CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

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June 5, 2017

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HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: YDANIS A. RODRIGUEZ

Chairperson

## COUNCIL MEMBERS:

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

Polly Trottenberg Commissioner of the New York City Department of Transportation

Thomas Chan Chief of the Transportation Bureau of the New Police Department

Eric Beaton
Acting Deputy Commissioner for Transportation
Planning and Management

Bruce Schaller Principal of Schaller Consulting in Brooklyn, New York

Alex Matthiessen President of Blue Marble Project

Harry Malakoff Private Citizen

Roderick Hills
Teacher at New York University Law School

Kendra Hems
President of the Trucking Association of New York

Mike Simas Executive Vice President of the Partnership for New York City

Eric McClure
Executive Director of StreetsPAC

Alec Slatky
Testifying on behalf of AAA Northeast

Adriana Espinoza Manager of the New York City Program at the New York League of Conservation Voters

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

David Pollack President of the Taxi Cab Service Association, Taxi Dave

Arthur Goldstein Counsel to the TSA

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[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Buenos dias, good morning everyone and thank you for attending today's hearing of the New York City Council Transportation Committee. My name is Ydannis Rodriguez and I chair this committee. We are joined by my colleague Council Member's Koo, Levine, and Lander. As most New Yorkers can tell you our streets look like parking lots given the slowing pace of traffic. Over the past five years the vehicles have moved about ten percent slower through the central business district hindering the movement of goods, services, and people. The impact of these can be severe. In a study by the partnership for New York City which is now nearly ten years old found that the original cause of congestions are 13 billion in lows economy output and 52,000 jobs per year. This cause has likely grown in the past decade as our economy has expanded and traffic has become a nightmare. On top of this more cars on our roads means more dangerous conditions for cyclists, pedestrians, and other users. We are working hard to achieve Vision Zero and we have great partner from Mayor De Blasio, Chief Chan, Commissioner Polly Trottenberg and the TLC Commissioner and many great

friends and investing hundreds of millions of dollars
to save lives and it is counterproductive to have a
train so we're driving over other modes and lastly
this congestion adds considerably to our carbon
output and hurts our environment. While some in
Washington may not think it wise to commit to saving
our planet, New York certainly does and we will. We
hurt this effort when we allow congestion to build up
with millions of idling cars. The increase in
congestion has been caused by several factors some
positive, others not so much. Thankfully we have had
a healthy growing economy and an uptake in
construction both of which add to congestion. This
has corresponded with increase in job growth and
drops in unemployment, positive trends for our city.
We have also seen population growth and more tourists
than ever coming to New York City adding to our
status as a global one and attracting the talent of
tomorrow. This means more people on our streets and
sidewalks and more people supporting local businesses
and paying taxes. However, the factors that are less
positive stem from our inefficient movement of people
and goods are and a lack of enforcement of assistant
lows A recent study by former DOT Traffic

Commissioner Bruce Schaller shows that the that the
rapid increase in for hire vehicle trips has added
considerably to congestion on our streets. With
500,000 trips per day adding 600 million more miles
driving on our streets. While it is good to see
innovation and technology improving access to
services, New Yorkers value the massive uptake means
people are choosing not to leave their personal cars
at home but to leave public transit, walking and
other modes and take cars instead. In New York we
have another reliance on trucks to move goods. With
an increase in online shopping what many have called
the Amazon Effect more packages are being delivered
to more people than ever before. Trucks often make
deliveries during the day even during rush hour.
Without better curbside management, these trucks are
often left to double park when they make deliveries
clogging a full lane of traffic and backing up a
street for blocks. Finally, the prevalence of double
parkers, people parking illegally in bike and bus
lanes and the misuse of parking placards is probably
our lowest, lowest hanging proof when it comes to
fighting congestion. According to Dr. Bob Paaswell,
Professor for the Civil Engineer City College, who

will be… who we will hear from today just by, by 
enforcing our system traffic laws we can cut
congestion in Manhattan by close to 15 percent.
Through these and other means which we hope to
address today in full we can reduce congestion and
make our streets healthier and safer for all users.
Yet ultimately one thing remains very clear Manhattar
and our central business district is no place for
personal and luxury vehicles. This is the densest
island on the planet where with millions of
pedestrians and cyclist moving about with buses, car,
commercial, and municipal vehicles keep the city
clean, moving, and producing, producing. One way to
start is to legislation introduced by Council Member
Mark Levine and myself Intro 1031 which would require
that DOT to study the impact of traffic of trucks
making deliveries at night instead of during the day.
DOT encouraged this through a pilot program in recent
year and participating businesses found positive
results both in logistically efficiency and to cost
savings. This is an astringent approach that we
should look at more seriously for wider
implementation. Just over a month ago in the lead up
to our car free day in April I propose several ideas

for reducing congestion through rethinking how
deliver of large goods large goods are made in
cities around the world including here in the United
State in Portland, Oregon large scale deliveries are
broken up and delivered by electric tricycles. They
take up less space, are less likely to hit or injure
pedestrians or other cyclists and do not dominate
curbside and close lanes and double park. This means
changing a state law to allow of electronic cyclists
but it is something that could have a positive impact
on our streets. I'm calling out Albany, the Governor,
and the State Legislator to work with the city to
make those changes happen now. In our most congested
area we have a responsibility as a city not to
contribute directly to this issue. This means reusing
the use of city vehicles in the Manhattan core unless
absolutely necessary and I hope to see all the city
agencies getting those workers to use the train and
the buses unless they have to use city vehicles to do
inspections or other jobs related to the city. There
needs to be restrictions on black car use in the
Midtown and Downtown areas so that these vehicles are
not even considered when employees need to travel to
this area. I hopeful I am hopeful we will hear from

DOT some strategies in the Mayor's for calming
congestion plan including some ideas about curbside
management, parking pricing models that make driving
less incentivized especially in Manhattan's core.
From the NYPD, I'm hopeful I'm hopefully hopeful we
will hear more about the enforcement plan for illegal
placard use including any early results how we can
better address double parking and how we are
responding to trucks running of designated truck
routes. And from TLC I'm hopeful we can hear about
industry trends and how we might better consider the
number of for hire cars operating on our roads
particularly in Midtown, Western Queens and
Northwestern Brooklyn. From our other panelists, I'm
interested in hearing solutions to this congestion
challenge challenges we face and how we can discuss
driving into Manhattan. I'm hopeful, hopeful we can
hear about how many drivers in New York City on a
given day are actually city residents and how many
are just passing through. Lastly, the challenge we
face and that many New Yorkers feel comfortable that
they will get to their destination faster, cheaper,
and safer in cars than in other ways this means we
must make other forms of transportation better

options when it comes to affordability, safety and
most of all speed. This is a major challenge but I
know there are very good ideas out there and it is
incumbent upon us as leader in the city to put that
in, into action. In the last couple of hours, we'll
hear a plan for plan Move New York, we will need to
get some briefing from that proposal but we need to
discuss any proposal that came to in front of us.
Before we begin I'd like to thank our committee staff
for putting this hearing together today; Policy
Analyst Jonathan Masserano, Kafar Salobe, and Emily
Rooney and my staff Russell Lewis, Russell Murphy and
Stephanie Miliano, welcome back Russell. And I would
like to give my colleague Council Member Levine an
opportunity to speak on our bill, Intro 1031 and
before that I would like to recognize Council Member
Chin, Richards, Van Bramer, Rose, and Menchaca.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Well thank you

Chair Rodriguez for convening this hearing and thank

you for that incredibly comprehensive and cogent and

I think powerful summation of this challenge and what

we need to do to meet it. I'm just going to briefly

add my voice to those acknowledging that congestion

is at crisis levels in the city, it's a mounting

crisis especially in the lower half of Manhattan and
nearby parts of Brooklyn. This is a threat to our
economy, it is a threat to our environment, it is a
safety threat for motorists and vulnerable
pedestrians and bicyclists and frankly for drivers
its driving them crazy to be stuck in traffic longer
and longer and longer periods. This is not good for
anybody, we need to attack this crisis on many, many
fronts. I happen to be a supporter together with the
Chair of the Move New York Plan to bring about
fairness in the cost that people pay to get into
Manhattan whether it's by mass transit or by a bridge
or a tunnel. I understand we're going to be hearing
today from the Move New York about new develops and
what they believe are the legal options of the city
to move that agenda forward. Clearly, we have to
engage in the ongoing effort of enforcing traffic
rules for everybody. We have to make sure that the
ongoing degradation in the subway system is reversed
so that we can once again begin adding to the people
who are riding the subways and not seeing a reduction
as we did in the past year and there's no doubt that
the strange phenomena of stores taking their
deliveries during the busiest, busiest hours of the

day needs to be examined. There's nothing more
frustrating than seeing an 18-wheeler backing up
making a delivery to a store on a busy street at the
busiest time day. I think that the rise in the number
of chains in Manhattan has contributed this phenomena
and the almost previously unknown presence of big box
stores in these focus areas is part of the problem
and, and I think that those two parts of the retail
landscape need to get the closest scrutiny, this is
complicated, it effects neighborhoods who will be
impacted by off hour deliveries, I think the impact
on mom and pop stores who don't have the staff
necessarily to handle deliveries at off hours needs
to be considered but it is definitely time to look
hard at this and so I'm pleased to be sponsoring
Intro, Intro 1031 together with the Chair and many of
our colleagues that would examine this issue in a
sober and and urgent way as warranted. Thank you Mr.
Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Now we have the lawyers to do the affirmation for the administration.

COMMITTEE CLERK: Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony

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before this committee and to respond honestly to
Council Member questions?

4 POLLY TROTTENBERG: Thank you Mr.

Chairman. Good morning Chairman Rodriguez and members of the Transportation Committee. I'm Polly Trottenberg, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Transportation and with me here today is Eric Beaton, our Acting Deputy Commissioner for Transportation Planning and Management. I'm also pleased to be joined by Transportation Chief Thomas Chan, who will be speaking about NYPD's enforcement efforts. Thank you for inviting us to testify today on behalf of Mayor De Blasio about congestion on our streets and the steps our agencies are taking to address this challenging and multidimensional issue. As you alluded Mr. Chairman, New York City is currently experiencing a period of remarkable growth that is straining our transportation system as never before. Between 2010 and 2016, the city's population rose to over 8.5 million, an increase of more than 360,000 new residents. The number of jobs in the city has swelled to 4.3 million, up 500,000 since the prerecession peak of 2008. Tourism is booming; nearly 61 million people visited the city in 2016, up 68

percent just since 2000. And as we all know
development is everywhere. In recent years the city
has added tens of thousands of new housing units and
millions of square feet of new office space. Up until
now, New York City has largely been able to meet the
travel demand generated by this growth with existing
subway capacity and increased walking and biking.
Between 2010 and 2016 citywide subway ridership
increased 22 percent to 1.76 billion. Ridership is
now 78 percent higher than during the system's nadir
of 991 million riders back in 1982. The number of
frequent bike riders has risen 54 percent to 778,000
in the last five years and pedestrian activity has
increased dramatically. To support these shifts, the
city has significantly expanded bus, bike, and
pedestrian facilities and has done so in most cases
without reducing overall vehicle throughput. But
there is fierce competition for curb and street
space. Growth in population and economic activity has
led to an increase in truck deliveries and associated
double parking. As the city attracts more visitors,
workers, and residents, sidewalks and crosswalks are
busier than ever. With more construction has come an
increase in lane closures, impacting traffic flow.

The rapid growth of the for-hire vehicle industry has 
also raised questions about their role in
contributing to congestion, particularly in the
Manhattan core. The app based dispatch sector has
continued to rise dramatically, with active vehicles
growing from around 20,000 in June of 2015 to nearly
55,000 by March of 2017 and trip volumes growing from
around 100,000 trips per day in June 2015 to over
400,000 trips per day in March of 2017 according to
the most recent TLC data. Starting in June of this
year, the TLC will begin collecting more complete
data trip data from the for-hire vehicle including
both trip duration and destination, in addition to
pick up location. This additional data will enable
the city to better understand where and when FHV's
are operating and how they may be impacting traffic
flow. This improved data stream will be used to
inform future policy responses. But overall, DOT
believes that the city's extraordinary growth is
likely the dominant factor leading to congestion and
dropping traffic speeds on the streets in Midtown and
in major commercial streets across the five boroughs.
In Manhattan South of 60 <sup>th</sup> Street, for example,
yellow taxi GPS data show that the average weekday

speeds drop from 9.5 miles per hour in 2010 down to
8.0 miles per hour in 2016. And of course, I don't
need to tell this committee that traffic congestion
is a significant issue in the outer boroughs as well
especially at the approaches to major river crossings
and highways and in hubs like Downtown Brooklyn,
Downtown Flushing, and Long Island City. And the
sheer size of our city more than 300 square miles of
densely built urban area spread across three separate
major islands and a portion of the mainland means
that some New Yorkers face particularly long
commutes. While on the one hand increased congestion
is a sign of a thriving economy, we hear loud and
clear from community boards, elected officials,
businesses, and New Yorkers who drive, are stuck on
the bus, or use crowded sidewalks that they're
frustrated by congestion and are asking the city for
answers. As we consider strategies, the city is
thinking about roadway congestion as one dimension of
a larger challenge. New York City's overall
transportation system including our streets and
subways is nearing the limit of its capacity given
the current way we manage and operate our streets and
enforce their use. So, our response to vehicular

congestion must be part of a larger integrated
strategy to make our entire transportation system
more efficient. Rather than framing the problem only
around average travel speeds or vehicle throughput,
DOT is focused on improving street efficiency, by
which I mean the number of people and the quantity of
goods that a street can process on a typical day. And
efficient street balances the need of all users while
giving priority to the most space deficient modes
like bus, transit, walking, and biking. This also
means managing our curbs to facilitate deliveries
which cannot be shifted to other modes while
eliminating double parking. Efficient streets also
provide travel choices to residents, support Vision
Zero, advance the city's 80 by 50 greenhouse gas
emission reduction goals, and support economy and
tourism. Today I'm going to speak about the range of
measures that DOT and its partner agencies are
considering for New York City to improve street
efficiency but before I turn to that discussion I
want to briefly address one argument that invariably
comes up whenever the problem of traffic congesting
is raised. Some New Yorkers see the changes DOT has
made to our streets, like more bike lanes and bus

lanes and increased space for pedestrians and assume
those changes are solely responsible for the increase
in congestion that we're experiencing. I want to be
clear on this point; given the city's dramatic
population growth, our streets would be experiencing
rising congestion even if we'd not added a single
bike, bus lane, or pedestrian plaza. In fact, without
the growth in transit, biking, and walking that these
improvements have supported, congestion would likely
be worse and the city would be deprived of the
significant safety, environmental, and mobility
benefits that these street efficiency investments
provide. Other global cities like New York City that
are experiencing record growth while facing finite
street capacity, including London, Los Angeles,
Paris, and Stockholm, are deploying two major
responses to reduce congestion and keep people and
goods moving. The first is road pricing and the
second is major investment in transit expansion.
Although pricing has proved to be an effective tool
to reduce traffic congestion, it is also
controversial. Several pricing plans have been put
forward over the years for New York City but none has
thus far gained traction in Albany. On the other

hand, major transit investment seeks to shift car
trips from car or taxi to mass transit by providing a
fast, reliable and convenient alternative. In dense
urban centers, this typically means large scale
investment in rail and subway networks on grade-
separated rights of way. When we look at peer cities
across the globe, we see what kind of major transit
expansion is possible. London is planning 59 billion
in transit investments through 2021, including 31 nev
miles of rail, 26 miles of which will be built in
tunnels under the heart of the city. Paris is
investing 25 billion in its metros to create four nev
lines with 68 stations and more than 120 miles of
track. And the voters of Los Angeles recently
approved a sales tax increase, which will fund 44
billion in transit projects over 40 years, including
45 miles of new rail by 2031. Overall, U.S. cities
and states passed 55 ballots in 2016 to provide tens
of billions in funding for new transit investments.
Closer to home, the MTA recently completed the first
phase of Second Avenue Subway, which now serves over
176,000 riders daily and has reduced passenger
volumes on the overcrowded Lexington Avenue Line.
Since service began, traffic volumes have decreased

on the Lexington Avenue and Second Avenues and taxi
speeds are up seven percent. Taxi trips on the
quarter have decreased by 32 percent, compared to a
citywide decrease of only 11 percent during the same
period. But despite its 4.5-billion-dollar tag, the
Second Avenue Subway is less than two miles long,
includes only three new stations and took decades to
complete. Although the MTA is planning over 32
billion in capital spending through 2019 for the
region, most of that money will go towards
maintaining the MTA's aging system to keep it in a
state of good repair. While the MTA absolutely must
maintain the subway system and we've seen recently
what happens when this trillion dollar asset is not
adequately cared for, we must also be able to expand
the system at the same time. Looking forward, the
city and region are unlikely to see the level and
pace of transit investment necessary to meet growing
travel demand and make a meaningful dent in
congestion. Were the MTA positioned to truly meet
that need, the agency would be completing major
projects like the Second Avenue Subway every few
years. As it stands, full funding for the next phase
of the project, a two-mile extension from 96 <sup>th</sup> Street

to 125 <sup>th</sup> Street has yet to be identified and
construction is years away. Without these two tools,
pricing in major subway system expansion, the city is
nonetheless looking at a whole range of tools that we
do have at our disposal to tackle congestion. I'm
going to talk about these approaches largely in the
context of the Manhattan core, but these ideas could
also be tailored to other congested corridors across
the five boroughs. As these strategies move forward,
we'll continue to have in depth discussions and
collaboration with our colleagues at NYPD, the
Department of Finance, Taxi and Limousine Commission
to identify strategies regarding enforcement,
curbside parking, placards, freight deliveries,
technology, and traffic rules and penalties. Chief
Chan will speak about the NYPD's overall enforcement
efforts, including the NYPD's newly expanded Midtown
Traffic Enforcement Taskforce. In addition to these
initiatives, DOT and NYPD are considering curb
regulation and street design changes to improve
traffic flow during the most congested times. One
option under consideration is to expand upon existing
parking regulations on key crosstown streets by
restricting deliveries to one side of the street.

