julia mentioned, there's nothing quite like being on the road to bring a new eye to the problems facing New Yorkers as we try and navigate our very interesting and challenging streets.

My name is Joanna Oltman Smith; I'm a longtime Safe Streets Advocate and I'm also a member of Community Board 6 in Brooklyn, and I'm here today to encourage the Council to support Int. 1072, which I feel is a simple solution to a deadly problem New

Yorkers face on our streets, and that is conflicts in the intersection between people on bikes and drivers.

Like thousands of other New Yorkers, I ride a bike as my primary way of getting around the city. This is a calculated risk: we all know the epidemic-proportion numbers of those severely injured and even killed in traffic. However, we also know the many and plentiful benefits -- convenience, health, environmental, economic -- that continue to make bicycling the best choice for many New Yorkers.

So, I persist, in my bike routine even though there are many times on my daily rides that I am convinced that my life is clearly in danger. I ride with the most predictability, patience and care that I can, always keeping in mind that I must do so in order to return home to my family safely. Sadly, no amount of diligence on my personal part can protect me from drivers who choose to speed, drive distracted, block bike lanes, and fail to yield to more vulnerable street users. With so much of our wellbeing simply out of our hands, it's essential that people on bikes should be protected whenever possible. Currently, it's a sad irony that when we actually increase our risk and we do that by

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following the law when we are being law-abiding and stop at a red light, which is a longstanding and consistent practice for me and many other bicycle riders, we are actually putting out lives at risk.

Simply put, starting when the vehicular light turns green puts people on bikes in the direct path of turning drivers, both left and right turning drivers, who cut us off with alarming frequency as we attempt to proceed straight ahead on our way. Whether this is due to blind spots (as has been mentioned), driver distraction or just a plain case of "might over right," the result is too often Turns are responsible for the majority of tragic. injuries and deaths on our streets. We know this statistically and we also know it in the pit of our stomach. There is nothing like staring into the grill of a large truck or an MTA bus that has stopped just short of one's front tire to make one question one's transportation choices. If we are hoping to increase bide ridership in New York City to achieve our citywide goals of sustainability and growth, we must do a much better job of shielding people from this chronic threat. Fortunately, there is a simple cure (which we've been discussing today).

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The New York City Department of

Transportation has already identified numerous crashprone intersections all over the city. People walking through these problem intersections are given a few extra seconds to establish a highly visible presence in the crosswalk before drivers turn or proceed straight. These leading pedestrian intervals are programmed into our existing traffic signals at minimal initial expense, and they have resulted in up to 60% reductions in pedestrian-vehicle crashes according to the National Association of City Transportation Officials (of which our own DOT is a primary member). To extend this head start to people on bikes, such as myself -- who, being relatively unprotected like pedestrians, also suffer major physical trauma when we make impact with any sort of vehicle -- just makes abundant common sense, it's just clear and it has the also added bonus of being almost unheard of; it's a cost-free and immediate to implement change we can make.

By allowing people on bikes to use pedestrian signals where they supersede vehicular ones, we will reduce chaos and increase clarity our city's most dangerous intersections. People on bikes

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will continue to take care to give pedestrians the

right of way, not just because it is the law and we are respecting the law, but also because hitting

something or someone when you are riding your bicycle

causes injury to the rider and riders avoid it at all

costs. Allowing drivers to see clearly the people

who depend upon their decisions to make it to the

9 other side of the intersection unscathed increases

driver awareness overall and all street users will

benefit from this. Until New York finds a way to

2 properly fund the major street redesigns we need to

truly transform our urban environment, Introduction

1072 will make us safer than before. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

CHRISTINE BERTHET: My name is Christine
Berthet; I'm the co-founder of CHEKPEDS and a member
of Community Board 4, and we're a pedestrian safety
coalition on the West Side of Manhattan.

We applaud the introduction of this batch of legislation to improve safety and reduce congestion and I have the following comments.

Int. 1177 -- Barnes dance:

I wanted to give you two examples, which were talked about earlier -- they are 57th and 8th in

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our district and 42nd and 8th in our district -- are both on that 25 high list, very dangerous. We have been fighting with DOT for the last three years to get them to do something at 57th and 8th, and the last thing they did was to put some paint on the ground -- paint does not protect people -- I'm sorry -- 42nd and 8th -- and I checked-- nothing was done on that intersection. And so you know, we really encourage that on those top 25 intersections which are already identified in the Pedestrian Action Plan. You know, we would like to see an analysis of them and if Barnes dance are not feasible at a given intersection, we'd like also to see an alternative analysis of the feasibility of split phase, which have a proven 50% reduction in pedestrian crashes for all left turns at that intersection.

