CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

----- X

September 18, 2017 Start: 10:20 a.m. Recess: 11:53 a.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: YDANIS A. RODRIGUEZ

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Daniel R. Garodnick

James Vacca

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

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

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

Margaret Forgione, Commissioner Chief Operations Officer NYC Department of Transportation, DOT

Galileo Orlando, Deputy Commissioner Roadway Repair and Maintenance NYC Department of Transportation, DOT

Leon Heyward, Deputy Commissioner Sidewalk and Inspection Management NYC Department of Transportation, DOT

Saurin Parikh, Chief of Operations Queens and the Bronx Department of Environmental Protection, DEP

Fiona Watt, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Commissioner for Forestry, Horticulture, and Natural Resources NYC Parks Department

2

[sound check, pause] [gavel]

3 CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Good morning and welcome to today's hearing of the City Council's 4 5 Transportation Committee. I'm Ydanis Rodriguez, the 6 Chair of this committee. First, let me recognize my colleagues who are here today, Council Member Chin, 8 Richards, and Reynoso. Before I begin, I would like to first of all work welcome Stephanie Miliano. 10 Event though many of you know her, but since Rosa 11 Murphy, a person that had been with me for many years 12 is starting a new job in the private sector. 13 Stephanie will be expanding her role here at 250 14 Broadway. The other thing is that very early this 15 morning, there was a tragic crash on Main Street and 16 Northern Boulevard in Queens. The details are still 17 not clear. I would like to ask for a moment of 18 silence to remember the lives of those three New 19 Yorkers who lost their lives in this crash. 20 of silence] Thank you. I wish-I wish a speedy 21 recovery to those injured. Our thoughts and prayers 2.2 are with the families affected. In the following 23 days, I will be taking a closer look at these 24 intersections with Council Member Koo and other 25 elected officials from Queens and the Administration

to understand the causes of this crash, and prevent
this from happening in Queens and other boroughs.
Today we are considering five important pieces of
legislation that seeks to address common complaints
and issues, which arise regarding out streets and
sidewalks. As elected official we know that one of
the most common complaints we hear from our
constituency has to do with the condition of our-of
our roadways, and the complicated relationship
between the city and the individual property owners
when it comes to maintaining our streets and
sidewalks, and sometimes the best ideas for
legislation designed to fix a common problem comes
from very-from this very interactions with our
constituencies. These bills are great examples of
that.

Intro 231 introduced by Council Member

Vacca, seeks to solve the common problems of lack of

communication between city agencies when it comes to

the timing of the street—street tree planting and how

that affects homeowners' responsibility to fixing and

repairing the sidewalks adjacent to their property.

Intro 623 introduced by Council Member

Gentile, seeks to eliminate uncertainty among drivers

2.2

2.3

and make it clear exactly where parking is provided—
prohibited at fire hydrants and bus stops by
requiring that curbs of those locations be painted
red.

Intro 955 introduced by Council Member

Garodnick, will raise the fines associated with

shoddy work on the part of the contractors who open

our city streets too often sloppy—sloppy work leaves

the road we are rely—we all rely on in acceptable

condition and contractors need to be held responsible

in order to make sure the job is done right.

Intro 1251, by Council Member Maisel, will require DOT to address ponding on the streets, which can be a public health hazard.

Lastly, Intro 1457 introduced by Council
Member Lancman, seeks to require DOT to maintain curb
height following the street construction in order to
prevent water from collecting on homeowners'
property. While these bills address different
issues, they all seek to advance the principles that
the city needs to hold both itself and contractors
who perform work on our roadways to the same high
standards expected of property owners or a property
owner. The city does not hesitate to take

2.2

2.3

various cases.

enforcement action against homeowners if for example the sidewalk in front of their house has a defect or if there is standing water in their property.

Therefore, it is only fair that the City makes sure that its own action does not end up undoing—undoing costly sidewalk repairs or result in water conditions on homeowner's property. Furthermore, the city needs to make sure that drivers have a clear understanding of where they can park and the roads are not left in poor condition especially after contractors complete street work. Fairness is the bottom line, and I look forward to working together with the Administration and the sponsors of these legislations to see how that ultimate goal can be achieved in all of these