Several streets in East Midtown have these
restrictions in place today. An expansion of this
approach could increase rush hour capacity, but would
require a significant expansion of NYPD personnel to
effectively enforce. DOT is also developing a
citywide parking blueprint, a data driven and context
sensitive plan to better manage the curb in
commercial districts across the five boroughs. In
areas such as Downtown Flushing, Downtown Brooklyn,
and Long Island City, the agency will explore new
strategies for efficiently managing parking,
including progressive meter rates, extended meter
hours, and integration of delivery zones with
passenger parking. But even the best conceived
parking rules and rates can do little to address
congestion unless they are effectively enforced and
carry meaningful penalties for violations. This too
would require major new resources for the NYPD,
particularly for personnel. And many of our parking
rules have not been updated in decades. In
collaboration with NYPD and the Department of
Finance, we're working to identify ways to make our
rules easier to understand and enforce and advocate
for increased penalties for congestion causing and

safety related violations, especially in traffic
hotspots. As DOT Commissioner, I probably hear more
complaints about improper use of placards than almost
anyone else in city government. So, I'm glad that
Mayor De Blasio recently announced several steps that
we're taking to immediately combat placard abuse. The
city needs a parking placard system to ensure that
law enforcement, city agencies, and our court systems
can function effectively, but we know there are real
impacts to placard abuse. These include increased
congestion and blocked bus lanes, reduced curb access
for customers and deliveries for businesses, safety
issues when bike lanes are obstructed or fire
hydrants are blocked, millions of dollars in lost
parking revenue, and public frustration with a system
that appears unfair and rife with abuse. DOT is
responsible for issuing parking placards to city
agencies and public officials, non-profits, to clergy
and the disability community. Our Authorized Parking
team, which includes an enforcement unit, is working
hard to improve all aspects of our system, including
making placards harder to forge and training NYPD
personnel on identifying fraudulent placards. We are
also looking at parking enforcement best practices

from around the world, such as using advanced license
plate readers capable of quickly spanning scanning
all the vehicles on a block and then automatically
issuing violations. This will make the enforcement
process much more efficient and fraud proof.
Likewise, in the longer term, DOT and the NYPD are
exploring the transition from paper placards to a
more secure electronic placard system. As part of our
parking blueprint, DOT is also analyzing the parking
needs and challenges in commercial districts and
neighborhoods throughout the city. We hope to use
that information to come up with more comprehensive
solutions in areas, around courthouses for example,
where parking is both critical for government
functions, but also very scarce. We hope to
ultimately create a more rational parking system in
those areas which combined with strong enforcement by
the NYPD, will create a culture of compliance amongst
placard holders citywide. New York City relies on
trucks to bring in over 90 percent of its goods. As
our street grid lacks alleys, many deliveries happen
at the curb and often during busy times as Council
Member Levine has mentioned. Truck deliveries are
essential to our economy but as recognized by the

Council Member and Chairman Rodriguez with Intro
1031, they contribute to double parking, noise, and
air pollution as well as congestion. One way to try
and improve street efficiency is to shift truck trips
to less busy hours in the evening and overnight. In
2013, DOT worked with 400 businesses to encourage
them to shift to off hour deliveries through a
federally funded incentive program. Based on the
success of that program, DOT is launching a new off
hour delivery management program, this time with a
participation goal of 900 additional businesses. We
welcome Council Members joining us in the outreach
for this effort. In Manhattan, DOT's Midtown in
Motion system uses a network of sensors to monitor
real time traffic conditions. The system alerts
operators at DOT's traffic management center, who
them implement pre-programmed signal timing changes
to clear the bottleneck. DOT plans to expand the
system from $23^{\rm rd}$ Street down to the Battery and also
to implement it in Downtown Flushing. DOT also makes
use of a of a variety of data to understand
transportation conditions and congestion deriving
information from taxi GPS units, from EZ Pass, and
from Bluetooth devices. We're also exploring

opportunities to use image analytics from mobile
cameras to monitor double parking and curb use, as
well as to improve traffic safety. I'm also happy to
say that to supplement TLC data and information from
DOT's own traffic monitoring equipment, DOT will be
purchasing data collected from GPS in cars and phones
from a commercial vendor. This more fine-grained data
source will provide vehicle speeds, origins, and
destinations citywide giving us a complete picture of
traffic flow and congestion, not just in Midtown but
across the five boroughs and will allow us to
quantify the congestion reduction potential of
different initiatives and measure their success.
Building out on our transit system, we're also going
to continue our work on improving bus service. DOT
will continue its partnership with New York City
Transit to expand select bus service and address the
delay and reliability problems on local and express
bus routes. We applaud New York City Transit for
their just released proposal to overhaul express bus
service on Staten Island and we look forward to
working with them on it. DOT and New York City
Transit are installing real time bus information
displays to improve the customer experience.

expanding the use of bus lanes and queue jumps so	
buses can avoid traffic bottlenecks, and implementing	ng
transit signal priority so buses spend more time	
moving and less time stuck at red lights. And I'm	
happy to announce that DOT is planning to upgrade to	he
curbside bus lane along $5^{\text{th}}$ Avenue from $34^{\text{th}}$ Street t	to
61 <sup>st</sup> Street to a more effective double lane. Fifth	
Avenue is the second busiest bus corridor in the	
city, serving a remarkable 115,000 riders daily,	
including over 43,000 express bus riders. Those	
express bus riders include about 4,000 riders in	
Council Member Vacca's district that take the BxM7	
and the BxM8. Outside the Manhattan core, DOT and N	ew
York City Transit are also working to launch SBS	
service on two more routes in 2017, building on our	
13 existing routes; Woodhaven Boulevard in Queens,	
and $161^{\rm st}$ Street in the Bronx. By end of 2016, SBS	
routes will carry over 380,000 daily riders or more	
than 15 percent of New York City's 2.5 million	
average weekday ridership, with speed improvements	on
pre-SBS performance of 10 to 30 percent. Beyond bus	
service, the city is continuing with its own new	
rapid transit project, the BQX. Working with our	
partners at EDC we continue to plan for the route	

which will run along the Brooklyn-Queens waterfront.
And through our Citywide Transit Study we will
identify other opportunities for transit expansion.
DOT's also focused on expanding biking and other
alternatives to driving. We're continuing to make
investments in our now 1,125-mile bike network so it
reaches more parts of the city and better connects
key nodes. At the same time, DOT's working with its
partner Motivate to add about 2,000 more bikes to ou:
bike share network this year and expanding Citi Bike
service to new neighborhoods in three boroughs. We're
also investing in the Staten Island Ferry where
ridership is growing and we're working with EDC on
the very successful rollout of the Citywide Ferry
Service. As you know, on May 1 <sup>st</sup> , New York City re-
launched ferry service to East 34 <sup>th</sup> Street, Hunters
Point South, Greenpoint, North Williamsburg, South
Williamsburg, Dumbo, and Wall Street, with a new
operator, new boats, and a new, more affordable
price. At the same we've also launched new service
from Wall Street to the Rockaways with a stop in
Sunset Park. Just last Thursday the South Brooklyn
route launch, connecting Wall Street, Dumbo, Pier 6
in Brooklyn Bridge Park. Red Hook. Sunset Park. and a

new stop in Bay Ridge. Summer service to Governors
Island will also depart from Wall Street, Dumbo, Pier
6, and Red Hook. This August, ferries will begin
serving Hallets Point in Astoria with stops in Long
Island City, East 34 <sup>th</sup> Street, and Wall Street. And
in spring 2018 we'll be adding service to the Lower
East Side and Soundview. And we're thinking
creatively about how to reduce car ownership, parking
pressure, and overall traffic volumes by facilitating
more convenient access to car sharing. This year
we'll launch a pilot program that will create
designated on street parking spots for car sharing
vehicles as well as reserve spaces in our city owned
lots and garages. As you know this pilot program was
codified by Council legislation and we've been happy
to have many positive conversations in recent weeks
and months with individual Council Members about how
they think the program might work in their districts.
In closing, I want to reiterate the congestion on our
streets should be understood within the larger
context of the economy of the city and the region.
New York is a global capital and a leader in finance,
culture, creativity, and innovation. The gross
domestic product of New York City region is 1.4

trillion dollars a year, equivalent to the entire
economy of South Korea. Each day almost a million
people commute into New York City from the region,
approximately 1.4 million enter Manhattan below 60 <sup>th</sup>
Street and over a million tons of freight travel
into, out of, or through the city. This incredible
density and scale of economic activity makes some
level of congestion in New York City inevitable and
congestion is a sign of a thriving economy but we
know the larger challenge we face is how New York can
continue to grow our economy, increase the number of
middle class jobs, and attract people from all over
the country and the world to live, work, or visit
while ensuring the safety and mobility of the
traveling public. This task is bigger than any one
agency and requires the city to work together with
our partners at the MTA, the Port Authority, in state
and local government, as well as business and civic
organizations, our enforcement agencies to keep
people and goods moving efficiently. Thank you for
the opportunity to speak today and I look forward to
your questions.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Alright and before we hear from Chief Chan I would like to also

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to recognize that we also have here Council Member

Miller and Council Member Dan Garodnick.

THOMAS CHAN: Good morning Chair Rodriguez and members of the council. I am Chief Thomas Chan, the Chief of the Transportation Bureau from the New York City Police Department. In addition to the Department of Transportation Commissioner Polly Trottenberg, I am joined here today by my NYPD colleagues, Inspector Dennis Fulton and Oleg Chernyavsky, the Director of Legislative Affairs. On behalf of the Police Commissioner James P. O'Neill, I wish to thank the city council for the opportunity to speak to you today about how the city can more effectively address traffic congestion. At the outset of my testimony today, I believe it's important for me to state that the Police Department recognizes that traffic congestion can have an inverse... adverse impact on the quality of life, environment, and public health of those living and operating within the city and the region. Facilitating the efficient movement of people in our city, especially in the backdrop of growing populace, requiring the action of multiple stakeholders. This includes the Police Department as well as our fellow city agencies, our

state and federal partners. Given the magnitude of
this topic and the myriad of issues associated with
it, I believe it's essential that I discuss some of
the major initiatives that the department has
undertaken and will undertake to mitigate traffic
congestion. Part of Transportation Bureau's
responsibility is to design, develop, and implement
strategies to improve traffic flow, remove obstacles
impeding traffic flow, and to expedite the passage of
vehicles and bicycles within the city. Parking
summons enforcement is not performed only for its own
sake, but to enhance the safety and to improve the
flow of traffic. In fact, the Traffic Enforcement
District, which is under my command, expresses its
purpose and its goal with the phrase quote, "Move
Traffic, Reduce Collisions, Move Traffic, Protect
Pedestrians, Move Traffic, Save Lives, Move Traffic,
Move Traffic, Move Traffic." We take this idea
seriously and remind all our members of the Traffic
Enforcement District of their mission daily. As of
May $25^{\rm th}$ , the Traffic Enforcement Agents have issued
over 3.2 million parking summonses. Parking summons
enforcement has increased approximately three percent
from last year. Personnel under my command respond to

both planned and unplanned traffic conditions and
work with outside agencies regarding these issues.
For example, the Department's Traffic Operations
District regularly conducts traffic enforcement of
yellow taxi cabs and black car liveries. It conducts
joint operation with the Taxi and Limousine
Commission to target illegal street hails, which can
slow traffic and also performs parking enforcement at
taxi stands against unauthorized parking violators.
Additionally, the Traffic Operations District assigns
sergeants in Manhattan to monitor construction sites
and identifies conditions that are causing
congestion. Their duty is to maintain a close working
relationship with the Department of Transportation
and the Department of Buildings to alleviate the
congestion problems. When encountering construction
sites that are operating outside their scope of all
conditions, the construction sergeant will notify the
Department's Construction Compliance Unit to respond
to these locations and to issue violations. This unit
conducts highly specialized enforcement, issues
summonses to companies that break road surfaces or
otherwise take out lanes or use without having the
proper permits to do so. Where more serious issues

are presented, they will notify the Department of
Transportation's Highway Inspection Quality Assurance
Unit. The Department has also taken a targeted
approach to bus enforcement, specifically regarding
parking enforcement against vehicles that are not
buses but are utilizing bus layover areas.
Enforcement also involves identifying violations
pertaining to bus lanes, both moving and parking
summonses, and bus stops. The Department's Citywide
Traffic Task Force provides traffic control at
focused intersections along main traffic routes and
maintains a high visibility enforcement patrol in the
vicinity of major transportation hubs such as Penn
Station, Grand Central Station, and the Port
Authority Bus Terminal. Specifically, the Task Force
focuses on traffic flow violations such as double
parking, illegal U-turns, disobeying traffic control
signals. The Task Force is deployed to major
emergency incidents that take place in our city such
as large-scale fires, in order to isolate the
incident by diverting vehicles, pedestrians from the
area while expediting the response of emergency
personnel and equipment. Moreover, last year, our
Traffic Enforcement District created a separate

traffic task force to combat congestion and to move	7e
traffic in Midtown Manhattan. This highly mobile u	ıni
issues parking summonses, directs traffic, patrols	3
their posts in Department smart cars. It has also	
identified two particular problems in Midtown that	5
slows traffic down; unauthorized layovers by buses	3
and abuse of hotel loading zones. As a result, our	<u>-</u>
traffic enforcement personnel have steadily focuse	∍d
on these issues. The task force is a valuable	
resource and we will be expanding it. It is also	
important to acknowledge that the work of our	
auxiliary officers perform regarding traffic	
management. Our Auxiliary Units are assigned to	
control the flow of pedestrians at major city ever	nts
such as parades, demonstrations, and holiday	
celebrations. They are also tasked with responding	y to
large scale unplanned incidents to control vehicul	lar
and pedestrian access to affected areas and they a	are
volunteers. Last year, as part of the Vision Zero	
Initiative, the Department coordinated a citywide	
traffic initiative focused on averting hazardous	
parking and moving infractions that interfere with	l
the safe passage of our cyclists known as Operation	n
Safe Passage. This effort was initiated to provide	<u> </u>

sale passage to our cyclist and reduce bicycle
involved injuries. During the summer and the fall of
2016, the Department conducted four of these citywide
safety initiatives, bicycle safety initiatives, which
resulted in the issuance of a total of 530,000
hazardous parking summonses and more than 7,000
summonses for parking in the bike lane. Recently, the
Administration announced new plans to enforce against
parking placard fraud and abuse. The department is
committed to reducing the improper and fraudulent use
of parking placards. When motorists believe that they
can park anywhere without consequences they can often
obstruct bike lanes, bus stops, crosswalks, and other
spaces that create hazardous conditions for all New
Yorkers. Under this new plan the Department will
create a dedicated unit that reports the Chief of
Department that will consist of 16 dedicated
enforcement personnel in the Transportation Bureau
Citywide Task Force. They will identify counterfeit
placards and misuse at hotspots in every borough. The
Department also intends to hire an additional 100
traffic agents for deployment citywide and to add
additional towing capacity to towing vehicles that
are using placards fraudulently and illegally. This

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new initiative will help ensure our city streets are
kept clear and that the privileges are not abused.
Before concluding, I would like to commend the
council for highlighting this important topic, we
look forward to maintaining an open dialogue on how
the city can more effectively address traffic
congestion. There is no one size fits all approach to
this subject and the Police Department is committed
to working in collaboration with all our city
partners including the council to address this issue.
Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today
and I'm pleased to answer any questions that you may
have.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Ready to answer questions, nobody else to testify? And so, I have many questions but I'm going to be asking few since my colleagues also they have questions to ask. When you look at during the weekday which is the like the weekdays and the time that you can say that congestion is the worst in New York City, in this case particularly in Midtown?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Yeah, I mean I, I think the... I mean the standard morning congestion period is around seven to ten but I, I think we all

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have to acknowledge that it is pretty congested in Midtown, you know most of the day, you know you certainly see a, a spike in the morning and again in the evening but it's, it's in a state of heavy congestion pretty much most of the day until you get into the pretty late evening hours.

Something else, NYPD but first... and before asking the next question I would like to thank, you know the administration that through both of you Chief Chan and, and DOT, Commissioner Polly Trottenberg you came with solutions and I think that that's what we need, I think it's for the interest of the public and private sectors to say we cannot live with the level of congestion that is hurting our city. So, I'm happy to see that... you know there's good solutions for the problem that we have. It... can we agree that a more efficient mass transportation system can also help to reduce congestion since more New Yorkers will be switching for car ownership to buses, ferry, train?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Yeah, I mean I, I think as I, I said in my testimony the, the really impressive example of that is... you know that the MTA as we know at the beginning of the year opened up

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three new subway stops on the Upper East Side and we're already looking at data and seeing more people riding the subway, fewer, fewer people taking cabs and a reduction in congestion and you know it was a pretty... it's a nice... it was a two mile addition to the system but I think we can all extrapolate that if the city could build out more rapidly more underground subway lines we would really I think see a big dramatic improvement and people being able to get out of cars and taxis and, and use mass transit.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: But can, can we agree that you know we don't have the whatever ten billion dollars to build a Second Avenue another type of Second Avenue over... in the next ten years but we have buses in our city and someone who lives in Queens that they have to take pay... to pay three fares, two fares because they have to switch from one bus to the other and they just take a train and definitely this is something that I hope that the city keep pushing Albany to change the two fare assistant and, and my suggestion is for us and I say we as a city have a lot of influence because even though we rely on the MYA to run the bus services but the city controls the enforcement piece and I

believe I don't know if you can share those prints
of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue where we've already been using the
technology and the lighting system is synchronized to
give preference to the bus drivers so what is the
experience that we have in $5^{\rm th}$ Avenue that we can say
this is something that we can expand through other
BSA B SBS and BLT so that the buses would continue
moving rapidly than what they're moving right now
because we can turn our buses as they are both the
ground tram system. We have with the numbers of
buses that we have and the number of bus lanes that
we have and knowing that the buses they're running so
slow and by enforcing we can see they we can see to
improving or efficiency I would say that that's the
area that we do not have to wait to have ten billion
dollars to build another train because those buses
already connect in New York and from Queens to
Brooklyn or from Queens to Manhattan.

a few of the things you mentioned there Mr. Chairman it's no question as I said in my testimony with the 13 SBS routes that we've put up we see generally improvements in travel time from ten to 30 percent and I, I, I just want to say up front I hear you

that, you know at the moment I don't see a path
forward with major new subway expansion but I think
the improvements we can make in bus service I just I
don't want to leave the notion that it's going to be
comparable obviously to running a subway line
underground, I think we are working with the MTA and
a lot of the things you've mentioned improving our,
our signal timing, looking at all door boarding, off
board fare collection I think what the MTA has just
done with its report on express bus service in Staten
Island is very promising. The MTA went back and did a
two year study looking at all the all the express
bus service routes they run from many which they had
not looked at for decades and decades and realized
that the, you know the routes we're making perhaps
more stops than they needed to that a lot of buses
were going both to downtown and Midtown and that it
actually made sense to send the one set of buses to
one place and one set to the other and then that gave
them alternative routes when there are traffic
challenges. So, I think there is clearly a lot more
we can be doing to improve buses around the city and,
and, and certainly on the De Blasio Administration
we're very committed to that but you know it is

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another thing to say that buses will move as a train,

I think that's always going to be a challenge in, in

our surface grid, we can do everything we can to

speed it up but it's not going to have a dedicated

right away obviously like a train would.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Can we say that we're ready to see like a major improvements or enforcements especially in the bus lane because I agree with you. I was speaking to someone this morning saying he couldn't be on time because the F train was not working and residents in Queens they've been living with the seven train, you know in the last couple of weeks being out of services and the... you know we know that experience and we're working to address it with the MTA the importance to do better on maintenance but I think that with buses we have some more control because they are running too slow in our city. So, how... what can we expect on improving law enforcement in the bus lane?

THOMAS CHAN: When we're talking about a, a bus lane enforcement it's, it's a combination strategy, not only police officers and NYPD resources targeting people who are violating the bus lane regulations but also automation technology, cameras

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that capture individuals who are going into those lanes and are in violation its certainly probably more efficient utilizing a camera system so we would certainly support that. Officers when we're doing enforcement there's a possibility that when we pull a motorist over for being in violation of the bus lane we then impact the bus lane ourselves also. So, again sometimes the, the technology is probably going to be more efficient but again its certainly in the area that the, the Police Department can add additional resources or have people to take a look at and focus on.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great and, and, and when I talk... when I look at our, our enforcement for me I don't expect to see a member of the NYPD who are fighting crimes to dedicate many of their amount to, to go out and give tickets however having the traffic enforcement department I would love to see increases with the number of men and women in that area than the NYPD. So, can you share with us a little bit on how are we doing and how many men and women are part of the traffic enforcement department, should we work together with support with the

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colleagues here and the speaker to continue looking

at opportunities to see an increase in that division?