We are concerned that the language "could be implemented" leaves too much discretion to the DOT engineers which are obsessed with flow, and as you said, Chair, the language should specify that the Council's objective is to really privilege safety over vehicular flow in those analyses. Without that premises, I don't think that the result of the analysis is going to get us anywhere.

Further, the results should be published for each intersection as well as the reason why a Barnes dance is or is not feasible, supported by a detailed quantified analysis.

I would also recommend that there is a study of all of the existing Barnes dance -- 89; I was surprised -- and all the split phases, which there are a lot of them, and we get three years and before; three years after, because the DOT did a study of "Don't Cut Corners," but they did not study those two options, and we don't know what all the numbers, so just asking them to do the numbers and do the study would be very helpful.

Int. 1285 recommends the study of a location with the heaviest pedestrian volume, and again, 42nd and 8th is one of those stations [sic], but to our surprise, as we heard, those locations which are being monitored are not really known to be the highest; they have a set of numbers and we don't know the highest. So I think there may be an opportunity to create the framework for identifying the most congested, and also, I would suggest that the words "associated corridor" be included in the law so that when they have identified one

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2 intersection they look at multiple of them and see 3 what happens there.

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And finally, on the electric charging station, after the battle [sic], because you have already voted for the law, but I would really be careful that none of that infrastructure should be on the sidewalk. We are on one hand trying to get the sidewalks less congested, but if we keep adding stuff on the sidewalk it's going to get more congested. So the infrastructure should be either on the parking lane or it should be in private location like, you know, it has been in the past. So these are our two suggestions, but we really appreciate your being so diligent about Vision Zero and bicycle and pedestrian. Thank you.

JOSHUA KNOLLER: Good afternoon Chairman Rodriguez and members of the Transportation

Committee. My name is Joshua Knoller [sp?]; I'm actually testifying today on behalf of Christopher Wogas, who is the Vice President of Operations at Homer Logistics, and his testimony is about Int. 1117.

Homer Logistics is a third party logistic provider to local merchants, currently focusing on

the restaurant industry. Homer's infrastructure replaces the need for business owners to manage an internal delivery team and our company hires, trains and outfits our own team of cyclists who make deliveries in New York City.

Our cyclists are W-2 employees who ear a living wage above \$15 per hour, as well as workers' compensation and stock options. Additionally, we take Vision Zero seriously and make safety a top priority. We have GPS capability on our bikes and can evaluate if a delivery courier has made illegal turns or did not follow proper traffic patterns.

Also as part of Homer's commitment to safety, helmet use is mandatory for all of our employees and we encourage the Council to consider making helmets mandatory for all commercial delivery personnel in the city.

While Int. 1117 does not directly affect us as our delivery team is already following the law for commercial cyclists, we do think the bill could be stronger to reflect the industry's needs from a practical perspective.

For example, we at Homer Logistics are rapidly hiring new employees. So much so, that we

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have run out of 3-digit ID numbers and are now using letter in addition to 3-digit numbers to comply with the current law. The Council may want to address this issue in the bill.

Additionally, there is language in the current law that we believe should be updated. law requires that commercial bicycle operators wear a retro-reflective garment on the upper part of their body as the outermost garment while making deliveries, the back of which shall indicate the business' name and the operator's identification number to be plainly readable at a distance of not less than ten feet. However, our delivery team, along with most other delivery personnel in the industry, wears a bag on their back, covering their jacket so you cannot read the information on their garments. We respectfully request the Council amend the bill to require this information to be viewed, whether it be displayed on a garment or on the bag.

Again, we are not opposed to Int. 1117 as we are a leader in the industry who is already complying with the bill's intent. However, we welcome further discussion on how the Council and the

2 industry can work together to improve the law from a 3 practical perspective.

Thank you for your consideration on all of these points.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member Menchaca; anything [sic]? Okay. So thank you everyone for being a participant in this hearing; we are getting to the close of this hearing, but before we leave, I'd like to invite everyone to come to our next hearing, November 28, which is gonna be about Citi Bike. We know that we are getting a higher number of New Yorkers using Citi Bike and we will be listening to the Administration and the private sector and see how is the industry doing and how we can continue funding Citi Bike throughout the city. With that, this hearing is adjourned, but thank you. Also let me recognize and thank the Transportation Committee staff -- Kelly Taylor, Gafar Zaaloff, Jonathan Masserano, Emily Rooney, Chima Obichere, and my Chief of Staff Russell Murphy.

[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 December 8, 2016