I also would like to recognize Council

Member Carlos Menchaca who is also with us today and

Council Member Van Bramer who also was here. When

the sponsor of the bill passed by then we had

opportunity to say a few words, but now I would like

to thank those members of the Administration who are

here with us today for being here to provide their

input on these bills. I now ask the committee

am also joined by Saurin Parikh, DEP Chief of

Operations for Queens and the Bronx, and Fiona Watt,

24

25

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Senior Advisor to the Assistant Commissioner for Forestry, Horticulture, and Natural Resources at the Parks Department. There are nearly 6,000 miles of streets in New York City. City Streets facilitate the movement of pedestrians, transit riders, motorists and cyclists as well as the delivery of goods and services throughout the city. Under the surface these same streets support the city's water, sewer, power and telecommunications infrastructure, as well as its subway tunnels and building vaults. The streets themselves also serve as public spaces fostering social, economic and recreational activities. Our streets are three-dimension-three dimensional structures. They include both the underground infrastructure and the sub-base of the street, or in other cases bridge structures or elevated highways, and the surface of the roadway curb and sidewalk as well as features such as pedestrian ramps, driveways, tree pits and catch basins. The width and shape as well as the elevation and contour or pitch of the different components must all be thought of in relationship to each other. example, curbs are typically up to 18 inches in total height, but we just see the amount that is exposed

2 above the surface. The relationship between 3 elevation and pitch of the road and the height of the 4 curb produces the amount of effective curb height, also called curb reveal, the subject of Intro 1251. From cobblestones to brand new asphalt, concrete sub-6 7 base and sidewalks and curbs of various types and 8 conditions, our street network varies greatly. Our streets, as they exist today are the sum of a long and varied history of construction, acquisition and 10 11 maintenance. Once a street is built, it continues to 12 Excavations are made and then restored, 13 streets are milled and paved. Elements such as curbs or sidewalks can be damaged or subside and may be 14 15 replaced. Wear and tear occurs, and eventually even with maintenance streets can reach the end of their 16 17 useful life and need costly and disruptive 18 reconstruction that includes the road base as well as 19 curbs and sidewalks. Under this administration, DOT 20 has made record investment in our streets and 21 dramatically increased both our resurfacing and reconstruction work. We resurfaced 1,325 lane miles 2.2 2.3 in Fiscal 17 and we plan to continue that pace by paving another 1,300 lane miles in Fiscal 18. Under 24 Mayor de Blasio's leadership from Fiscal 16 to 19 we 25

2 will pave more than 25% of al city streets. 3 happy to report that all these newly paved streets contributed to a dramatic decrease in the number of 4 potholes that DOT has had to fill. Year to date, DOT has had to fill 54% few potholes compared to 2014. 6 And under Mayor de Blasio we have nearly doubled our 7 8 investment in street reconstruction taking the amount from \$1.7 billion in the last 10-year Capital Plan in the prior administration to \$3.3 billion in the 10 11 current 10-year plan. As a result, DOT is rebuilding major corridors better and safer than before such as 12 13 the Grand Concourse, Queens Boulevard, and Atlantic Avenue delivering new great streets for New Yorkers. 14 15 As part of its mission, DOT works with many stakeholder. DEP is a major excavator in order to 16 17 access and maintain their infrastructure. Similarly, 18 the utility companies are responsible for a 19 significant portion of street excavations and 20 restorations by necessity in order to install and 21 maintain their infrastructure. Adjoining property 2.2 owners also have certain responsibilities and play a 2.3 significant role. Our capital construction projects are executed by DDC and DEP is responsible for the 24 location, construction and maintenance of catch 25

bills before the committee today.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

basins and storm sewers, a crucial component for drainage of our streets, and when it comes to parking regulations and traffic rules, NYPD is responsible for enforcement. Now, with that background in mind, I would like to comment specifically on each of the

Intro 231 would require the Parks Department to notify DOT of the locations of upcoming tree plantings. Likewise, DOT would be required to inform applicants for sidewalk construction permits at those locations of scheduled tree plantings to the extent that we have received such information. behalf of my Parks Department colleagues, I'm happy to report that pursuant to Local Law 65 of 2017, championed by Council Members Matteo, Levine and others, the Parks Department will begin to make Information on all of their scheduled tree pruning, tree stump removal and tree planting work available to the public online. Parks Forestry Work Tracker is expected-expected to launch on October 23<sup>rd</sup>. DOT would be happy to explore including a notice to all sidewalk construction applicants as part of our application process advising them to consult Parks Forestry Tracker website prior to scheduling their

2 own sidewalk construction work or pulling permits.