THOMAS CHAN: One of the things certainly is, is that because the individual who's in a, a bus lane is actually a moving violation, he's going to be in a vehicle we will utilize police officers to give out a moving violation which is a B summons which is returnable to the Department of Motor Vehicle Traffic Court. What happens is that our traffic agents in general doing enforcement are giving A summonses or parking summonses so that would be the difference in the, the two... the... we would distinguish a police officer and a traffic agent in terms of pulling vehicles over because we, we require them to ask them for their license, their, their insurance information that's the difference between it too. In terms of traffic agents there is always going to be a demand for traffic agents, we get calls from our elected officials and we have issues in terms throughout the city, we've had some coverage also, our traffic agents covering some of the school crossing posts right now so again I can certainly use more agents and I think that the New York City Police Department along with DCAS are working to process and to move as

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Can, can you find out how many members are in the traffic enforcement unit task today?

THOMAS CHAN: Currently head count in the traffic enforcement district is approximately 3,200 people, three thousand two hundred.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: And how many of those are dedicated to Midtown?

THOMAS CHAN: I wouldn't ... I wouldn't be able to tell you... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay... [crosstalk]

THOMAS CHAN: ...exactly how many, we can get back to you with that specific number.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I, I, I just hope that we working together can look at the numbers to see because I, I believe that with the congestion plan that the Mayor, you know is sharing some aspects today but I know that there's a more fully planned that the administration will be putting together on congestion I just hope that increase in the numbers of men and women dedicated to traffic enforcement

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should be there because we need to declare Midtown as a... you know as a zero tolerance area... [cross-talk]

THOMAS CHAN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: ...of double

parking, blocking bike lanes and bus lanes and this ... I think that this is not something that we have a lot of time to catch up like it is hurting not only the pedestrians and the business community it hurts in the city and I think that I hope that you know that we can work together to see the increase of ... put together whatever human resources we need. The last thing that I got to highlight is... or the question first, you heard... and I know my colleague, Council Members that they been putting resolution calling for the state to allow the city... or to pass a bill the electrical bike bill, has the city... are you... are you aware of the city's having any conversation with the state to see a... that bill or any particular bill passed in Albany so that FedEx and UPS and, and other members of the public who... sector who do delivery for them to also know that the tools are there for them to look at bikes, tricycle and other type of ... [crosstalk

2	POLLY TROTTENBERG: I'll, I'll talk about
3	that and, and Chief Chan may want to so… but I just…
4	I just wanted to go back on the bus enforcement Mr.
5	Chairman just to highlight, in addition to whatever's
6	happening on the, the personnel front we also do
7	think this is true in general in the parking and
8	congestion area the city does need to move more into
9	automated enforcement and you know some of you may
10	know we're currently authorized by the state to use
11	camera enforcement in 16 bus lanes, we have ten of
12	those bus lanes currently camera enforced. The MTA
13	actually also has the authority to put cameras in
14	their buses and to enforce that way, they haven't
15	been doing it yet but it's something we certainly
16	want to talk to them about because whatever the NYPD
17	comes up with we think obviously camera enforcement
18	can, can you know vastly supplement whatever they're
19	going to do. On the E-bikes I know it's, it's been ar
20	ongoing discussion between DOT and NYPD and, and our
21	leadership at City Hall the understandable desire to
22	see what we can do to come up with a legal framework
23	for frankly what is already clearly happening on the
24	ground, we see… we see the use of them everywhere but

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I know NYPD does have some issues about how you properly enforce.

currently engaged with some... with some of the advocates on the E-bike issue in the state and how to properly define the conveyance because as you know the, the BLT defines the different conveyances as a motor vehicle something that's not human powered versus a conveyance that is human powered so I think it's, its important and we're trying to do analysis to strike the balance to define the conveyance properly so that our officers have the ability to properly enforce it and that we don't have true motor vehicles slipping into the definition without having to register their vehicles but we're engaged in the conversation.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you now let's go to our colleague and so I want to recognize Council Member Koo and now I'll call on Council Member Koo for question and putting the clock on five minutes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you Chair
Rodriguez and thank you commissioners and chief come
here to testify. I represent a very congested area,

you know Downtown Flushing which is only like ten
blocks over here but it's really, really congested in
terms of pedestrians and vehicular traffic. So, I
encounter the following problems in my district. We
have buses, bus lanes and they, they don't move even
though they get a ticket they just stay there. The
second thing is that we see a lot of like trucks use
they are not moving, they, they use trucks as a
storage space, you know for commercial vendors,
either on the streets or the stores they just park a
big truck there and use it as a storage space for
their fruits and vegetables and even though they're
ticketed they're still there, I mean there every day
for a few months they're still there, a few years.
And the third thing I want to complain is the, the
MTA buses they don't use bus lanes a lot of times,
they drive on the other lane, the bus lane's empty so
how do we do enforcements on, on that. The, the
fourth thing I want to complain is the I want to ask
actually is whether DOT has any roles in stoop line
applications because in my area I found a lot of
stoop lines approved by the Consumer Affairs but
they're on really narrow sidewalks so a pedestrian
has nowhere to walk they have to walk on the streets

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because when you have stoop lines on the sidewalks people stay there to look at... to pick their apples, they take five to seven minutes to buy something there and you create a lot of congestion on the sidewalks. So, I want to know whether DOT has any authority in, you know approving or disapproving stoop line license, can you go to this question first, yeah?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: We do, do that work with the Department of Consumer Affairs and there are city regulations about how much of a stoop... I, I assume you're talking about a store taking up space, you're meaning a store that has a display, there are certain Department of Consumer Affair regulations about how much space they're allowed to take up if they're particular in... in think its... I think its three or four feet I can't remember if they're particular merchants that you think are encroaching on more of the space than they should be then we can work with Department of Consumer Affairs to go take a look.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: I, I didn't quite understand your answer, yeah so you have no authority

52 COMMITTEE TRANSPORTATION 1 over the application or, or you just work with... 2 3 [cross-talk] POLLY TROTTENBERG: It's, it's... [cross-4 5 talk] COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: ...by stating the ... 6 7 [cross-talk] 8 POLLY TROTTENBERG: It's, it's... [cross-9 talkl 10 COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: ...application... 11 [cross-talk] 12 POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...Department of 13 Consumer Affairs but our inspectors they, they'll grant how much of the, you know use of the sidewalk a 14 15 given store can have but if you think that that store 16 is encroaching further than it should then our 17 inspectors can go out and work with Department of Consumer Affairs if, if they're encroaching on the 18 19 sidewalk in a way that's not legal. 20 COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: So, so in the 21 present process you have no vote in approving stoop line license? 2.2 2.3

POLLY TROTTENBERG: No, I mean the city has standard goals, again I think its three or four feet.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: No, so just go to 3 Consumer Affairs?

[off-mic dialogue]

council Member Koo: Because I found it really hard to understand is the city agencies or... especially the traffic department they have no role in deciding on the stoop line, lines especially in downtown areas which is close to all the public, public transportation entrances, they are taking up space and people are very frustrated... passengers are frustrated when they use the subways or use the bus lines, they have so many obstacles on the sidewalks, people have to navigate when they want to go get on the bus or get on the train, you know.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: So, look it's, it's no question downtown Flushing has some of the most crowded sidewalks in the city part of why we're doing the project to expand sidewalk space there but again if there's particular areas where you think merchants are encroaching too far into the sidewalks happy to sit down with you all and Department of Consumer Affairs see if there meeting what the city requirements are, if they're exceeding what we might

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be able to do in terms of, you know curtailing that illegal activity.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Yeah, I, I... my, my point is and I think Consumer Affairs they don't know anything about the, the sidewalks, they represent all the applications so I'm proposing maybe in the future we put Department of Transportation to be in charge of stoop line license. So, this is just a, a suggestion, you know.

I, I... that, that would be a big assignment but happy to, to follow up with you on it, I, I think its... from what I've heard it's, it's in some ways very much neighborhood by neighborhood, in some places there's obviously issues where the sidewalks are getting very congested and some places people love having the merchants put their wares out on the street so happy to peruse that one with you further.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you Council
Member. Commissioner before I call on my colleague
Council Member Levine with a proposed yesterday again
with plan Move New York how do you feel, I know... I
personally have not seen details of the plan, I do

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believe that it is important to invite the private
sector to be part of the solution because congestion
requires for everyone including the private sector to
be part of this and I think that this is something
that for years have been discussed and try to get
Albany to act on but now this proposal it is an
innovating one and we heard that they also got some
lawyer who also been saying that the city can do this
thing at the local level but of course we need to be
open as a city to discuss any proposal that we have
on the table but how does the city feel in this case
from the administration side?

Chairman echo what you say and I said it in my

testimony I, I certainly agree that we want to work

very much with the private sector with our major

employers and institutions as we look at potential

congestion solutions both talking to our elected

officials up in Albany and things as... like as Council

Member Levine has discussed is we're rolling out

working with them on, for example more off hour

deliveries which we want to do in a way which

obviously will decongest streets but also not hurt

those businesses, we want to make sure we're keeping

our economy humming. We just got to look at what the
Move New York books put out on Friday, I have to say
many attorneys over a number of administrations have
looked at this question very carefully as you know
the last administration was a big advocate of
congestion where I think I think have all determined
that the city doesn't have that legal authority that
we need to get that authority from the state. So, I
think that's what our lawyers have concluded and look
again I mean our own administration as you know even
myself included we, we've been up in Albany asking
for the authority to do a lot of things so it's, it's
not that we're not interested in wrestling those
authorities back where we can be; speed cameras,
speed limit, mayoral control, you name it but again I
think a lot of legal minds in the city have looked at
it over the years and just have reached a different
conclusion.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member Mark Levine.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Thank you Mr.

Chair. Good morning Commissioner Trottenberg, great

to see you. I listened to your testimony and then

reread the statement all eight pages and I didn't see

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a comment on the bill that we're considering today,
which I don't recall ever happening in a hearing so I
guess I'll just ask you directly the administration's
position on the bill and specifically whether you
support the idea further studying the ways in which
truck deliveries to stores contribute to congestion?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Well I think the good news is we're actually doing a, a citywide freight study right now which we're actually hoping to complete by the end of this year so certainly we're looking at congestion as... not just in Midtown, we're looking citywide and as you heard me testify today we are also... and this is something where I really... I think we would love the leadership and the partnership of the council want to make an aggressive push to go back and renew the off hour delivery program but we recognize that and we want to try and reach out and get 900, for example 900 new businesses to sign up but that is one where you really have to work very carefully with local businesses because as you... as you said in your questioning we do want to be sensitive, we're not trying to hurt mom and pop shops, I mean we want to both reduce congestion but also make sure that we... that our city is functioning

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economically, that businesses can get the, the deliveries and the services they need. So, I think it's, it's going to be a very hands-on process and obviously one that will be informed by our... not... so, so I think we, we support the concept of your bill and... but I think we're actually serve... have some of that work underway.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Right, I put small businesses and chains and especially big box stores in different categories. The, the big box stores are going to have staff to receive at any hour, a mom and pop store will not so I'm very sensitive to that. The program you described that expired was voluntary, correct?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Yes... it was voluntary and we were fortunate we actually had a federal grant which enabled us to provide some financial incentive for participation.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: So, you're looking to relaunch this program funded by the city?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: We're... this will be a nonfunded effort.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Understood, when will that be launching?

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	POLLY	TRO'	TTENBERG:	Well	we'r	e, we	re	
basically	getting	it	underway	right	now,	part	of	my
discussino	g today.							

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: How is recruitment going?

polly Trottenberg: Well we're just getting started so we're, we're... we've started some preliminary discussions particularly to some of the big building owners in Midtown, Manhattan but I think we want to have a more formalized process and again I think we would want to do that in collaboration with elected officials and, and other stakeholders, the big you know local industry groups, you'll hear from the partnership today and REBNY and the building owners all, all those players.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: And when, when is your target for when the... this new pilot would take effect?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I think it would be rolling, I don't know that we would need to do it all in one fail swoop, I think our, our target is to start to get it underway pretty seriously this year.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Do you have a target for the number of businesses?

1	COMMITTEE TRANSPORTATION 00
2	POLLY TROTTENBERG: 900 additional
3	businesses.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Okay, additional
5	but the, the, the original 900 of reverted to
6	[cross-talk]
7	POLLY TROTTENBERG: There was originally
8	400.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Got it [cross-
10	talk]
11	POLLY TROTTENBERG: And we're actually
12	we had we had surveyed them a couple of years ago
13	and now we're going to go back and resurvey them and
14	see who's still participating, get their feedback,
15	hopefully renew our bonds with them and then add
16	another 900.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Are you calling
18	it a pilot or is this the beginning of what could be
19	a permanent program?
20	POLLY TROTTENBERG: I, I guess we can
21	call it a permanent program.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Okay, we'll be
23	anxious to hear more about this as it unfolds. You

only made passing reference to congestion pricing in

your statement, only about a sentence or two and you

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and just... [cross-talk]

talked about... you called it controversial and in response to the Chairman's questions you referred to I guess political challenges via, via the state but on the substance what's wrong with congestion pricing plan?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I mean look this is an area that obviously has been debated, debated pretty extensively in the city and the state, you know we can look to some of our sister cities that have done it, you know there's no question that when you start to charge for the use of roadways people will change their driving behavior, some may choose to use other modes, some may choose to drive at less congested times but it's also true it can impose a financial hardship on people, you know it can have other spillover effects so, you know this has been a great debate, I'm sure this hearing today will, will kind of bring that, that debate back to the fore again, you know I can just say again reiterating from the city's point of view I don't ... I don't think we believe again that our, our legal experts think the city can peruse this on its own and... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Under, understood

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 $\label{eq:polly trottenberg: ...you know we need to} % \end{substitute} % \end{substitu$ 

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: A, a few seconds left, so one, one of the more vivid portions of your statement was comparing our plan for expanding the subway system to that of other cities and I guess even Los Angeles has more than 40 miles of track planned and, and Paris, Los Angeles, London are all far ahead of us where's the funding going to come for New York City to catch up to our global competitor cities in subway expansion which you described in the case of Second Avenue as reducing congestion if we don't find any revenue streams such as congestion pricing?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Well that's a... I mean
I think that's the... that's the million dollar
question and I, I, I guess I want to give two answers
to it, I mean one is you know another trend and
there's been a lot written about it RPA and other
groups have talked about the fact that... and one of
the thing we have to... we have to I think tackle is
we're not getting as much for our dollar as they are
even in comparable European cities like London or
Paris that are old and have a lot of infrastructure

under the ground. So, one, one challenge we face is
currently our construction costs for subway expansion
are vastly higher than even very comparable sister
cities so even before we add more money to the mix I
think obviously we probably need to find ways to get
more for the dollars we do have but your, your bigger
question is an important one and one I, I have to say
I think it's, it's for the elected officials of the
state to grapple with. As I mentioned in my testimony
a lot of jurisdictions around the country have looked
at a lot of different ways to fund transportation
with ballot initiatives and other things and London
actually there was a mention of private sector
there, the private sector joined with their national
government to put a lot of resources on the table,
the challenge we have here in New York I don't think
our national government is going to be riding to the
rescue with a big new influx of funds but I think
that certainly for the city as we continue to grow
and, and luckily grow and, and really prosper
economically, we're going to have to grapple with
that.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Thank you Commissioner, thank you Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I would like to recognize Council Member Kallos, calling Council Member Lander now followed by Council Member Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you Mr. Chair, Commissioner, and Chief; good to see you. I guess I'm going to start following on Council Member Levine's... and where he... begin where he picked up because I think your testimony is strong but I, I'm really going to take issue with this one sentence, looking forward the city and region are unlikely to see the level and pace of transit investment necessary to meet growing travel demand and make a meaningful dent in congestion, it is surely true we are not on pace for it but we cannot let that become something that we are assuming and I agree with you that that is an MTA and a state and a gubernatorial issue and I think we have a shared... everybody in this room who cares about it got a shared responsibility to make next year's gubernatorial election a referendum on our subway and bus and transit service but that is the solution, the only... I mean like that's number's one, two, three, four, and five for me about our congestion problem and then six, I'm

glad to start with all the other things we're talking

about at this hearing but if we can't get the
significant level of revenue we need just to maintain
much less expand and improve our subway and bus
service I just think we're going to be fiddling
around at the… at the margins and look I, I'm a
strong supporter of congestion pricing as a way both
to address congestion and provide a revenue to invest
in subway and buses, I worry about decoupling those
things truthfully to me they have to go together
which is why it's got to be done at scale work and
effect the subway and bus service but I guess one
question I have you refer passingly to the citywide
transit study and I just wondered to what extent that
will help shed some light on things we need to do
again without the you know significant increase of
revenue at the level of London and Paris and LA I
don't know that it's going to matter but I'm still
would love to know how it can contribute to helping
build the, the path to that future.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I, I think that's absolutely right and, and we've been working closely with you and many of your colleagues on it and it's been a really good experience and we've gotten out to talk to New Yorkers and businesses and community

boards about and, and look one thing as I mentioned
in my testimony when we have looked at other
jurisdictions that for example have the ability to do
ballot initiatives, what has won the day is when the
voters see a concrete list of projects and
essentially maybe they're being asked to, to pay more
in some way, shape, or form but they really see what
they're getting for their money and so I think having
that study and having that list of what we can all
agree are the important projects the city needs as
you say from one, two, three, four, and five of
tackling congestion and two, obviously helping
mobility, helping economic opportunity, helping our
economy to continue to grow. I think New Yorkers
giving them a more crystal-clear sense of what you
know what the potential next generation of projects
could look like will certainly help us in what I
agree with you is going to be a big debate up in
Albany.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: And what's the timeline for that?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I think... I'm going to look over there at Beaton here...

ERIC BEATON: [off-mic] Fall.

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2	I	POLLY	TROTTENBERG:	He's	saying	fall.
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3 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Great, fall is

4 good, that's... as I said... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I'll say fall-ish...

6 [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I think... [cross-

8 talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Just be a little careful.

what I think the strategy is here which is making next year's gubernatorial race a referendum on our subway, bus, and mass transit service. It sounds like it will be out in time to help us do that. Alright, having said that I think that's most important I'll now move down to I guess what I'm saying is a six or below. You, you referred to it in your... in your testimony but I guess I want to push a little more understanding the growth and for-hire vehicle trips which according to Bruce Schaller's report are unlike when we looked at it before, a significant increase in the congestion problem we as a result of a range of, of both politics and that early data stepped back from trying to do much about it but that data

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certainly says it's time for us to come back to that question, we've seen too much growth in one passenger for hire vehicle rides, are we looking together at some ways... I don't... whether that's incentivizing shared ride or incentivizing less time that they're driving around in between trips or... I'm not sure what the answer is, it feels to me that should be part of what we're working on?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I, I think you're right, it's certainly interesting between the report that the city did basically in 2015... the end of 20... end of 2015 and then, you know what Bruce has looked at since then we've seen a real jump in the FHV sector no question if you all have seen the report, I know Bruce will be testifying it, a real increase in those numbers and the numbers are continuing to rise and for the first time last year we saw subway ridership decline and I don't know that we yet have quite the granularity we need to sort of say what's causing what and I think now that we're going to be getting as I said in my testimony more data going forward from the FHV's and I give the TLC credit for really sticking to that... the ... I don't think ... [crosstalkl

## COMMITTEE TRANSPORTATION

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: I testified... I

3 went there...

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Yeah, I don't think any... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: ...and testified in favor.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Thank you because I don't know that any other jurisdiction is going to have the access to the kind of data that we have that will enable us to, to make the right policy decisions. The policy decisions are challenging.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Yep.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I mean there's no question anything you can do in that sector it's, it's not without controversy so I... you know obviously this will be the locust of that debate but I think we will have really good data and analysis about what the impacts are, where they're happening and what some policy levers might be.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Alright and then my last question just isn't giving out 50,000 placards for 10,000 spaces the opposite of what we're trying to achieve in today's hearing?

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POLLY TROTTENBERG: That's a tough question. I think... look obviously you've heard the Mayor on this and, and he stood with NYPD and, and DOT, you know that placard decision was one made based on a set of lawsuits and, and labor grievances that went back to the original ruling by, by Deputy Mayor, Mayor Skyler, you know I think we're not necessarily thrilled the way it all played out but I think the decision was made, we had to get out of the business of litigating. I think you also heard though a real, I think a fresh commitment to being very diligent on placard and placard abuse and, and my agency we in particular have worked closely with DOE to come up with what we think is a pretty tight regime about how those placards can be used, about every individual who gets one being very personally responsible and accountable for making sure they're not using them in abusive fashion, you know NYPD as, as you've heard from Chief Chan is going to be stepping up their enforcement and we're going to continue what we're doing at the DOT end which is looking at some of the bigger questions; technological and fraud... you know fraud proof improvements, there's technologies now that may make

it a lot easier for us to do enforcement and to look
realistically at some of the places where we see the
worst placard abusing; court houses come to mind. We,
we just had as you know the Mayor was just up in the
Bronx for Bronx week and we all of us spent a lot of
time on $161^{\text{st}}$ Street standing around the that area
where the courthouse is, there's obviously a need for
Court Officers and NYPD and others to go to the
Courthouses so how do we figure out a sensible way
just ticketing everybody or not ticketing everybody
probably isn't the most efficient way to ensure we
can do those municipal functions. So, we're really
going to be digging in with NYPD and our, our, our
parking blueprint to see can we come up with some
smarter solutions so that if we can find some
rational solutions we can create that culture of
compliance which I think we all are longing to see a
bit more of.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member Chin followed by Council Member Richards.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you Chair,
thank you Commissioner and Chief. I just want to
follow up a couple of questions; placard parking,
it's really a mess down in Lower Manhattan but we did

get some positive results in Chinatown where, you
know our precinct you know took the lead and started
posting up signs and its helpful but I think in the
rest of the Lower Manhattan what's happening is that
people don't feel it, I mean they just it's not even
a placard, they put things that are expired or a
little fold up jacket that says NYPD or leave a
little note that saying that they are in, in a
precinct or they are in Court Officer, it's so
disrespectful and I think that its more than just
giving all of them a ticket maybe you have to start
towing, you got to send a strong message that they
cannot do this, I mean some of them are so blatant
fake and they get away with it. So, Chief Chan I
expect you, you know with this new policy to really
step it up and really teach these people a lesson
that they cannot abuse the law. How do they expect
other people to follow the law when the people who
are supposed to be enforcing the law don't follow the
law?

THOMAS CHAN: Well, well taken

Councilwoman, what happened is that at one of the,

the previous hearings you, you mentioned and we spoke

to the, the CO from the 5<sup>th</sup> precinct and also his XO

and they developed a plan and I think that we
actually had some very positive remarks from the
community and even the one of the, the blogs they
were happy with the enforcement that they saw. A lot
of these solutions are going to take a little while.
Now for example, the 84 precinct we had an issue
there, the local precinct that, that covers the
courts in that area developed a plan, the $5^{\rm th}$
precinct developed a plan with the placard
enforcement unit, the additional traffic agents are
going to come on board and also with our individual
borough investigations unit we are you are going to
see more enforcement out there and you're going to
see the, the days of those jackets and thing vests
and things that's going to disappear. What happened
is that the, the enforcement whether it be summons,
discipline, whichever the case may be or towing that
is going to happen and I think at even at the
beginning when we had Vision Zero we had people who
are doubtful that we can do that with additional
enforcement by our officers, I think with the
enforcement out there you're going to see the
compliance. I understand your frustration, I know
that there are a lot of agencies in and around the,

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the Lower Manhattan but what happened is that with the, the effort that the, the Mayor has invested and all the city agencies that have been notified, us notifying our law enforcement and counterparts and our training for our additional traffic agents how to identify fake placards and things of that nature we are going to get to that point and we're going to see a vast improvement in that area.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: When my colleague was talking about E-bike we together with my colleague and the district and other elected official we sent a letter requesting a meeting because it is a big problem especially in my district and in other immigrant districts, a lot of delivery people are getting ticketed, getting their bike confiscated, yes it's against the law to use electric bike but we got to find a solution, you know these people they need to make a living and often times they also say that, you know they're being targeted and, and getting their bike confiscated. So, we really need to find a comprehensive solution about E-bike, you know either we just like totally eliminate it or that we have to make it a way that they could use it and be able to follow the law and not, you know getting ticketed and

getting confiscated and it's hurting their
livelihoods and they're coming to my office and
they're coming to other Council Member's office so we
requested a meeting with NYPD and the other agency to
find a permanent solution to this problem. So, I hope
that we can meet soon because the problem is, is
continuing. The other I know I don't have that much
time but the other issue about congestion I, I thank
you Commission about, you know doing the study down
here because there's got to be some interagency
coordination because in definitely my district as an
example you've got construction going on, you've got
tour bus, you got you know express bus and it
everything is down here, I mean anyone who lives and
works down here every day they experience, you know
cannot walk on the sidewalk because some truck is
parked on the sidewalk so we really have to find a
way to kind of make it a more livable city, people
love to, you know live in New York City, they love to
live down in Lower Manhattan but it's getting really
crazy out there. Flushing, I was out in Flushing and
I agree with my colleague it's just too congested.
So, we look forward to working on [cross-talk]

## COMMITTEE TRANSPORTATION

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2 POLLY TROTTENBERG: Thank you... [cross-

3 talk]

4 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...trying to find a...

5 [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...we, we agree ...

7 [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: ...solution... [cross-

9 talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...but both of the areas you're referencing and of course Midtown obviously require a multiagency approach. We, we work closely with PD but we recognize Department of Buildings, we got to get a lot of our other partners in there as well to try and tackle those hotspots.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member Richards.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Thank you,
thank you Chair and thank you Commissioner for
attending the hearing today. I had a question on... so
obviously we're talking about truck congestion, what
is DOT doing to use our waterways more effectively so
we get hundreds if not thousands of trucks
delivering... making deliveries off of JFK Airport
which obviously congests our neighborhoods, Council

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Member Miller and our... myself but I also know they're a major reason for congestion in the city period.

Have you thought of any plans to use our waterways to deliver goods more effectively, is there a citywide plan that your agency is working on or where are we at with that?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: It, it's, it's certainly a big challenge in New York compared to so many other cities, we get over 90 percent of our goods by trucks, most other cities, major cities in the US have much better freight rail connections. This, this is actually an area where, where EDC is the lead agency and I know they have been looking at potential ways, it's common sense that we can make better use of our waterways obviously now we're going to make better use of them with our ferry system but you're certainly right, I think there's more we can be doing on the, the waterway freight system but it's also true, I mean obviously there has been talk about can we make better use of potentially a freight tunnel or maybe the gateway tunnel can partially be used for freight. I think there's some other ideas folks are looking at about other, other ways we can get some of the trucks off the roadway.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: So, I appreciate EDC certainly reaching out too so we can

hear a little… [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Yes... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: ...bit more about that obviously a lot of disinvestment I would presume coming from the federal government on transportation or concerns. Where are we at, how does that effect select bus service, do you see your agency moving wholeheartedly ahead with select bus service or where are we at with that?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I mean I think the good news is so far at least with the initial budget that congress passed with the new administration, transportation funding was essentially left intact, those of you know the President's now put out his more robust budget which does call fortunately not for cuts really in the major formula funding our major highway and transit funds but looking at more of some of the discretionary programs that do fund new transit projects and... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And privatization... [cross-talk]

2	POLLY TROTTENBERG: Yes, well yes, yes
3	then he has his own he's put out sort of a six-page
4	infrastructure plan which, which very much looks at
5	how to improve permitting and, and streamline project
6	delivery, it doesn't appear to put I think a lot of
7	new money on the table unfortunately but so far, I
8	think transportation doesn't seem to be an area
9	[cross-talk]
10	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Okay [cross-
11	talk]
12	POLLY TROTTENBERG:where we're going to
13	see big I think big changes in funding [cross-talk]
14	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Okay [cross-
15	talk]
16	POLLY TROTTENBERG:so I think in terms
17	of selective bus service and the things the city's
18	doing we're going to continue onwards with our
19	Woodhaven SBS we just got a good rating from FTA as a
20	potential new start and we're going to continue to
21	peruse that federal funding.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And then so

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And then... so

this is... and I... as a Southeast Queens resident who

reluctantly has to drive in because mass transit has

become so unreliable, you know driving in is... it took

2	me about an hour and 45 minutes to get in this
3	morning from Southeast Queens partly because of a lot
4	of construction going on too, how do the agencies
5	coordinate on this stuff, is there a way that
6	construction happening on these highways can be done
7	more effectively, we're talking about truck delivery.
8	and I know it's never a, a right time to do
9	construction in New York City technically, right but
10	rush hour, you know people are going to work, I'm,
11	I'm assuming we're the most busiest between peak
12	hours in the morning, has there been any thought of
13	moving construction to night hours or… [cross-talk]
14	POLLY TROTTENBERG: A couple a couple of
15	answers on that and when you ask, you know whose
16	[cross-talk]
17	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And I don't
18	know if I'm crazy but… [cross-talk]
19	POLLY TROTTENBERG: No, no [cross-talk]
20	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS:you know
21	[cross-talk]
22	POLLY TROTTENBERG:certainly not, it's
23	a it's a question I get all the time and it's a
24	very it's a very good question, there is I'm

actually fortunate in the moment to be the Chair of a

group called Transcom, which is actually made up of
the 16 transportation law enforcement agencies; NYPD
is a member, the big transit agencies of the New
York, New Jersey, Connecticut region and we do try
very hard to work together to coordinate when there's
major construction, when there's major incidents like
the Pope is visiting you name it and to try and use
data and a very advanced network of coordination to
try and anticipate so that, you know if, if, if New
York City DOT decides we need to close the Brooklyn
Bridge one weekend to do work but the MTA doesn't
close the, the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel at the same
time so we try very hard to do that bigger
coordination and we have a DOT pretty strict rules
about when construction can occur during busy periods
and I get a lot of complaints on the other side, a
lot of frustration from contractors and residents
about well why is the project taking so long well if
I'm only letting someone do work at night that's
going to add a couple of so, it's, it's a balancing
act and one that I know can be very frustrating and I
think one question transportation agencies are
starting to ask themselves more and more is, is it
better to go to the public and say I can shave two

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years off this project but it'll mean 24/7

construction would you rather we ripped off the band
aid or not and, and have more of that dialogue but

there's always going to be that creative tension

6 unfortunately.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Well thank you Commissioner and I, I do have other questions but I will respect the Chairman's time and I'll just put... you know we're, we're getting into these debates on well whose responsibility it is mass transit is, it's the MTA, it's the state so therefore the city should net the seed but I think it's a... it's a question that I think more and more we're going to have to entertain a little bit more I'm not saying that we should not have the state, you know be responsible for what's going on in our trains and buses but you know the city shouldn't necessarily say it's the state's responsibility so we're wiping our hands with this, you know of this as well so I'm hoping as we move forward that the city is also going to entertain a little bit more capital, I'm not saying that... and I know we put a billion dollars there which is historic but I think more and more from what we're seeing I don't know if the administration is starting to look

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at it a little differently but we can no longer pass the... New Yorkers don't know the difference between city and state, they don't care they call our offices and complain about it so I'm hoping that while the state is responsible that the city is also going to continue to more aggressively look at ways to better the system as well not that you're not doing that now... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I, I, I appreciate that and of course for the traveling public they don't know or care who runs all these agencies and it, it's our responsibility as, as transportation professionals to try and serve them best we can. I will say the city's putting in two and a half billion in, in capital not one billion but I, I do think it's certainly a good debate, I mean the MTA in its current form was created back in... I think it's 1968 at a time when the city was very weak financially and politically, the state was sort of the more powerful entity and, and you know it, it, it was structured to meet the needs of that time, it's 50 years later, I certainly think it's a fair question about do we want an agency that is both more responsive to city needs

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and,	and	potentially	that	the	city's	more	accountable
for	[cr	oss-talkl					

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...I don't know that anyone's come up with the right formula but it's certainly... it's certainly a fair question to debate and, and one we would be happy to engage in.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Thank you Mr.

Chair, good morning Commissioner and to the others.

So, could you... Commissioner could you talk to... talk

about some of the projects that you have engaged in

with the MTA along with other city agencies to

relieve congestion through... throughout the city aside

from select bus service?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Well I... again I would... I would put select bus service at, at the top of the list and, and I do just want to... I'll, I'll mention some of the others but just expand... I mean the other thing we do select bus service are particular routes and... but we have an... I'll maybe have Eric say a few words about it. We work with the MTA every day to try and figure out how we can improve bus service, to look at traffic hotspots, to

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look at where routing... old routes don't make sense anymore and I'll, I'll have Eric get into a little more glandular detail on that but I will just mention a couple of other things obviously we've been very involved in the discussion of City Ticket and...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...we're, we're very pleased that the MTA is going to do that pilot and start it in Southeast Queens and parts of Brooklyn and that's something we want to work with them very aggressively on and as part of the city's capital investment and we, we did also sort of loosely ear mark particularly CBTC which can help speed up subway lines and increase capacity, looking at stations where we need capacity enhancements. So, I think to the extent that the city can play a role we have been very focused on those questions but actually I think... I would like Eric, who has really done remarkable work all over the city in partnership with New York City Transit on a bunch of ways of improving bus service.

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Sure and to, to the point ERIC BEATON: we certainly don't wash our hands of our responsibility to help improve the transit system from the city end and even beyond select bus service expanding transit signal priorities that the buses aren't caught at as many red lights. Looking at bus lanes either on a full corridor or in targeted ways but even just looking at how buses are routed so that buses aren't going out of their way to... that maybe there's a turn or a street direction that we've changed over the years that's created hard places for buses to go and by changing those... the ... how those streets are designed we can help those buses go faster. So, we... I think we're not just doing what we can we're also very much advocating with the MTA using our connections whether at, at the board level, as a... with the Commissioners role or even just at, at staff levels to keep pushing for better ways to make these things happen and then tapping into bus time, the bus GPS system, figuring out where those buses are really getting caught up and not just saying the whole system is slowing down but knowing this particular block in downtown Flushing or this block in downtown Jamaica and we see a problem at a

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particular place we work with you, you know we're

installing a new bus lane camera where we've seen a

lot of blockages of the bus lane attacking those at

very glandular levels can make a big difference too...

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COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: So... [cross-talk]

ERIC BEATON: ...that doesn't take away

from, from the need for the major investments but we
want to work at both the small and large levels.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: That, that is... that is pretty impressive and having worked with both agencies intimately, I've been employed by both agencies actually over the past few years I, I know that there's tons of things that can be done that, that... things that, that you guys have been very receptive to some of the ideas that we have talked about agency coordination but over the past decade there has absolutely been none and I worked in the downtown Flushing plans and, and a bus stop would go up one day and go down the next day and, and, and we just couldn't coordinate so I, I... my hoping that that would be the case obviously we've talked about being better efficient, Freedom Ticket and, and other things but we have express buses that don't run

during the, the, the off peak hours in our community
of downtown or Southern Queens. We certainly would
be love to walk to the, the, the major thoroughfare
and access a bus an express bus into Manhattan which
does not happen. They also don't come below 23rd
Street when the majority of the folks work below 23 <sup>rd</sup>
Street, how do we coordinate that so that we can be
more efficient in those efforts but we talk about
also enforcement and, and, and just coordination
Sunset Boulevard, Long Island Railroad, L train, E,
F, J that is the for many folks the first New York
experience that you're going to have and that is an
absolute travesty, everything about it is bad, it's
congested, there, there needs to be capital
investment and none of those things happen and I will
say that I was recently contacted by the NCO Officer
to have a conversation about congestion in that area
but certainly the local NCO Officer is beyond his
means so I've asked DOT they're going to come in,
other agencies are going to come in, we're going to
have a real wholistic conversation about how do we do
that but agency coordination is very important and
there are also agencies that have refused to address
these issues even these common sense issues and how

do we pay for them and so I do before my time, you	1
know I, I do want to say that, that before this	
committee many times we've had this conversation a	and
I've talked about as my colleagues Albany's	
responsibility whether they come through lock boxe	∋s,
whether they come through dedicated funding,	
mortgage boarding fees and all those things that	
currently exist that are not making its way down t	10
public transportation, mass transportation, we have	<i>I</i> е
to as a city ensure that everyone is doing their	job
and I certainly would not be willing to commit	
another dollar for those who are already impaired	
because of lack of transportation option in Southe	east
Queens until other folks are living up to their	
responsibilities and also the comprehensive studie	es
that this council has mandated have yet to come to	)
fruition and if we're not studying it we're not	
talking about it and we're not fixing it and	
Southeast Queens continues to be that extreme	
transportation desert where people are suffering a	and
I, I don't expect those people to suffer and then	on
top of that bear financial burdens and so I'd love	e to
continue this conversation it has been an absolut	ce
pleasure to work with this administration and, and	Ĺ

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the Freedom Ticket is... we're really excited about that but there's tons more work to be done.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: No, no question and I... Council Member I'll try and answer a couple of those questions and I, I know maybe Chief Chan will talk about the enforcement because you mentioned the express buses and I've certainly heard frustration from you and other members and again I just want to reiterate what I mentioned earlier in my testimony, I think the MTA and New York City Transit it's very exciting to study now that they've done looking at the express buses in Staten Island, they've sent... they found a lot of ways I think to potentially streamline and speed up those routes and I know they're going to want to be looking at other parts of the city to do that, we're very excited to partner with them, Southeast Queens, up in the Northeastern part of the Bronx so I think now that they're sort of getting in the gear of re-looking at a lot of the bus routes and frequencies and all the other questions about express buses that's going to be a great exercise and hopefully we'll find a lot of ways to improve service around the city.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Commissioner before my colleague Council Member Dan Garodnick will ask a question. In page three in your testimony you shared with us how other city they have a major transit plan as you say in that part you say when we look at per city across the globe we see that kind of major transit expansion is possible then you, you know you mentioned London, 59 billion dollars investment by '21; Los Angeles recently they put their own initiative to raise 44 billion dollars what is our ten year plan or should we have our ten year plan that we can say public and private sector we need to be... we need to sit in a round table and discuss our resorting process how some benefits should be going to invest on transportation, are we looking for any initiative that we can say let's put together our whatever 20, 30 billion dollar plan for the next ten years so that we can take our transportation system to the level of competition of those three other cities that you mentioned?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I, I think that's absolutely the right question and I think that's the way a lot of the other cities have approached this, this challenge which is to have that vision of what

are what does the next generation of major transit
investments look like, put a price on it and then try
and come together with what resources are needed just
to, to give some sense of, of comparison that the
current MTA capital plan and we just voted, I, I
didn't actually vote for it but the, the board just
voted to amend that its now 32 billion over this
current five year period but the great majority of
those funds are going just to maintain the existing
system, we're not putting a lot of dollars into
system expansion so it is a very good question, I
think Mr. Chairman what should a full what, what
should we spending be spending in the next ten
years, how much should go for maintaining our
existing system which is old and obviously needs a
lot of maintenance and how much should go for
capacity expansion and what are the priority
projects, I think that would be a very important
exercise

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: And, and definitely I would bring into the speaker to the suggestion to the... our speaker, Melissa Mark-Viverito and the rest of the team but I think it would be very interesting if we can put together like a group of

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individual from the public, private, and the academic sector and invite those institutions who also bring suggestions so that we can put together our ten year plan, you know if we want to compete with other cities we need to be more aggressive in the... [crosstalk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: And, and I just would mention, I mean two, two studies that I think will help inform that discussion again we're working on our own citywide transit plan and I know that the RPA is looking to put out soon their, their fourth regional plan which I think will also take a look at what some of the... and I know a lot of you have talked to them, some of what they think are, not just the city's but the region's key transportation priorities.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay, thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you very much Mr. Chairman and thanks to all of you for your testimony. I, I have the privilege of representing Manhattan between 14<sup>th</sup> and 96<sup>th</sup> Street and I do want to channel for a moment the frustration of my constituents about a problem that is a mess and has gotten materially worse over time. The quality of

life impacts for people who live in that area or work
in that area whether it's the honking or the fumes or
the inability to cross the street whether you're a
senior citizen or somebody with a, a baby stroller
because you can't actually find the crosswalk, there
are so many cars there is something that you know
we're really struggling with and we need relief and
we need to find some creative solutions here, that's
just a normal situation, now of course right now we
have the Queens Midtown Tunnel problem and I have a,
a video on my phone that was sent to me by a
constituent of what it looked like over the weekend
where Second Avenue and 39 <sup>th</sup> Street were just simply
not moving, there was a fire truck that the fire
fighters had to get out of the truck to direct
traffic to be able to get themselves to where they
were going, there were reports of a couple of
officers on the scene on 40 <sup>th</sup> Street on Saturday one
of them on Sunday who were so overwhelmed by the
traffic that they simply did not stay for a long
period of time, I showed Council Member Williams the,
the video of what it looked like on Second Avenue on
Saturday and his comment was is that a video or is
that a photograph because really nothing was moving

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at all and I will share this with you, it's, it's really... it's rather shocking but what I wanted to ask was about the, the traffic enforcement district and the task force that exists, how many officers you've got, how you're deploying them because, you know we need... we need help, we need more officers, we need enforcement out there, Chief we, we ask for some guidance.