3 Thanks to the availability of the Parks new tracker,

4 we believe this will be the simplest and most

5 effective way to accomplish the goals of the proposed

6 legislation. By making all sidewalk construction

7 permit applicants aware of the tracker, it will allow

8 | them to see for themselves, all of the information

9 available from the Parks Department that might apply

10 to their location, check back for updates and plan

11 accordingly.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

1

Intro 623: Intro 623 would require DOT to paint curbs red and all bus stops and the distance on either side of a fire hydrant from which parking, standing or stopping is prohibited, which is 15 feet. Maintaining hydrant access for FDNY and facilitating the efficient movement of buses for our city's many bus riders respectively are both very high priorities on our streets. Hence the importance of both of these regulations. DOT understand that the intent of the bill is to make life easier for drivers trying to figure out where they may or may not park. However, DOT strongly opposes curb painting as a solution. We believe that the focus of our street marking efforts should be on the safety and operability of the

2

3

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

street, and that for many reasons parking regulation of the curb is best indicated with the use of only signage and rules. With millions of feet of curb to regulate, a combination of signage and rules is the most accurate, effective and cost efficient method to inform drivers where they are allowed to park. of painted curbs is easily susceptible to unauthorized tampering by property owners with their own agenda. Bus stops are also relocated due to construction and service changes. In these cases, signs are easier to move than stripping curbs of paint. Finally, plowed snow can interfere with the visibility of our curb markings, which is certainly a consideration in a city such as ours. For these reasons, and others, DOT currently does not paint curbs for any purpose, and doing so would require a new operational unit and an entirely new set of standards. Complying with the requirements of the bill would have a cost of several million-million dollars for installation and reoccurring maintenance costs over \$1 million annually. There are approximately 110 hydrants citywide. At 15 feet on each side, DOT would be required to paint nearly 3.3 million linear feet of curb, and there are

2.2

2.3

approximately 16,000 bus stop citywide. At an average length of 100 feet, DOT would be required to paint a total of \$1.6 million linear feet. All tolled, this constitutions over 900 miles of curb. In other words, about the distance from here to Cleveland and back. This considerable diversion of resources for street painting operations would detract from our two vital Vision Zero priorities creating new markings for safety projects and redesigns and refreshing our existing markings. This could impair our ability to make progress on eliminating traffic deaths and serious injuries. For all of these reasons, DOT opposes Intro 623.

maximum amounts in DOT's penalty schedule. The bill itself would not increase the amounts of any of DOT's fines, but rather the range within which DOT is permitted by law to set fines for specific violations by rule. DOT's goal when it comes to regulating and enforcing various uses of our streets is to achieve the greatest compliance levels possible and to protect the city's investment in our vital infrastructure while ensuring safety and minimizing the disruption, congestion, and quality of life

effects of street work. In the case of excavations
and restorations in addition to potential fines,
permittees face the prospect of required correction
actions or costly re-digs of defective restorations.
So, they have a strong incentive to do the job right
the first time. DOT carefully chooses fine amounts
in order to provide a deterrent, but also does not
want fines to exorbitant or potentially simply go
unpaid. Currently, all of DOT's fines are below the
maximum permitted amount, and we are not currently
seeing a need for any fine amount in excess of these
amounts. However, higher caps would provide greater
flexibility, and could facilitate the use of a
greater range of amounts with higher fines for
chronic offenders. DOT seeks to foster coordination
and cooperation with the stakeholders who excavate
and perform restorations in our streets. Fines an
adjustments to the amount of fines are also a
component of our tool box. Therefore, DOT supports
the bill in principle to provide greater flexibility.

Intro 1251: Now, turning to Intro 1251, which requires DOT to verify a ponding problem within 14 day and repair the condition with 60 days of verification. When DOT receives a complaint or

2 becomes aware of a possible ponding issue, our 3 Roadways Division will conduct an assessment. 4 first step is to verify the ponding condition, which 5 is done by conducting observation 48 hours after a significant rain event. Therefore, a requirement of 6 7 two-week verification period of a ponding issue would be unworkable because verification is weather 8 dependent and inspection resources are finite. a condition is verified, we assess whether the 10 11 defects can be addressed operationally with milling 12 and paving using topographical analysis in some cases. If the condition can be solved with 13 operational measures, then the location is 14 15 prioritized and repairs are conducted as resources 16 permit. However, rectifying many of our ponding 17 conditions requires more complicated work that 18 entails a capital construction project. Such 19 projects include the reconfiguration of street and 20 sewer infrastructure. These locations are added to 21 our priorities for inclusion in capital projects. 2.2 Bergen Avenue between Avenues T and U in the bill 2.3 sponsor's district is an example of a location with ponding issues, which requires capital work to 24 repair. As announced last fall, we hope to address 25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

this condition through inclusion in our Bergen Avenue Area Capital Project, thanks to funding by Mayor de Blasio, and are looking to begin bidding the work out for construction soon. A requirement to repair a ponding condition with 60 days is unworkable. ponding issues that can be addressed operationally, once assessment and analysis have been completed, our milling and paving operations are deployed on a scheduled and prioritized basis, and may not be immediately available. Milling and paving operations are also dependent on weather and season. ponding issues in need of a capital project, scoping and project delivery for this type of street reconstruction project would greatly exceed the 60day requirement because of the study, design and construction demands involved. For these reasons, DOT opposes Intro 1251.