THOMAS CHAN: One... Councilman Rodriguez had previously asked for the actual number of agents assigned specifically too and I will get back to him with that number but I would venture to say that Manhattan and Midtown congestion that is one of the major priorities for our department, a large number of our resources are deployed throughout Manhattan, our traffic agents are covering the, the bridges, the tunnels, Lincoln Tunnel in the vicinity of Holland Tunnel, 59th Street Bridge and all these areas that are incoming into the city certainly during the rush hour, the Queens Midtown Tunnel has the detail of traffic agents who cover us specifically on weekends because what happens is that the, the tunnel only has one lane in each direction so we actually have personnel on the Manhattan side there covering it

because of the additional traffic volume and things
of other nature unfortunately sometimes we do have
situations where there might be other events that are
occurring in the city that, you know compound the
problem of the of the volume of traffic trying to
move through that particular area but resources wise
I mentioned the Manhattan Traffic Task Force this is
traffic enforcement agents who are deployed
throughout from $23^{\rm rd}$ Street all the way up to $59^{\rm th}$
Street from river to river and they're there
specifically to expedite traffic in the Manhattan
core area and what happened is that these agents, you
know it's very easy to spot them, they're in the
smart cars and it says traffic on there and they're
to move traffic along those corridors, they have
specific routes that they're covering and if they
come across problems where we have vehicles that are
double parked, blocking a bus lane and things of
other nature they will get out of their vehicles,
issue summonses but also actually, physically come
outside and move traffic themselves. We have
increased our enforcement towards no stopping, no
standing, double parked vehicles and those are
summonses that we want to move traffic and T

mentioned that our motto is to move traffic, protect
our pedestrians, move traffic, prevent collisions,
move traffic and continue to move traffic. The volume
of the traffic sometimes prohibits the agent from if
the, the street is, is filled he cannot pull any
traffic through any more than what's available there.
We in working with the Department of Transportation,
the Midtown in Motion Program and things of that
nature but again we try to do the best we can. Each
of the local precincts have their traffic teams and
also their Executive Officer overseeing their traffic
safety programs so we and, and the transportation
bureau support the precincts in their efforts to deal
with traffic and also to do enforcement and things of
that nature. As I said before, I testified we
certainly would want more traffic agents because
there are problems throughout the city that develop
that we can use more personnel.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Well let me...

let me just say that I, I appreciate that resources

are limited and I also appreciate that the volume

outside that tunnel is so extraordinary that you

would have to be almost super human to be able to

navigate that but what you see in the... on, on the

street and when you're out there it, it, it looks and
feels like the absence of any authority to actually
move things along. The reports that we get and I've
seen it with my own eyes is we, we just don't have
enough personnel there, I don't know what other
events are drawing them away but we don't have enough
resources there and we're not diverting people
properly away from the tunnel on the weekends when we
know the tunnel is going to be closed at least in
part and it's going to be creating this back up. So,
we need we need support, we need DOT support of
course we also need MTA support on this. The last
thing I will say is just a comment and it's just on a
positive note here Chief Chan there is an agent who
works down by the Brooklyn Bridge in the mornings and
she directs traffic and she is fantastic, she is
dynamite, she is one of the hardest workers that I
have ever seen and passed by her not infrequently, I
called once, I don't know if the message got to you
but I just want to say it now today I'm sure you have
a lot of great talented people this one deserves some
recognition and praise, I have no idea what her name
is but I wanted to mention, thank you.

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THOMAS CHAN: I, I wanted to follow up we will take a look at again touch base with our counterparts in the Queens Midtown Tunnel in terms of personnel, the deployment of our agents in that area and the agent you're talking about is Guadalupe Rubino, if I could clone her I would clone her and have hundreds of models like her wandering about the city and helping us out, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Yeah and I, I was around the Midtown at the entry, I saw how dangerous it is for pedestrians to cross by in that area because the cars there they enter so fast, are you looking at that situation because I was just waiting on some pedestrians waiting for a friend of mine to pick me up to keep going to Queens and yes is standing, I even think that I took a photo, I can send it to you, how drivers like they enter through that area like so fast and I see... you know I don't know if you've been studying it, are we looking at that situation? Well my... I don't know if... is a concern that something that probably NYPD should work with us?

THOMAS CHAN: Certainly, any time where we have moving traffic and we certainly are trying to

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expedite traffic coming out of the tunnel and also
going into the tunnel but nevertheless they are
cognizant and they have to pay attention to
pedestrians because again that's our Vision Zero and
our traffic enforcement district is part of our

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member Cohen followed by Council Member Kallos.

program to protect our pedestrians, absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Thank you Chair Rodriguez, good afternoon. Just briefly Commissioner I, I, I'm sure you've been following but I, I wanted to give props to my borough Commissioner, Commissioner Lopez, we've been working very closely together on a plan to try to deal with some safety issues along the Broadway Corridor and your agency has put an enormous amount of work in developing that plan through community engagement and a number of walk throughs and, and a very thoughtfully developed plan but one of the, the things is that sort of as we try to get community buy in that turned into a real challenge was sort of the distinct silo that DOT was working in without coordination I think with other agencies and that really became a challenge because a large number of people from the community came out, I

mean god forbid a bike lane, I mean you know what,
what terror that causes but the, the complaints that
the community had, had nothing to do with your agency
particularly they had to do with enforcement issues,
that, that portion of Broadway runs along Van
Cortlandt Park and there were issues related to the
park and it was one of those instances where it just
sometimes I feel at a disadvantage when I deal with
the agency experts, they know their field, you know
and I'm and I'm not as well versed but this was a
moment where I felt like, wow, I realize that there's
an intersection here between a lot of different
agencies and the agency it did not feel like there
was good interagency coordination in, in getting that
to where we needed it to be. So, I wonder if you can
just talk about like on the borough level how that
works as opposed to like maybe on high?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: And first I, I want to thank Council Member Garodnick for his nice remarks about the TEA I, I have to say we... they have very tough jobs and I, I want to thank my own team too because being traffic engineers and planners in this city they're out on the streets a lot, it... it's challenging work so thank you for the recognition.

It's very dedicated folks at both agencies who… you,
you know and you're correct Council Member that, that
is a wonderful project, the Broadway Project and you
know I think we're, we're going to continue to work
with the community on it but we feel like the safety
benefits there are very, very crucial as that's,
that's been a notoriously dangerous corridor. We try
very hard to coordinate at the at the highest levels
of agencies as well as down at the local precinct
level. I think up in the Bronx we've generally had
really good work with the NYPD but obviously you can
certainly find moments where the public is frustrated
and feels like there's been a disconnect and we need
to do more together and we hear that a lot when we go
to the community and its good feedback for us. So, to
the extent that people are frustrated about things
that aren't DOT but NYPD or Department of Buildings
or where ever it is having those public meetings
gives us a chance to try and fix those connections
and obviously you know we, we heard people's
concerns up there, we're going to try and address
them because we think that that project is such an
important one and, and thank you for your leadership
on it

should anybody else.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: I really
appreciate your commitment too. Chief I will also
just to echo some of the comments of my colleagues
about the, the abuse of placards, you know I one of
the things Council Members love dealing with is
getting complaints from the commercial establishment
saying that all the metered parking is taken up by
illegal placards and the… you know it… I don't know
what you… you know you said that… earlier I heard
that it's going to take some time, I don't know what
takes time to tell the enforcement agents to enforce
the law but it's certainly not happening. I, I the
I find those yellow vests to be offensive that, that
the people are getting courtesies with that yellow
vest, I mean just plain old offensive but it is very,
very widespread and I do think that also one of
colleagues made this point that it does make people
think that the NYPD doesn't obey the law then why

THOMAS CHAN: Council Member one of the areas and again I had indicated that there was going to be an additional hiring of 100 traffic agents and things of other nature year to date right now we've issued over 12,000 summonses to placards already and

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last year I believe it was somewhere about 26,000 that we issued so it's not as if... that there has been no placard enforcement but again it's something that we're going to be emphasizing and we're going to be focusing but 12,000 year to day as of... at this date as we speak.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member

Kallos.

Rodriguez. In all honesty, I came to this hearing following its profile as considering a toll at 60<sup>th</sup> Street splitting my district creating cost for resident's who cross the street so after I got elected I came across an article in Wired magazine quote, "the man who could unsnarl Manhattan traffic" profiling Charles Cavanaugh, I reached out to him and began using his massive excel file and he's creative and shared publicly and so I'm a big person on data and so... I wake up every morning on 80<sup>th</sup> and York Avenue to gridlock and horns honking outside of my window, this is not a unique experience, currently traffic from Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, or points North or West use our local roads in the Bronx,

Queens, Brooklyn, Staten Island and even Manhattan to
avoid highway traffic and tolls. Now I support
efforts to reduce congestions but have concerns about
efforts to simply create new revenue sources. So, I
had a hypothesis using DOT's streamline data which
tracks, tracks how many cars travel between each and
every borough crossing that if we tolled all the
interborough crossings instead of just the central
business district we could substantially reduce
traffic congestion citywide. In fact, initial
analysis found that tolling all interborough
crossings instead of the central business district
would have such a drastic impact that it would reduce
overall revenue from a congestion pricing model that
only focused on the CBD, would you agree to study the
impact of tolling all interborough crossings and
whether it in fact would reduce congestion to a
greater degree than just tolling the central business
district and similarly would you put greater value on
reducing car trips and traffic congestion or on
having more traffic and more congestion that just
generates more revenue?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: These are big questions, I'm not sure I, I could commit to such a

study today but obviously we're, we're having a
discussion today on all the, the proposals that have
been out there on congestion pricing and there are a
lot of different views about ways it could
potentially be done. I understand the, the concern
about a $60^{\text{th}}$ Street corridor and, and I'll, I'll toss
in another thing out there for consideration and ${\rm I}^{\prime}{\rm m}$
sure you'll hear from Bruce Schaller on this, a lot
of what we're seeing for example with the with the
app base services is they're actually driving around
Manhattan, they're not necessarily passing through a
lot of corridors of any sort during the day and so I
think there are a lot of different ways we could look
at potential solutions, this is something obviously I
would want to involve my city hall in discussion
about what we might analyze in the future but I, I, I
take your point about looking at the all the
crossings of Manhattan versus cutting it off at a
particular street.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And I am a big fan of some of the software that I've seen your engineers using specifically Eric, who I'm a big fan of and to the extent DOT has the ability to take a version of that software and make it available to the

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general public to get to see if they press a button to see what happens if you add a dedicated turn lane or something... and some sort I realize that may be very difficult but anyway you could show folks as we are changing different traffic patterns what the computer simulation showed that would be amazing.

we're limited in, in the software and what it can do and how it... easily it can be spread but we do take the, the point that communication is very important and that even when we think something is good making sure that people understand why... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I, I, I would just love to see animated jiff exports so folks can see the change in traffic patterns. Along the same lines I you're your testimony, love working with you, please sign me up to partner on getting businesses to take deliveries in the evening. I also just want to... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Thank you, we will... we will.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I want to thank
Chief Chan for your partnership on bike safety, it's
something that another one of my colleagues brought

up and I want to thank you we have the $17^{th}$ and $19^{th}$
precincts which I say are the best in the city and
they've had support from you in terms of training
their officers to do that. I would like to however
ask for the traffic safety task force to support my
precincts in doing the enforcement and adding it to
our general totals and in addition for there to be a
coordination between NYPD, DOT, and my office and the
neighborhood associations because residents everyday
they say I see people breaking the law but I never
see enforcement, I'd like to go to $79^{\text{th}}$ and $1^{\text{st}}$ with
Betty Cooper Wallerstein from the East 70 <sup>th</sup> Street
Neighborhood Association, stand there while we're
doing the enforcement action so she can see it with
her own eyes, can you help me with that?

THOMAS CHAN: The, the NYPD and our local precincts we pair up all the time in terms of having collaboration and also joint initiatives so that should not be a problem and what happened is that we've done that throughout the city, I didn't get to mention in, in Queens we've done numerous operations targeting illegal liveries of vans and things of that nature, tow and towing vehicles in the 103, the 113

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precincts with the problematics so again we certainly
would love to partner up with... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Five operations per month in June, July, and August during the heaviest season?

THOMAS CHAN: I will sit down and have my personnel sit down with the local precinct, the  $17^{\rm th}$  and  $19^{\rm th}$  and we'll work out something where we can do joint operations whether it be TLC or other agencies also involved.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And I think just last piece just to wrap up we have a lot of double parked cars, I'm going to work with our DOT Commissioner on some sort of pilot but they get tickets... if we can just start towing them on York, 1st, 2nd, 3rd so that they know that they can't just stay there pay the ticket as a cost of doing business but that they will get towed, it's worked for FreshDirect and I believe it would work with a lot of the other folks who just do, do it every day.

THOMAS CHAN: And I just wanted to mention on top of some of the traffic flow summonses that we've been working on, no stopping, we've actually increased that 20,000 summonses in that area

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up 28 percent, no standing, 352,000 were up almost ten percent in that category. Bus lane summonses, 7,322 up 59 percent, bus stops, 97,000 up ten percent, traffic lane summonses up 66 percent, double parking, we've written 224,000 summonses for that up 19 percent, block the box up... 22,000 summonses in that category and we're up almost 2,000 percent in that category. So, we are working, we're targeting and certainly towing, we're going to tow the vehicles that again are blocking the flow of traffic, that's going to be on the hydrant and things of that nature so we are working on that.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, thank you Council Member. Now the last three Council Members are Council Member Menchaca who was here before, Council Member Williams, and Council Member Reynoso and then from there we move to the rest of the public, great presentation and suggestions from public and from the private and academic to come after the administration finishes testifying.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you Chair and thank you for coming today and testifying. I, I really have enjoyed the conversation that's, that's been having... happening today and I want to direct the

conversation on the in the concept of congestion, if
light of the most recent expansion of the NYC
Ferries; Brooklyn, Red Hook, and Sunset Park now have
two stops in the district and its really opened up
the imagination of many of my constituents and one of
them I said I would bring to you today about really
thinking and utilizing our waterways as another
method of transportation of goods. In this bill which
I incredibly support this idea of, of DOT really
taking a, a real responsibility on how to remove
congestion, how do the waterways play a role in this;
Port Authority and EDC two agencies both alike in
dignity, I mean these guys have been in constant both
battle and now and, and now collaboration how do you
think about that in this question because we're going
to be pressuring you to do that?
POLLY TROTTENBERG: Well I, I like the
Shakespearian reference, it's very erudite [cross-

Shakespearian reference, it's very erudite... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: That's how I feel it... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: You know look as I...

as I did mention you are... you're right traditionally

freight movement within the, the city family has been

EDC focused and, and the Port Authority obviously is
the big agency that is the mover of that between the
ports, the airports, etcetera but look it is
certainly a fair question as we were saying today in
this hearing it is one of the biggest challenges we
have in this city that so much of our freight moves
on truck, the congestion, the environmental, the
safety considerations that that brings. I think it is
an imperative for all of us to try and look for some
fresh solutions, I do think honestly though that is
going to for the waterways that does bring up the
question of potentially things like the Cross-Harbor
Tunnel of really looking at how we can build out some
major capacity but I think you're also right Council
Member the, the citywide ferry service has it has
opened people's imaginations and it I think it's
fair to challenge us to go back and say we're looking
at new ways to move people what else can we do on the
freight front, on the waterways, it's, it's been a
lot of fun to see this service get up and running.
COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Well since,

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Well since, since it... since there is a lot of openness that I'm hearing from you I think... I think it's, it's, it's imperative that we move forward with, with a kind of

small scale demonstrations of how we can think about
really opening up with some things that we can
actually demonstrate things and goods that come in
and out of Red Hook. I think you heard from, from the
sponsors a little bit about our big chains versus our
smaller businesses that I think are, are more
connected to the local economy, Sunset Park and Red
Hook both kind of stand for not just the investment
that's coming in from the city, Busch Terminal and,
and SBMT but also at the Red Hook Terminal where its
future really is, is dependent on us thinking about
it in our future and I think there's so many rumors
right now about the Red Hook cranes be disappearing
and, and luxury condos coming in we want to we want
to kind of send some strong signals to the market
that this is a vital component and DOT I think needs
to be at the forefront and not just let EDC which has
a kind of one mind set which is which is what
they're supposed to be doing, economic activity but
really thinking about it and transportation which
leads me to my last few items about how we really
think about a kind of focused area about the
waterfront so if you are open to waterways as, as, as
a reliever of congestion then how do how do we

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really place leadership within your agency to say got it, we have a czar that will take care of this and think about it with you Council Members... Council Members because we... I think multiple Council Members represent water, waterfronts that can engage you and really bring the public, our small businesses, and our residents to talk to you, a lot of this is mixed use in nature, our waterfront communities and... which also bring up other issues like impacts from the ferry and we've been talking about the, the traffic light on Van Brunt Street, at Pioneer it's just one example of Pioneer and Van Brunt. One example of other things that will be impacted as we think about congestion rising through infrastructure like the

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Well I think I'm...

it's not for me to appoint a czar for the

administration but certainly a good discussion to

have with us and EDC and, and City Hall and, and you

know look I, I, I think you're, you're right I think

I, I... you know I applaud the Mayor and, and EDC for,

for taking a fresh look at our waterways and I think

the Mayor has spoken very eloquently about the fact

here we are a city of islands with all these

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remarkable livers and waterfront communities and
you're right in Red Hook obviously you have a lot of
big box and industrial uses on the waterfront,
certainly I think if we put our heads together we
could come up with some good solutions. I'm happy to
say on the, the signal we're hoping to get you an
answer in the next couple of weeks so it [cross-
talk

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Great... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...you, you know we are accelerating on that one and, and you know I know it's frustrating but hopefully we'll have an answer soon.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Well again thank you for working with us on that. Thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member Williams followed by Council Member Reynoso.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you Mr.

Chair, thank you Commissioner and all for, for the work you're doing. My, my question really is around congestion pricing because I know that they're going to be... we may hear some presentations soon and so it

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may have been talked about, I'm sorry if I missed it

I was a big supporter of congestion pricing

previously and I assume I will be again and I just

want to hear what your thoughts were on it and if

you're repeating it I'm apologize but I wanted to

hear what your thoughts are in general?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Yeah, well what, what we testified to earlier today and you will be hearing testimony today, a new theory that the city has potentially the legal authority to do some sort of congestion pricing or tolling, just... I think what, what I testified to is I think legal experts for various administrations including the current one have looked at this legal question and do feel that it really is an authority that has to be derived from the state and, and as I said it's, it's obviously been a big and controversial debate up in Albany and one that I know a lot of Council Members here and I think actually a growing number feel perhaps they want to urgently make that case, you know and, and I think as we've seen in other cities it can be a tremendously useful tool. In, in London and Stockholm and other places where they've done congestion pricing they've seen congestion be reduced by as much

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as 20 percent which in this city would make a real difference on the streets.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: So the administration is supportive of the concept of congestion pricing?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I'm not going to say the administration is supportive, I'm going to say we looked at the question for the purposes of this hearing about whether the city has that authority absent authorization from Albany and I think we've concluded the answer is no. I think the Mayor has said on this he just doesn't think at the moment this is something Albany is, is going to be granting the city and, and not something he's going to put on the top of his list... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: So in the... in, in the dream world where the city can do it what is DOT's position on the concept of it?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I, I, I think I... I

don't think there is unfortunately a dream world

where the city can do it, I think it's something...

it's not really a DOT... it's not really a matter for

DOT it's really a matter I think for the elected

leadership of the city and the state, you know to

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come together on... could you come up with a congestion plan hearing just even from your colleagues, there are a lot of different views about where you would do it, how much you would charge, whether it would be...

6 [cross-talk]

try... I guess I'm trying to get at what the administration's belief in the concept is because its' hard to... if we... for us to come up with things if the... if the administration is opposed to the concept, supportive, it sounds like you said some nice things are happening to other cities so I just wanted to get a... if... I guess there's no official position on the concept now, I just really want to kind of understand where the administration... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Yeah, I, I, I... again

I, I can just channel what the Mayor has said which

is, you know at the moment he doesn't think this is

something that's really going to be a viable debate

up in Albany, it's not something he's put on the top

of his list so... I think that's the best thing to...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Alright ...

25 [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...about... [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: ...so we're not going to get into whether there is support for the concept or not support for the concept but I just want to make sure I again put my voice on the record and last time I had constituents that actually were opposed to it and I think, you know there was a lot of confusion because most of the people who were opposed to it probably take... would not of been affected by it because a lot of my constituents don't drive in the city, I think there's just this feeling of feeling nickel and dimed whether or not it's on, on them but I hope to convince them otherwise once this begins to move forward because straphangers always feel the brunt of increases and... for both who drive cars like myself, actually don't unless we take Battery Tunnel and what have you and obviously we want to deal with the congestion at the bridges so I want to make sure I put my voice on and... but... and my hope is sooner than later we can get past the Albany, not Albany and really get to the heart of whether we believe it is a good issue or not because the Mayor has at many times went to Albany for things he

believed was important whether or not it was

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successful or not and so this might be one of those things. Thank you very much.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member

6 Reynoso.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Hello Commissioner, thank you all for being here this morning. I just wanted to ask, I, I know you made references to several cities outside of New York that have some type of pricing that has actually reduced congestion and in some cases a significant amount. So, I'm just going to read into that as a, a... you know something that I know DOT specifically to do very well is look at information and data and made decisions off of information and data and given that that's the information and data that you gave us I'm going to feel comfortable should that conversation begin regarding congestion pricing that you land on the right... in the right side, I'm not saying which side that is but I feel confident that you will always land on the right side of that but I think we're... what I want to get to I guess is I believe the problem here are vehicles, we have more vehicles than ever and more people driving those vehicles than

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ever, we have less people riding buses overall, our ridership is going down there but it is increasing in the subway system. So, there are modes of transportation that are preferred throughout the city of New York to, to some folks like me that are pretty obvious and the MTA in effort to increase the... I guess the, the quality of ridership, I'm going to call it that, the quality and safety of ridership, you know they continue to do upgrades to its infrastructure and in doing so need a lot of money and they need a lot of money and they get some of that through increases on a regular basis for their fares. Now other infrastructure in the city of New York that doesn't have a toll base system or fare base system don't get the exact or the same amount of love let's say that an MTA system would be able to get through a fare system. So, for me... and so we don't tackle the issue that we need to disincentive ... de-incentivize folks from driving cars and that that be something that the city does publicly and state publicly and people got to get out of their cars and move to other means of transportation to make this a more livable and viable city and a more progressively... a progressive transportation city, I

mean it's going to be very difficult to do, it
doesn't matter where you live you have to understand
that vehicles are what's causing the congestion not
bike lanes, not pedestrians, not sidewalks, not speed
cameras, it's the vehicles, get out of your car and
things will move easier and if you don't want to get
out of your cars then you have to suffer, suffer
repercussions, we're not going to incentivize you to
do it we're going to actually tow you, we're going to
tax you, we're going to do other things so that you
can get out of your vehicle. I just I guess my one
question is what is the city's position on vehicles
being the primary culprits I guess or whatever
regarding congestion in the city of New York that
they are the problem and whether or not the
Department of Transportation is prepared to do
something about that?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Well I mean by

definition vehicles are the main cause of their own

congestion and it certainly is a joke if you're

sitting in a car complaining about congestion, you

are actually part of the congestion as well... [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you so much... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I, I, I think... I think our approach has been... because again we don't ... you know at the moment we don't have congestion pricing as a tool is at least to try and provide the best possible options and incentives we can for people to get out of their cars, the number one way to do that is to have a good mass transit system and we've had a good discussion today about the way the city is trying... the city is trying to partner with the MTA on that but that... some of that is some sort of bigger more existential questions about how we can continue to seriously build out our subway system but we're looking at all the other routes as you've talked about you know well because you've worked with us on building out our bike network, on city... on expanding city bike, on expanding a ferry system and things that we're looking at now like car share which we do think can really be a way if we do it well to potentially enable... you know you can have one car share that ten people can essentially shed and a bunch of those ... can share and a bunch of those people can shed their cars. I think another model that we're

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starting to see it's emerging now in Asia is a bigger
bike share model, you've, you've probably heard about
city's like Shanghai and other places where tens of
tens of thousands of bikes are coming onto the
streets, I think there could be a lot of challenges
to that in terms of safety and, and the orderliness
of the streets but it may be a real way of really
doing some real mode shift if there's that much
availability of bikes that may also induce people to
give up their cars, for cities to give up more of the
space that's dedicated to parking for example and use
it for bikes so I think there's some trends on the
horizon that I think are going to continue to help
induce people and provide other modes for them if
they want to give up their cars.

thing I would say is, you know I, I, not the administration, no one in the administration but I believe that everything we do to make it as uncomfortable as possible for folks who continue to buy new cars and continue to travel in vehicles is a good thing for the city of New York, I personally think that, I need... folks need to understand that it is a climate change issue and just infrastructure

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destruction overall and then safety issues, more people are dying and people die, Vision Zero we haven't been able to cheat it yet and it's because of vehicles and that's another thing that people have to understand, it isn't because of bikes and pedestrians again it's the vehicles, vehicles are the problem and so we don't publicly start addressing vehicles this is going to be something we're going to be talking on long after we're no longer elected officials or commissioners and so forth.

think it's very hard to generalize about a city as big as New York that there are... there are... big parts of the population where you're fortunate enough to live very closely to one of the most remarkable subway systems in the world but then there are big parts of the city where people are pretty disconnected from the subway system, our employment patterns in some places they're dense, if you're working in Midtown or Lower Manhattan it's probably pretty... or downtown Brooklyn easy, you have a lot of transportation options but if you're working in some other places not so much. So, again I think a policy that is looking for alternatives and particularly

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connecting those parts of the city that need better transportation connections will help achieve your qoal.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you Chair and thank you Commissioner, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. alright, for the record Council Member Levine was here my two colleagues that had like a 30 second question.

wanted to thank you Commissioner for walking with us looking at opening Park Row for pedestrians and bikers so hopefully that will make it safer for them because they just can't go down War Street and Saint James it's just crazy with the congestion. My final point is the, the two-way toll on the Verrazano Bridge if we could fix that now that would ease a lot of construction on Canal Street and Broom Street and all the streets that lead to the Holland Tunnel.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I'm, I'm... and thank
you, we enjoyed the walk on Park Row and I, I think
it'll be wonderful if we can create a more pedestrian
and cycle friendly environment there and I think
we're going to have a great partnership with NYPD

Counterterrorism and figure out ways to do that. I'm
happy to say that the, the MTA bridges and tunnels
division is now actually taking an a serious look at
the question of two way tolling and looking at the
data so I think when we get that data back it'll
really enable us to look at what, what the benefits
would be potentially for Brooklyn and Lower
Manhattan, what some of the implications might be
about where the traffic would go so I think we're
going to have some real data and that's really going
to help all of you that are decision makers.
Ultimately as you know we need to get congressional
authorization down in Washington to, to change that
tolling because that was something done at the
congressional level but I, I'm hoping we'll have
good, good data there and I know Congressman Donovan
has certainly expressed an interest in seeing that
data and having that discussion, he would clearly be
a, a key player if we were ever going to reverse that
tolling policy.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Now thank you, thank you and I'm also asking my republican colleague and the city council to join us and help us, thank you.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Thank you Chair.

So, Commissioner I'm so glad that your last comment

about the congestion pricing included the... how

services get delivered equity or the responsibility

of public transportation and those options throughout

the city are not equitable throughout the city and,

and so that remains my argument and I always look to

and so that remains my argument and I always look to reinforce that that in communities that are transportation deserts until we address those concerns then it would be awful that we overburden those communities that's already burdened. Chief I, I just have a question on, on, on enforcement and in particular of vehicle... and summonses that are issued those vehicle summonses as opposed to traffic and actual traffic enforcement summonses what I don't see in particular in the downtown Jamaica area is those bus lanes enforcement that no standing four to seven and so forth enforcement that really keeps traffic moving along and prevents congestion I see more of the vehicle summonses and, and... on the off block and ... that, that generate revenue as opposed to address the

issue of traffic enforcement do you have numbers of

summonses around traffic enforcement as to... against

vehicle enforcement and just revenue generators?

THOMAS CHAN: I mentioned earlier in the
Queens South area and I'm going to divide it by the
113 precincts also, the 103 precincts in 2016 we
towed 84 vehicles in the 113 <sup>th</sup> precinct and then 103
precinct we towed 639 vehicles, in 2017 in the 113
we, we wrote towed 32 vehicles and then in the 103,
202. Now with those vehicles being towed they had to
be issued a summons first for a parking violation
first and quite often those are vehicles that may be
blocking traffic and we want traffic to move so
certainly that's what we did in the 113 and also the
103. Some of the programs through as we mentioned
earlier with our NCO's and the 103 precinct Inspector
Cappelmann there, Parsons, they've issued parking
summonses there in, in April and May they've done
some operations, 51 parking summonses, 119 movers and
also so again we are targeting those areas working
with our NCO, the NCO program is very effective, the
officers understand what the problems are [cross-
talk]

22 COUNCIL MEMBER MILLRT: So, with all due
23 respect if... [cross-talk]

THOMAS CHAN: Yes... [cross-talk]

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at the numbers from versus last year to this year the numbers are down tremendously is, is that because of the, the, the case that, that, that was... did not allow the city to tow the, the, the commuter vans and, and, and quite frankly 150 summonses is woefully insufficient you can do that in two hours down at... in, in downtown Jamaica... [cross-talk]

THOMAS CHAN: Those were actually done during specific operations, doesn't... that's not the total number, we didn't specify but again... [crosstalk]

submit that that's woefully insufficient considering that is the major transportation hub down there and we really need for agencies to coordinate, we passed legislation for bidding the commuter vans from operating there and let me just say while we still have the Commissioner there that bus lane has cameras and it has cameras everywhere except for at the subway stops where the commuter vans congregate and that, that, that's an absolute oxymoron, it just doesn't make any sense there and you talked about police issuing summonses there is a controversy as to

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whether or not they are violating their right to actually pick up or drop off in a standing zone as opposed to... [cross-talk]

5 CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Sorry... [cross-6 talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: So... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: ...whether or not it's a summons.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: Just on the cameras

Council Member in, in light of your concerns we have

just installed a new one, Eric Beaton was just saying

it, 153<sup>rd</sup> and Archer which we hope will help get at

the, the commuter van issue.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great, Council

Member Levin for one question and then my colleague
here who also was chairing the hearing on planning...
on land use he also will be asking questions. I also
would like to acknowledge Council Member Johnson.

much Mr. Chair and thank you Commissioner and the rest of the panel. A quick question and you, you addressed this I think largely in your testimony but... and, and somebody might have asked this already but do, do you... do you see congestion as an... as an ever-

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growing problem or is, is it getting... if you were to quantify or qualify it would you say it's getting... it continues to always get worse, does it ever get better?

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I mean certainly when we look at the, the taxi GPS and bus speed data it has gotten worse in recent years. Throughout the history of New York, I mean congestion often has a lot to do with the economic health of the city so their periods... when I first lived here in the early 80's it wasn't so bad and you could find a parking space too but I think that was times when the population was much smaller, we had much less job creation, construction, tourism, all the factors now that we think, you know come into play of congestion. To some degree I think there is a notion in economics that at some point congestion is self-correcting, which is... it does ... obviously it, it, it can't continue infinitely at some point people will start to use other means but again I think the challenge we have now in this city is we need to give people those other means and you know I do think when you're looking at what some of our sister cities are doing

Thank you

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they're making major investments in transit that's, that's the key way to get people out of their cars.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD:

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you,

Council Member Greenfield.

Chair for the indulgence, I apologize as the chair mentioned I had a concurrent hearing that I was chairing next door on the land use committee. I just have a, a thought and a question related to that and I certainly appreciate all the work that the Department of Transportation as well as the NYPD does in relation to congestion, I know it's, it's a difficult battle and as you point out Commissioner it seems like a losing battle partially quite frankly because of the popularity of the city and economic development as well. One of the challenges I know we've discussed is the fact that we have hundreds of thousands of trucks on the road each and every year, we get our goods primarily through truck as opposed to rail. I'm curious whether you would consider supporting the adding a freight capability to the proposed gateway rail tunnel under the Hudson River which while it wouldn't solve the problem would

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certainly have the potential of taking many thousands of trucks off the road so that we can get more of our goods here by rail as most of the country does as opposed to trucks not to mention obviously security and other issues which would be improved by the virtue of bringing in things by rail, I think all, all of us know that trucks are really one of the biggest sources of frustration, congestion, and also harmful to the environment as well.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I, I've, I've certainly heard some of the, the ideas for proposals to do that particularly maybe at night to some degree, the, the… [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Yeah... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...tunnel could function also as a rail tunnel and could even be revenue generating, I think the challenge that we're looking at on the city side is once those trains come into Midtown then how do we get that freight up to the surface and distributed but certainly I think that's... I, I know some of the folks who are involved in, in running the gateway corporation and I know it is something they're considering right now I think

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[cross-talk]

they have perhaps a more existential question which is making sure that there is some financial commitment from the two states and the federal...

[cross-talk]

6 COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Of course...

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...government to see this project go forward.

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: And I think of course there is ability once it does come to Midtown to your point to get it to Brooklyn and Queens through existing infrastructure and I certainly agree with you that there is that issue of whether or not it's going to happen but I'm just curious as to whether that's a concept that you might consider endorsing as a possibility of bringing in... bringing in freight via train at least some freight as you point out during the night and certainly someone with your federal background and expertise you can appreciate how that might be helpful.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: No, I, I, I think it's, it's intuitive, it seems like it could be a good idea but again I would... I would want to know... I need a little more detail on what, what it looks like

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in terms of passenger frequencies because you know
another phenomenon we're all looking at in this
region is that the travel between trans Hudson
between New York and New Jersey is also projected to
grow quite extraordinary [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Sure... [cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...so how much capacity would this tunnel have to spare and how would we on the city side where would we receive the freight, how could we work that in terms of the actual... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GREENFIELD: Right...
[cross-talk]

POLLY TROTTENBERG: ...physical characteristics of the tunnel, where would the trucks stage, you know there's, there's sort of the, the land side questions on the city.

up with your office on some of those suggestions or recommendations that we've gotten for the advocates and I do want to thank the NYPD as well for their focus, thank you Chief I know that you are spending a lot more time on transportation issues here in the

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city as a police department and we recognize that and we're grateful for that and we're seeing less congestion in some spots but overall safer streets which I think is good for everyone as well, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member Johnson for one question.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Yes, I'll be very quick. I just want to make a quick statement and then a quick question. So, Commissioner good to see you, thank you all for being here, you know my district which covers the neighborhoods of West SoHo, Hudson Square near the Holland Tunnel, Greenwich Village, the West Village, Chelsea, Flatiron, Hell's Kitchen, a little bit of the Upper West Side, Columbus Circle, Time Square, the theatre district, the garment district, the Javits Center, the Port Authority Bus Terminal, Penn Station, Moynihan Station, it's a heavily congested district and each one of us in the council represent about 170,000 constituents but the average daily population of my district is about two and a half million people because of all of that and any day no matter what day it is except maybe Sunday mornings, six other days a

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week, 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue from 14<sup>th</sup> Street to 59<sup>th</sup> Street it's, it's just gridlocked, it is just gridlock, I mean honking, trucks, double parking, deliveries, inner city buses, it's chaos and it is such a big problem it's... it might be the biggest complaint that I receive on a regular basis is the level of congestion in the district on all of the major avenues, on the major thoroughfares going East to West, 14<sup>th</sup> Street, 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, 34<sup>th</sup> Street, 42<sup>nd</sup> Street all of those as well and so I just wanted to come here to say that we, we need a real plan and for me I support congestion pricing, I don't know much about what is being discussed today with the new proposal but I support congestion pricing because I really feel like we need to do something and on a lot of the great things that your agency has done this is not me in anyway minimizing it but these things are things that I asked for and the community asked for so I'm extremely grateful but it feels like tinkering around the edges in some ways, that there are important things but they're not transformational things, they're not things that are actually going to relieve the problem of major congestion and my own

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thing is we just have to disincentives cars from coming into the city and the way to do that is through congestion pricing. So, I don't know if there's anything... I know you testified I wasn't here for it, I read your testimony, I don't know is there anything that you want to say in response to kind of that statement I made but I just wanted to come today because I experience it on a daily basis in my district and so do my constituents and I really just want to work with you all on a plan that fixes congestion or aleves congestion in New York City, thank you.