Finally, Intro 1457 relates to
maintaining appropriate curb height or reveal. Good
curb reveal is important both to ensure proper street
drainage and to deter vehicles from mounting the
sidewalks. At least three to four inches is usually
preferred, and our standard for new construction is
seven inches. In addition, the curb should be flush

25

2 with sidewalk to prevent a tripping hazards. Conversely, on passenger ramps and driveways, the 3 4 goal is to maintain zero curb reveal. This is particularly important at pedestrian ramps for 5 accessibility purposes. Whenever we reconstruct 6 7 streets, in which we typically rebuild the road bed 8 as well as the surface of the road, the curbs, the sidewalks, and all the features of the street, we build a curb reveal that meets our standards. 10 11 also require privately built streets that we will one 12 day take into our ownership to be built to our standards as well. When it comes to street 13 14 resurfacing, our crews aim to match the current 15 elevation and contours of the roadway as close as 16 possible. Our goal is to meet the existing 17 pedestrian ramps and driveways, stay flush with 18 existing utility manhole covers and maintain good 19 drainage based upon the location and elevation of 20 existing catch basins while preserving existing curb 21 reveal. And on some streets, curb heights and 2.2 construction can vary within a single block from 2.3 property to property. We must balance all of these factors. For example, if we change the pitch of the 24

road to increase curb reveal, we risk creating a

2

3

4

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

depressing that is not drained by existing catch basins. As you know, DOT has been ambitiously resurfacing record level-record levels of lane miles, but our crews must work the other elements of the street as they exist and resurfacing is not able to address every underlying defect or condition a street may have. This bill would potentially require DOT to conduct curb repair or replacement work in conjunction with our resurfacing work on any streets where the curb or small section of the curb may be deficient, and raising a curb can require work on the adjacent sidewalk possibly including conditions that property owners may be required to correct, which in turn could mean a violation and cost to the property owner. Funding for curb repair usually done through contracts is limited. Coordinating contract schedules with our own crew schedules could be very challenging and the concrete work involved in curb repair is a different process when resurfacing. requirement to conduct curb work in conjunction with our resurfacing work would cripple the ambitious pace of resurfacing that DOT has been maintaining and leave some streets unresurfaced as a result. More ever-moreover, as drafted, this bill would require

2.2

2.3

DOT to fix insufficient curb reveal when doing repair of any kind to any part of the roadway or to the sidewalk on a street, whether it touched the curb at all, further hampering our operations. For these reasons, DOT opposes Intro 1457.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to address the committee on these bills before you today. The ongoing management of our vital street network is a major task for New York City, and one in which we know the public and many elected officials have a great deal of interest. DOT is always striving to provide New Yorkers the best quality streets possible and we look forward to continuing to work collaboratively with the Council to achieve that goal. We are now happy to answer any question you might have.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you,

Commissioner. Before I ask questions, I'd like to

recognize Council Members Maisel and Vacca, and they

also have some of those bills that we are discussing

and I'd like to ask them for—to give them the

opportunity. Council Member Maisel.

COUNCIL MEMBER MAISEL: Good afternoon. Thank you for your testimony. One of the biggest

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

problems, though, in terms of quality of life issues that members of the Council have to deal with. addition, when I was in the Assembly, we had the same problems. Districts are not, you know, altogether the same is ponding. Ponding, of course, is a vexatious issue if you happen to live in a house where there's water accumulating for-ever time it rains through the winter. It's-sometimes the water becomes feted, and there is ice that's created in the winter. It's just people can't sell their homes because they have serious ponding problems, and the purpose of this bill basically is to push the DOT in the direction of getting these things done. Now, I-I recognize that some of the problems are complicated. Sometimes you have to do entire street reconstructions, but more often than not, all the city needs to do is come in with a little asphalt and even things out. For example, you mentioned Bergen and Avenue T. I've been there ten times already with members of the Brooklyn Commissioner's Office. layer of asphalt, that's all you need. A man who happens to live in the house on the corner has been this-with this for ten years. It's not reasonable, and at the same time, the city in the guise of the