POLLY TROTTENBERG: I, I will respond and you know it's interesting as, as a lot of you know the Mayor has been doing town halls all over the city in all the council districts and, and I think when we, we did yours I said you at the time Council Member your district is pretty unique, I'd have to say obviously you possess in your district I think four or five of the biggest transportation facilities in the world and so it, it's, it's absolutely true that I think some of the day to day work we do we have some, some titanic challenges how we deal with the major Hudson River crossings and New Port

Authority Bus Terminal, I mean big projects that
certainly the city plays a role but they involve the
state, they involve our regional partners, you know I
think we, we are working very hard and some of my
team is here that have been particularly engaged on
the frontlines working with the Port Authority and
kind of glandular how do we improve traffic flows
around the tunnels which is a huge challenge but also
the bigger questions of how do we improve trans
Hudson challenge in general, how do we reduce
congestion, how do we provide more ways to travel
between New York and New Jersey so there's a
glandular piece and a big picture piece and you know
again happy to continue to engage because I do
recognize your district is, is unique in that regard.
I think it's fair to say you have the biggest
impacts, transportation impacts in the city.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you

Commissioner thank you for dedicating almost three

hours or more than three hours almost four to this to

be taking all those questions and, and as, as I said

before this is one area that I heard New Yorkers

across social, economic and any background congestion

is a problem that we need to resolve and I'm happy to

hear, you know on how Mayor De Blasio through you as
a Commissioners and Chief Chan is so committed to
invest or address the situation, I know that today we
heard good ideas, good suggestions, good initiatives,
I hope that this is only a beginning for something
that we know is so critical for all of all for all
private and, and, and public sectors. I hope also
that we can work together with that idea to put
together a group of individuals that allow to a
brainstorm and take the best suggestion on how we can
put together like a ten-year plan related to funding,
transportation, and also addressing the issue of a
congestion. One thing that I want to say to Ann is
that I'm one of those 1.2 million New Yorkers who own
a car so those of us who own a car are not the
problems for congestions in the city by our self
because in order to reduce congestions and to get New
Yorkers who own cars to switch from car ownership to
public transportation we need to modernize our
transportation system. I know that my experience to
be able I leave most of the time on train and not my
car and that is $6^{\text{th}}$ and Broadway and I take my train
every day but for me to drop off my daughters in the
morning to two different school and be able to come

here in the morning when I have meetings or hearings
impossible so I also I'm familiar with the
experience of New Yorkers who live in Queens that
they have to walk 15 blocks to from to take a
train. A teacher who work in a school in the South
Bronx and they have to walk 10 blocks to go to their
school. In order for us to reduce cars in the street
first we need to address those car drivers that they
come from out of the city that's one group. Second,
we need to create better condition for those New
Yorkers who live in transportation desert areas and
we know that we passed one of my bills which the
Mayor signed also now will call on DOT to do the
study of the transportation deserts. We also need to
do better on, on the maintenance and repair of the
train station, it should be the best experience for a
New Yorker to say if I get into the bus I can get to
my destination on time. So, I believe that the
congestion is a problem that we can address, it is
important to get the public and the private sector
together, I think that also now the proposal that we
have presented by Move New York this is something
that we should entertain, that we should discuss and
hear from everyone the pros and cons but I think that

the solution of congestion in Midtown is the
responsibility of all New Yorkers and I think it is
doable and I think that we can fix this problem.
[Spanish audible]. With that thank you Commissioner,
the professor that I we probably have to leave I
will give you the testimony but thank you for all the
time that you're dedicating Chief Chan on the whole
thing, thank you. Now I'm going to be calling the
first panel. Bruce Schaller a former Commissioner. We
will hear from Bruce and his plan as he's also
addressed the same proposal before on the issue of
congestion and then we will call the second panel.
Let's wait two minutes Bruce so that Commissioner is
back with us, I would like for the Commissioner to be
here by the time that also you present your
testimony. DOT Commissioner is now leaving for the
media information, she'll be back to listen to the
testimony.

BRUCE SCHALLER: Thank you, good
afternoon Chair Rodriguez and members of the city
council. I'm Bruce Schaller, Principal of Schaller
Consulting in Brooklyn, New York and I'm also the
former Deputy... Commissioner of Traffic and Planning
at New York City DOT and I've worked extensively on

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traffic, transit, taxi, and related issues in New
York and nationally. I appreciate the opportunity to
testify this morning, I'm here on my own behalf and
I'll focus on two key points that are related to
traffic congestion in the Manhattan core and ${\tt I'm}$
particularly pleased to respond to some of the needs
expressed this morning for new and creative solutions
to traffic congestion in this area. The first point
is recent declines in Manhattan traffic speeds are
primarily due to the growth in jobs, tourism,
construction, and pedestrian and other activity.
Vehicle entries [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Would you mind to re-start again I wanted the Commissioner to be here from the beginning she's back right now.

BRUCE SCHALLER: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thanks.

BRUCE SCHALLER: [off-mic] it's so good to have you... hi, okay. Good afternoon Chair Rodriguez and members of the city council. I'm Bruce Schaller, Principal of Schaller Consulting based in Brooklyn, New York and I'm also the former Deputy... Commissioner of Traffic and Planning at New York City DOT. I'll focus this morning on two key points related to

traffic congestion in the Manhattan core and I'm
particularly pleased to, to have the opportunity to
respond to some of the needs expressed this morning
for new and creative solutions to the problem of
traffic congestion in this area. The first point is,
recent declines in Manhattan traffic speeds are
primarily due to the growth in jobs, tourism,
construction, and pedestrian and other activity in
the core of Manhattan and Commissioner Trottenberg
made this point earlier. Vehicle entries, another
word traffic counts crossing both 60 <sup>th</sup> Street and on
the river crossings, have been falling since the
last since the late 1990's. So, to accommodate the
growth in activity in Manhattan while avoiding
gridlock, what the city needs put very simply and
this was said by one of the Council Members earlier
today, what the city needs is less traffic,
dramatically less traffic. One essential part of the
solution here is clearly road pricing. Without
pricing, Manhattan traffic will continue to just
crawl along. Speeds on Midtown avenues have been
stuck at about eight miles per hour for nearly 90
years and there are studies from the 20's that show
this. Only a congestion charge such as Move New York

and that's one example and there may be other	s, can
dramatically reduce Manhattan traffic volumes	and
improve speeds. The second basic point I'd li	ke to
touch on is that the city needs to address th	e rapid
growth in on demand ride services such as Ube	r and
Lyft. There are two sides to this growth. Cle	arly
these services have added a valuable new opti	on for
getting around town but they have also added	50,000
vehicles and 600 million miles of driving to	city
streets since 2013 as I showed in a report ea	rlier
this year. That translates to an increase of	about 20
percent since 2013 in mileage driven in the M	lanhattan
core by the for-hire sector as a whole includ	ling
Uber, Lyft, yellow cabs, and black cars. So,	that's a
significant increase to Manhattan traffic vol	umes.
This proliferation of ride service vehicles c	an be
seen as a problem but I also think that it pr	esents
an opportunity. The city can achieve the goal	of less
traffic by reducing the amount of time the ti	me the
taxis and ride service drivers spend cruising	around
empty or double parked while waiting for the	next
passenger or otherwise taking up some of the	most
valuable real estate in America. Reducing thi	S
unproductive and unnecessary time on Manhatta	.n

streets would benefit everybody. Taxi and for-hire
drivers would make more trips each shift boosting
their earnings, everyone else would get to their
destination faster and, and have less traffic to
contend with. There would also be fewer crashes and
cleaner air. The city should act to reduce
unnecessary mileage and time the taxi and for-hire
drivers spend on Manhattan's congested streets. I've
been looking at this issue and looking at potential
solutions and as I have results for my analysis I'd
be very happy to share them with you. to conclude,
less traffic would benefit all New Yorkers, whether
they're in a motor vehicle or not. Reducing
unnecessary driving I think is a good place to start
So, I thank you for your time and I'd welcome any
questions.
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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Did he... put a cap in the number of city for hire vehicles?

BRUCE SCHALLER: No.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Why?

BRUCE SCHALLER: So, I think... the problem with a cap is twofold, one is I don't think it works because if you put a... if there were a cap on the number of for-hire vehicles citywide a lot of those

drivers who are in the boroughs would come into
Manhattan so the result would be less service in
Eastern Queens, Eastern Brooklyn, areas that have
poor transit service currently and there'd be just as
many vehicles in Manhattan so we wouldn't be solving
the problem but we would be causing other problems
which is a lack of service that they've very
helpfully brought throughout the city. The second
reason is that I think there are other means that are
more amenable to the goals we have here and I think
the place to start and I think there's a number of
different opportunities, I think the place to start
is by identifying what is really unnecessary which is
what I've been calling unnecessary driving,
unproductive driving without a passenger. So,
vehicles, cabs, and Ubers and the like are spending
ten or 12 minutes from dropping off one passenger to
the time they pick up the next one. It doesn't need
to be that amount of time, it could be less and
through some combination of fleet management and, and
I think pricing I think we can reduce that, I think
that would be a useful place to start both in terms
of, of addressing congestion issues in Manhattan and
also, it'd be sort of a starter place for dealing

with pricing, we've all felt pretty stuck with
proposals for congestion pricing which I worked out
very extensively a decade ago. So, if we can do some
other creative pricing that's very fleet, fleet based
I think there's some opportunities there to do that
that there would be broad public consensus on that we
could get the necessary approvals, we might through
the franchise power have the have the power the
city might have the power to do that itself I think
although we'd need some legal opinion on that and I
think if we can show the effectiveness of, off fleet
management and the effectiveness of pricing in a
targeted way we can then work from there as a
building block and go forward with other fleets and
other pricing mechanisms.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great and my second question is do you think that the city should work with the truck company, the truck association those representing that, that industry and work to continue incentivizing for delivering to be made not during the rush hours?

BRUCE SCHALLER: Yes, absolutely and I worked on this program while I was at the DOT, it was a very promising program, there are benefits... they

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need incentives at the beginning because it's big change, over time in the pilot the companies, both the shippers and receivers found that they benefited, it made business sense to do it and so I'm very encouraged by DOT's program to expand this and work closely with the industry because it's a... it, it's beneficial to the companies involved and it's obviously beneficial from a street and, and pedestrian standpoint.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Bruce and we will continue being in touch with you and as I say now that it is a responsibility of everyone, you know from leaders in previous administrations and the courts administration to put their best talents in place so that we can take our transportation system to the best place in the next couple of decades.

BRUCE SCHALLER: Great.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. Thank you Commissioners. Next panel... okay, our next...

Roderick Hills, Michael Simas, Harry Malakoff, and Kendra Hems. Alex, we called you.

ALEX MATTHIESSEN: Sorry for the delay there was a little bit of a scrum out there, a little interest in what we have to say today. Chairman

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Rodriguez and honorable members of the New York City Council Transportation Committee. Thank you for the honor of inviting me to speak to your committee today. I am President of Blue Marble Project, my name is Alex Matthiessen, I am President of the Blue Marble Project, an environmental consulting firm as well as the Director of the Move New York Campaign and Coalition, on whose behalf I am testifying today. Move New York is a region wide grassroots campaign seeking to build support for a master transportation plan for the New York City metropolitan developed by traffic quru "Gridlock" Sam Schwartz and the Move New York Coalition. The coalition comprised of business groups, unions, clergy, civic leaders, transportation and environmental advocates, and good governance organizations, formed in 2010 in response to the growing crisis facing the region's transportation system; severe service cuts, escalating fares and tolls, potholed roads, roads, deteriorating bridges, and a dwindling funding base with which to fund the maintenance and improvement of our transit and road network. I think we can all agree that the crisis is even more acute today which is of course why you Chairman Rodriguez called this

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important hearing and we're very grateful to you for your leadership. I just do want to say as an aside I live in Carrol Gardens, Brooklyn normally if I were to take a cab it takes about 15 to... it should take about 15 to 20 minutes to get to City Hall, it took me 50, five zero minutes to do so today and the only reason I took a cab because I, I normally ride my bike or take public transit is that my colleague Rick Hills told me the F train was having a lot of trouble and it was not reliable so it just... case and point of, of, of the trouble we face. Most of you are by now familiar with the Move New York fare plan, which was introduced last spring in a pair of similar bills the York State Assembly and Senate. essence, the Move New York bills envision a toll swap where by tolls are restored on the four East River bridges as well as along 60th Street and reduced by nearly half on the MTA seven bridges. The plan would, would place a surcharge on all for-hire vehicles which are otherwise exempt from the CBD tolls within the taxi exclusion zone. The Albany plan would raise an estimated 1.5 billion dollars a year, Manhattan traffic speeds by up to 18 percent, commit 350 million dollars a year to New York City road and

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bridge maintenance, and generate through bonding 15 to 20 billion dollars in capital funding to upgrade and expand the MTA Transit system including 4.5 billion dollars that would be controlled by local officials to meet local transit needs. Unfortunately for the time being that plan has stalled in Albany, we got to the ten-yard line with goal to go while we had nearly 30 co-sponsors on the assembly bill and a powerful bipartisan pair of senators on the senate bill there were too many legislators who privately support the bills but couldn't justify signing on without leadership from the Governor. Likewise, the Governor who has said the plan has merit may not have seen enough explicit support in the legislature to justify expending the political capital needed to get the plan passed, the ultimate catch 22. However, there is another path, Move New York is here today to unveil a quote, unquote, "home rule" version of its toll reform plan that the New York City council can without approval Albany. enact from Based extensive legal analysis conducted by NYU law school professor, Roderick Hills we are confident that the city has the full legal authority to toll its own roads and bridges. In a moment Professor Hills will

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explain exactly how, the case he will make has been vetted and endorsed by five luminaries in New York City law including former Corporation Council Fritz Schwarz. before I turn the mic over to Professor Hills allow me to outline the Home Rule version of the Move New York plan that we envision. Let me say upfront that it will not solve the city's subway crisis nor the MTA's funding shortfall only the Governor and the State Legislature in our... are in a position to do that but the Home Rule plan as we've dubbed it could be a boon to New Yorkers. Here's how it works. Like the state version of the Move New York plan an electronic charge would be imposed on drivers using any of the four East River Bridges or crossing 60<sup>th</sup> Street in each direction. For-hire vehicles are from the CBD tolls instead exempt they pay congestion surcharge based on travel time and distance within the Manhattan taxi exclusion zone which as you guys know is South of 110th Street on the West side and 96th Street on the East side. Unlike the state plan, the toll would only be \$2.75 less than half the amount under the original plan. And the surcharge which has been endorsed by... I'm back to the taxis, sorry, the surcharge which has

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been endorsed by Uber, the Metro Taxi Board of Trade, Black Car Fund, and other through support Move New York's toll reform efforts is designed to keep forhire vehicles from flooding the town and downtown and also ensure that the largest share of total revenue raised is paid by Manhattan residents. Prior congestion pricing initiatives such as the Bloomberg Plan that died in the state legislature in 2008 required residents of Queens and Brooklyn to shoulder the greatest burden. after expenses, the Home Rule Congestion Pricing Plan generates over one billion dollars annually which the city can use to better maintain the East River Bridges and city owned roads, work with the MTA to expand the city's bus system, and pay the... for the fair share... sorry, the fair fare proposal to discount cost... the cost to metro cards for low income households. Under our plan legislation implementing the plan would include а lockbox provision to ensure that 100 percent of the revenues transportation infrastructure spent on transit improvements. At the risk of stating obvious let me say one thing about the amount of the new CBD, it's no coincidence that our \$2.75 charge is the same as the fare New Yorkers pay to ride the

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subway or bus, I would challenge any driver to come up with a credible argument as to why it's not fair for him or her to pay \$2.75 to drive a car into the most congested part of the city when everyone else in the city and region and I mean everyone pedestrians and bicyclists is paying that amount or more to make the same trip. This is especially true when you consider the relative impacts of a vehicle trip with its attendant carbon emissions, wear and tear on taxpayer, taxpayer funded roads and danger of collisions as compared to a straphanger occupying a few square feet of space, on a good day, on a New York subway. I'm sorry he's not here but we have temporarily named this the Daneek Miller Plan because I don't think that even Councilman Miller could argue against the logic and fairness of a subway priced toll. To be clear the Move New York Coalition would implement prefer that Albany our version of the plan which would price the new tolls at \$5.76 each way and cut tolls by an average of over 40 percent on all seven MTA Bridges. The 1.5 billion raised annually would not only maintain the East River Bridges and other roadways but also finance a 20-billion-dollar investment in the MTA's

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faltering subway system. But if Governor Cuomo and the State Legislature are not prepared to get behind the Move New York proposal the city should take the lead in adopting a common-sense alternative that will go a long way towards fixing our roads and bridges, reducing traffic and improving our bus network and reap the rewards of being able to control the revenue and improve the lives of New Yorkers. To borrow a is burning, phrase, New York New Yorkers suffering and increasingly late to work, appointments or opportunities to patronize the city's businesses. They're increasingly stuck on slow buses impeded by traffic, or on crowded unreliable subways, or idling in their cars. We need leadership and we believe that the body most equipped to provide it and I mean this quite sincerely is the New York City Council. I will just say as an aside in the last 24 hours since the Wall Street Journal reported on this new plan and the city's authority to toll its own roads and bridges I have had many conversations and texts with many of your colleagues and I've gotten a very impressive number of very enthusiastic responses including some that I would characterize as ecstatic. So, I think there's potentially a lot of enthusiasm for this

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idea. So, the Move New York coalition looks forward to rolling up our sleeves to help you get it done. I appreciate the opportunity to share our view and would welcome any questions you might have and I do hope that my colleague, Professor Rick Hills has a chance to testify as well because he's the one that really has the crux of the information you need which is that in fact the, the city council, the city of New York does in fact have the authority to toll its own roads and bridges and I would just say as a kind of prelude to that that as much as I respect and appreciate Commissioner Trottenberg whose terrific things for the city and as transportation commissioner I think she's relying a little bit on conventional wisdom which we all have and we all have, have been guilty of which is the general feeling that the city's looked in this ... at, at this issue and has concluded that the city does not have the authority, I think Professor Hills will make a pretty compelling case that that's in fact not the case, that the issue has not been looked at extensively, finally have we and we are confident in our finding that the city does indeed have that authority. Thank you very much.

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1	COMMITTEE TRANSPORTATION 139
2	HARRY MALAKOFF: My name is Harry…
3	[cross-talk]
4	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I'm sorry Alex,
5	is the Professor here?
6	RODERICK HILLS: Right here.
7	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: So, go to get
8	the Professor and then we… [cross-talk]
9	HARRY MALAKOFF: Yeah, you go
10	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Get another
11	chair, if, if you move a little bit… another one
12	chair there
13	RODERICK HILLS: I don't want to take any
14	chair, alright this is good.
15	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay.
16	RODERICK HILLS: Thank you Chairman
17	Rodriguez and for allowing me to offer an opinion
18	regarding the statutory power of New York City.
19	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Sorry, and for
20	the time you're going to be given like three minutes
21	so if you can summarize and then [cross-talk]

RODERICK HILLS: You bet ... so, my name is Roderick Hills, I teach at NYU Law School, I teach among other things, local government law with a focus on New York City. For years I've taught a class

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former corporation council on New York City law and the course of that class we've studied question of whether New York City has the power independently under the Vehicle and Transportation Law to toll its roads and bridges. As a written submission, I have provided to the Commission a memo explaining in greater detail my reasons for believing that New York City indeed does have the power to toll bridges roads without further its and state legislation. As indicated by the cover letter it has been endorsed by Fritz Schwarz, a former Corporation Counsel, Eric Lane, who served as both the Executive Director and Counsel to the historic New York City Charter Revision of 1989, Richard Briffault, Professor at Columbia Law School and currently Chair of the Conflicts of Interest Board and a regular consultant for the New York City on its Home Rule and statutory powers. Now I'm not here to express any opinion about the wisdom policy merits of congestion fees only to give you a legal opinion but before I do that and in fact in lieu of that I just have to say a word about Commissioner Trottenberg's testimony. She something that has been repeated says me repeatedly by law department lawyers and by agency

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lawyers, many of whom are close friends of mine. Indeed, one of them is a colleague who's my co-author Vicki Been that they, they will say this legal expert have repeatedly studied this issue and have expressed the, the opinion that the city lacks the power to impose fees or tolls. Now let me set the record straight on that, the public record is completely devoid of any serious legal analysis or even an official corporation counsel opinion on the scope of the city's power under the Vehicle and Traffic law to toll bridges and roads. The last opinion on this subject that we know about dates from January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1959 60 years ago and contrary to what Commissioner Trottenberg says as far as can tell that we corporation counsel opinion says the city does have power without further state legislation to impose tolls pursuant to Section 1642(a)(4). So, strange to me to hear the city repeatedly say we've studied this and we don't have the power. Now on top of that keep in mind that in the 1970's under Abe Beame's administration Mayor Beame sought state legislation to outlaw East River tolls, what sense does that make if the city never had the power in the first place. The Lindsey administration and the Koch

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administration also took the position that they could toll the East River Bridges without further State legislation. So, next time a city lawyer tells you we've studied the issue, we don't have the power ask them for an official opinion, you have the power to ask the corporation counsel for an official opinion, you can even get them to waive the privileges on whatever opinions they currently have or failing that why not ask Cathy on your own general counsel for an opinion about the city's power. I've talked to Liz Fine, Jeff Metzler's a friend of mine, none of them I think will readily accede to the opinion that you've been given.

HARRY MALAKOFF: Good afternoon, my name's Harry Malakoff, I'm a private citizen whose had an interest in this subject for many years. According to a recent report in Crain's New York Business, an estimated 25 percent of New York City car drivers improperly register their vehicles out of state. The main reason given that people do this is due to our very high auto insurance costs. According to Insure.com the average car insurance in New York City is about 2,800 dollars a year, compared to 900 dollars nationwide or almost 2,000 dollars more here

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in the city. If we take the New York State DMV figure of 1.9 million cars registered in the city and use Crain's estimate of 25 percent more due to improper registration we actually have just under half million additional illegally added cars. Many of these nearly half a million vehicle owners would be highly motivated to give up their cars if their insurance costs were to increase by 2,000 dollars a year. If even only ten percent of such owners were to change to using mass transit there would be 50,000 fewer cars on our streets. you might ask how do we do this, one easy way is to enforce proper registration would be to enact resident only parking in the city. Many other US cities have such rules including Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Dallas, Chicago, San Francisco and many others. I believe we would need state enabling legislation to implement resident only rules but based on the environmental good that it would bring it's a no, no brainer. There's another major additional benefit to enacting this change. According to Crain's there would be revenue enhancement of 100 million dollars per year to the city and state. The New Yorkers who practice this improper registration cheat the city and state of

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much needed revenue each and every year. The money would come to us without enacting any new tax or user base. Newly collected sales taxes, auto use fees, registration charges, and parking ticket fines would make up this total. In 1991 the New York Times reported that Mayor Dinkins invited city residents to City Hall to make suggestions to improve the city. Fully ten percent of the ideas submitted to the DOT that they urge the city to impose resident only parking. In October... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I'm sorry, sorry, now summarize.

HARRY MALAKOFF: Okay... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: 30 seconds.

HARRY MALAKOFF: Enactment of resident only parking will result in a reduction of car ownership by city residents, the city and state would collect according to Crain's about 100 million dollars more per year and many New Yorkers including the New York Times in an editorial have advocated for such rules.

23 CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great... [cross-

24 talk]

KENDRA HEMS:

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HARRY MALAKOFF: The, the council should push hard for the city and state to enact this legislation, we would have another 100 million dollars in our pockets and reduce the number of cars.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great, thank you.

Good afternoon, my name is

Kendra Hems, I am the President of the Trucking Association of New York. I'd like to thank Chairman Rodriguez for the invitation to be here today. We are non-profit member driven organization represents the trucking industry in New York. business operating strive to enhance the and environment of the industry and one of our primary missions is to improve safety within the industry and among all users of our roads and highways. You have a copy of my full testimony rather than reading that I'd like to just highlight a couple of key points. Recently there was а survey by the American Transportation Research Institute that calculated annual congestion costs just to the trucking industry to be over 63 billion dollars nationwide. In this region which ranks the worst as far as cost, it is 4.6 billion dollars annually in total congestion costs to the trucking industry. And as unfortunately

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we know congestion in the region is only getting worse. Between 2014 and 2015 we saw a 13.2 percent increase in congestion in the area. As an industry, we are well aware that commercial vehicles are often looked at as one of the primary causes... culprits causing congestion. It should be noted however that multiple studies from various based on commercial vehicles actually account for less than ten percent of all traffic in the city. As it relates environmental impacts from congestion, to the trucking industry continues to improve energy environmental efficiency even while increasing the number of drive... miles driven. Through advancements and engine technology and fuel refinements new diesel truck engines produce 98 percent fewer emissions than similar engines manufactured prior to 1990. In fact, in newer diesel engines the air exiting the exhaust actually cleaner than the air it takes currently 91 percent of all goods transported into and out of New York City are carried by truck and through 2040 projections show freight tonnage in the region to grow by 46 percent. While theories such as freight tunnels or freight ferries sound attractive to reduce the number of trucks in reality only those

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trucks that bypass the city's central core would use this option and the resulting traffic may adversely affect South Brooklyn. By and large trucks will continue to be the dominant mode of freight delivery well into the future.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great, thank you.

Thanks Chairman, my name's MIKE SIMAS: Mike Simas, I'm the Executive Vice President of the Partnership for New York City. We represent the city's business leaders and largest private sector employers and work to promote economic growth here in New York. in 2006 the partnership commissioned a study that estimated the annual cost of traffic congestion at 13 billion dollars. Over the last decade conditions have gotten worse which we've heard about here today, we'd estimate it to be over 20 billion if you did the same study today. Ultimately congestion threatens the city's competitiveness and economic growth. Companies have been willing to pay high costs to be in the city because of ready access to a productive workforce as well as clients, customers, business relationships, and amenities. If access to these assets becomes less predictable the value proposition declines. Traffic problems are more

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complicated today than they were a decade ago; online shopping, on demand delivery, increase of app based ride companies are all growing. So, how can New York more effectively address, address congestion. Ιn 2007, we supported a congestion pricing plan that would have imposed a charge on all private vehicles entering Manhattan below 60th Street. We also support increasing the price of on street parking parking permits issued reducing the use of government agencies. It should be understood however that these are not necessarily going to be a source significant net revenues since the primary objective is to reduce, reduce traffic and its costs not to enhance revenues. At the same time, the city needs to implement new policies to manage freight and other commercial traffic such as tourist buses. The city should also work with businesses increase the percentage of deliveries that outside of peak hours. There are some creative entrepreneurial companies, like Homer Logistics, that are providing deliveries by bicycle rather than vehicle that should be encouraged. Finally, convincing people to switch from vehicles to public transit requires a major effort to improve the public

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transportation experience. The Governor recently announced its commitment to do whatever it takes to reduce delays and service interruptions and improve conditions within the MTA system. This is a good start but it's going to require public and private interest in the city, the region, and the state legislature to get behind the effort. It's also important that city initiatives like the ferries provide intermodal transfers and, and are easier to use. These are a few of the highlights but we would recommend and offer to help convene and fund a formal effort to review these issues and mobilize support for actions to reduce congestion in all of these areas. We hope you will agree that this is something that we can as a city undertake in partnership with the MTA and other interested parties. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: With that what I can say that with a plan Move New York we will be reading your proposal and as I said before like we should welcome all suggestions on how we can address congestion in New York City. Okay, with that we can call in now the next panel.

COMMITTEE CLERK: Stefano Trevisan from ReThink Studio, Alec Slatky from AAA Northeast, Eric

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2 McClure from StreetsPAC, David Pollack, Pollack, 3 Pollack there you go and Adriana Espinoza.

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ:} \quad \mbox{You may begin.}$  You can go.

ERIC MCCLURE: Thank you, good, good afternoon. My name is Eric McClure, I'm the Executive Director of StreetsPAC. On behalf of my colleague's thanks for the opportunity to weigh in on... today on the increasingly vexing problem of congestion in New York City. The elephant in the room of course, is congestion pricing, which would be undoubtedly the most effective means of relieving congestion and discouraging car trips to Manhattan as we heard many times already today. It's high time for the State Legislature to grant New York City the right to pass a congestion pricing plan and if Alex and Professor Hills are correct, even better if New York City has that authority and will exercise it itself. Notwithstanding Albany's inaction, there are a number of measures New York City can enact on its own apart from a congestion pricing plan to deal with congestion. We've borrowed four of these verbatim from an article that David Meyer published on Streetsblog on February 15<sup>th</sup>, entitled "four ways the

Mayor can reduce congestion without congestion
pricing," since we couldn't say it any better or more
plainly than David did it's detailed in our written
testimony. I'll just highlight some points some
number one is to charge smarter prices for curbside
parking. Underpricing of curbside parking fuels
unwarranted demand for driving and, and free parking
The city also needs to revive and greatly expand the
PARK Smart program which has been proven successful
in open opening up parking spaces and reducing
cruising for parking spots. And the launch of the
PARK NYC app should serve as a first step to
developing a dynamic pricing system for pricing
curbside parking. Second point is on parking placard
reform. As Council Member Lander mentioned earlier
the, the recent decision to grant 50,000 parking
placards to the Department of Education is exactly
the opposite of what we need to be doing in, in
dealing with parking placards. We need much, much
better enforcement of the placards that have been
issued already and need to reduce that number rather
than grow it. The city can also implement HOV
restrictions on East River Bridges. While rush hour
HOV restrictions are a blunt instrument compared to

toll reform the impact could still be significant
reducing the amount of cars coming into Midtown and
Lower Manhattan at times when the street grid needs
the most relief. This is something that should be
strongly considered during the L train shutdown over
the coming years. Point number four is to prioritize
bus service on city streets, DOT has identified
street segments where buses need priority and the ADC
is in the process of generating a citywide plan to
speed buses up. It won't cure congestion but strong
follow through on this initiative from the Mayor will
help New York City's car free majority bypass traffic
bottlenecks. In addition to these four critical areas
there are at least two more policy areas worth
examining. The first is getting a handle on app based
ride hailing services like Uber and Lyft. One only
needs to look at the number of GMC Suburbans with TLC
plates applying the streets of Manhattan often
carrying just a single passenger. To know that these
vehicles are a major contributor to increased
congestion but we have more than an anecdote thanks
again to Bruce Schaller who in February released his
report on the effective growth of app based ride
services on our city streets, we have data. Mr., Mr.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

ALEC SLATKY: Good afternoon, my name is Alec Slatky, I'm here testifying on behalf of AAA Northeast, which serves a membership of over 570,000 drivers in the five boroughs. I want to thank the committee for holding this hearing and you know

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congestion is a problem obviously that's endemic to New York City, it's not one that we want to see eradicated entirely as we talked about a lot of the congestion as... is the result of, of growth which is great for the city and reflects the booming economy and a lot of the major infrastructure projects which can help prevent congestion from getting worse like Gateway, Port Authority Bus Terminal, a Cross Harbor Freight Tunnel are outside the city's purview but there are some things that I want to mention that haven't been mentioned. I, I won't go through the whole testimony. A couple of things about maybe taking a fresh look at some alternate side parking restrictions which if there are multiple days where there's alternate side parking that could be incentive for someone to, to drive rather than leave the car there and take mass transit for that day, evaluating the addition of dedicated turning lanes that congest, congest intersections and one thing I wanted to highlight I think in September 2015 Manhattan borough President Gale Brewer convened a forum about congestion and there we called for increased enforcement of blocking the box and the city's delivered that in calendar year 2016 drivers

received over 31,000 tickets for blocking the box
which is more than double what they received in 2015
and that's, that's good news but one thing we want to
highlight is to enhance the deterrent effect of
parking tickets and parking tickets like for double
parking which are also obviously related to
congestion. We have to take a look with the DMV and
with DOT at the most egregious and frequent violators
because I listed here there are 63 cars with at least
50 violations of violation code 47, its double
parking in Midtown, 97 cars with at least 50
violations of violation code 46, that's double
parking outside of Midtown, zero were registered in
New York, most of them were registered in New Jersey
and just one example someone who has 195 tickets in
calendar year 2016 for double parking outside Midtown
registered in New Jersey. So, we have to check to
make sure that they and, and that's all I have to
say, thank you for the opportunity to comment.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you for all
that's been here.

23 ALEC SLATKY: Sure.

ADRIANA ESPINOZA: Good afternoon. My name is Adriana Espinoza, I'm the Manager of the New

2	York City Program at the New York League of
3	Conservation Voters. I would like to thank Chairman
4	Rodriguez for the opportunity to testify today. From
5	One New York City's plan to reduce Greenhouse Gas
6	emissions 80 percent by 2050, to last Friday's
7	executive reaffirming our commitment to the Paris
8	Accord, this Mayor De Blasio and his administration
9	have demonstrated a significant environmental
10	leadership. Making good on these commitments,
11	however, requires aggressive action in all sectors of
12	city life, including transportation. In 2014, our
13	city's transportation sector was responsible for 28
14	percent of the city's overall Greenhouse Gas
15	emissions and these emissions were overwhelmingly
16	from private vehicles at 91.6 percent. The city's
17	Roadmap to 80 by 50, identifies strategies to achieve
18	our 80 by 50 goal in transportation that would not
19	only reduce our carbon footprint but also have a huge
20	impact on traffic congestion. Reducing congestion on
21	our streets means providing a range of fast,
22	affordable, frequent, and convenient, low carbon
23	alternatives to riders. Approximately half of the
24	workers who live in the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn,
25	Staten Island work in their own borough yet fewer

than half of these commutes are made by transit
because driving across town is often easier, faster,
and more appealing than riding the bus or taking the
train if those options even exist. This is this has
an enormous impact on traffic congestion and
emissions. Serious investments in our region's
subways, commuter rails, buses, and bicycle network
combined with limits on the construction of new off-
street parking can help shift trips to more
environmentally friendly modes of transportation thus
reducing congestion. This work requires integrating
new technologies and smarter strategies into our
public infrastructure like upgrades to the bus
system, encouraging cycling. For example, with the
rise of inexpensive ride share services to fill in
gaps in the transit network, our bike network must
become an enticing alternative if we are to reduce
congestion. The city must continue to work with
motivate to help to expand and improve citi Bike
while making matching improvements to bike
infrastructure. Outer borough rail service, access to
passenger rail service along the underused freight
rail line between Bay Ridge and Jackson Heights
nominally known as the Tri borough deserves

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additional study and serious consideration and reconsidering road pricing. This often-polarizing topic must be considered as a means of shifting automobile trips from... to transit and developing a mechanism to better fund and increase ridership on our transit network. Strategies such as pricing on for hire vehicles in congested areas, congestion fees in the central business district, or reforming tolls similar to the Move New York Plan that we heard here today must be an essential part of the congestion. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify today.

DAVID: My name is David Pollack, I'm the President of the Taxi Cab Service Association. I'm also known as Taxi Dave, I have a radio show and a newspaper and my testimony today is actually my editorial called, "Congestion Kills People and Businesses". I'll read that and then I have a couple of other comments. Just when you thought traffic couldn't get any worse in New York City the TLC announced they expect an additional 35,000 FHV's to be licensed in 2017. I met an old timer last week and he told... and I've known him for 40 years and he says that traffic has never been worse than it is today

and I've been driving in Manhattan a lot recently
myself and I have to state traffic has never been
worse in Manhattan, add an additional 100,000
vehicles registered in New York City over the past
five years most of them FHV's and the formula for
total gridlock is approaching. There was once a time
not too long ago when an emergency vehicle with their
sirens could move swiftly even during rush hour in
Manhattan because there was enough street space for
other vehicles to move and yield. Today congestion is
the norm with 30 percent less street space caused by
dedicated bike lanes. Yes, bike lanes are not a
cornucopia, they are an accessory to congestion, a
culprit of sorts if you will. Additionally,
pedestrian areas that used to be driving streets such
as Times Square of $33^{\rm rd}$ Street between $7^{\rm th}$ and $8^{\rm th}$
Avenues result in and are the cause of an acceptable
waiting time for traffic flow at every traffic signal
for surrounding areas and obviously the additional
cause of congestion. In the recent past delivery
trucks could pull alongside the curb to deliver goods
to restaurants, food stores, clothing shops,
etcetera; locksmiths used to park curbside to help
those locked out and deliveries of flowers by truck

were common. A friend of mine got rid of five of his
six delivery trucks because the cost of parking
tickets outweighed the cost of the flowers delivered,
now he only delivers to hospitals and locations
outside of Manhattan even though his shop is in
Midtown Manhattan. He also told me he sends two men
in the truck so one of them can move the truck
instead of getting a parking summons. Parking ticket
income is back to close to a billion dollars in New
York City and you pay for those parking summonses.
Higher expenses for those delivery food trend
translates into higher food prices, higher restaurant
prices and now you know why everything in Manhattan
costs so much such as flowers and your local
locksmith, congestion kills business. Take taxis,
statistics show drivers of yellow taxis picked up 20
percent fewer fares than just a couple of years ago
and earned 15 percent less. This means the perception
of not being able to get a yellow cab is being
enhanced by congestion while tourism and residency
grows the ability to service this growing Manhattan
population is diminishing due to congestion. Now
Vision Zero, we all love Vision Zero, it's about
saving lives and why the heck isn't someone doing

talk]

something constructive about traffic congestion in
Manhattan so emergency vehicles like ambulances can
get to the injured and the sick to a hospital. I'm,
I'm just going to sum up and say that congestion does
kill, I wanted to make a couple of comments about
we've been yellow cabs have been cruising for a
hundred years, it was never a problem and now there
are 100,000 vehicles licensed by the Taxi and
Limousine Commission only 13,000 of those are yellow
cabs. A cap, the cap, Bruce Schaller said he wouldn't
be in favor of, the cap should be for app based
companies, app based FHV's not all FHV's, the app
based FHV's and LaGuardia traffic was a mess, you
read the stories about seniors walking across the
Grand Central Parkway to catch their planes, Bruce
Schaller, Bruce Schaller, Gridlock Sam came in and he
has a designated waiting area, okay at LaGuardia and
that solved the traffic problem. We don't need for-
hire vehicles cruising in Manhattan, we need yellow
[cross-talk]
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great [cross-

DAVID: ...cabs. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Great, thank you.

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2 ARTHUR GOLDSTEIN: Just one comment, 3 Arthur Goldstein, the Council to the TSA. At the last budget hearing after the Commissioner of TLC 4 5 testified about one of the items testified was the 35,000-dollar figure that David Pollack just 6

35,000 vehicles.

DAVID:

referenced... [cross-talk]

ARTHUR GOLDSTEIN: 35,000 vehicles and the... Chairman Rodriquez commented and kind of opened the door to this conversation about a cap. We strongly encourage you to continue that, that dialogue on, on a cap because the rest of her testimony referenced a continued growth in the number of, of vehicles beyond the 35,000. We, we said it a couple of years ago when it was 20,000 vehicles we're, we're now tens of thousands of vehicles past that, it's, it's time to reconsider the cap as, as you mentioned at the last budget hearing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: And with this panels we've finished this hearing today and I think that everyone making important contributions to this discussion, thank you.

[gavel]

## C E R T I F I C A T E

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

June 29, 2017