2 Department of Health will give violations to 3 homeowners who may have some water in their swimming 4 pool, maybe the cover of their swimming pool is 5 covered with water. I've had a constituents get a fine for \$1,000 because there was a small layer of 6 7 water, and yet, thousands of streets throughout the 8 city are covered with water. It's not fair. not reasonable. The DOT needs to do more to address these problems without reconstructing the entire road 10 11 work, and the purpose of this bill basically is to 12 put the city on notice that you have to do better, 13 and this probably everyone of my colleagues could 14 probably say that they have these kinds of situations in their districts. You don't have to reconstruct the 15 entire city. All you need to do is put more effort 16 17 into trying to solve some of these problems on a 18 limited basis, and we could discuss, if we get 19 further in this process. Hopefully we will. There's 20 certainly more that can be done in terms of the-where 21 you have to reconstruct an entire street, but most streets don't have to be reconstructed. And I'll 2.2 2.3 just say one more thing. When streets are milled-I understand when you're-you're-you're taking old 24 asphalt out, you put the new asphalt in. Sometimes 25

- 2 | the city and its contractors make things even worse.
- 3 It's not fair. It's not reasonable. I actually was
- 4 | thinking about doing a bill that would put a
- 5 moratorium on all fines for people who have water
- 6 accumulated in their owner property until the city
- 7 gets its act together. No reason why someone should
- 8 get a fine for something on their property, but the
- 9 city doesn't take dare of the streets. So, I'm happy
- 10 that we have this-this hearing. Thank you, Mr.
- 11 Chairman and your staff for putting this on the
- 12 | agenda, and I'm looking forward to seeing how this
- 13 progresses.
- 14 CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.
- 15 also thank you, and—and we will be working together.
- 16 | I would also recognize Council Member Rose who is
- 17 here.

- 18 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you and
- 19 | Council Member Vacca too. That situation that
- 20 | Council Member Maisel is addressing, Commissioner,
- 21 | it's like something that is not only affecting a
- 22 | particular area, as he said, I can tell you that yes
- 23 | in front of my building at 100 Adams Street it is at
- 24 that corner that's one—that's one of those corners we
- 25 get a little bit of rain, the water always it stays

2 I have brought to the attention of DOT in 3 that situation, and recently like two months ago, 4 there was repaving of that particular street. brought to the supervisor who was working that night saying are you looking at this situation, that on 6 7 that particular corner, you know how many photos have been taken for months in that particular location. 8 Are you looking to do the repaving in a way that the water would not would stay there, accumulated? 10 11 answer was yes. I walked by, repaving done, similar 12 situation. So, it look, though, that Council Member 13 Maisel is bringing to the attention and myself, you 14 know, that have brought that attention to the agency 15 that live close in the building, a residential 16 building where I live, living in that situation. 17 He's dealing with that. You know, this is about 18 water that turns into ice. Senior citizens crossing 19 in that intersection, children that they cross by and 20 they're going to be more scared of coming to that 21 area because water stays there. And if that happens again in the location that I identified, I'm pretty 2.2 2.3 that if we put it in Twitter, asking New Yorkers do you have any particular areas ore sidewalk where the 24 25 water stays there after the rain happen, we will hear

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

thousands of cases. So, what are we doing? How much are paying attention to that situation.

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Okay, thank you, Council Member. First and foremost I want to say that we do take these ponding conditions very seriously. We investigate each and every one of them that we do receive. We wish as Council Member Maisel mentioned that they could be addressed more commonly with our in-house Milling and Paving Operations. estimate that only about 20% can actually be fixed or addressed by doing some milling and regrading. his case he mentioned adding additional asphalt. Often they cannot be because in the process of doing so, you're going to create another new situation. So, you may not need existing hardware on the street. Okay, that could be a catch basin. That could be utility cover. It could be any number of objects on They're actually a lot more complex than the street. sort of a typical person might understand when first looking at them. So, in terms of your specific location, we're happy to look at that again. have-when we do mill and pave, we very carefully take measurements of the exiting roadway. We generally seek to meet that existing roadway if we're aware of

2.2

2.3

an issue. We also try to correct it, but it's not as precise a science and easily correctable as it may appear, and I'd like to ask Galileo Orlando to add to my comments to kind of further elaborate on that.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: But, you know, to be able to see a plan on how we, you know, have something in place of how many areas, and many intersections or sidewalks we are dealing with this situation and what is the plan to bring it zero, you know, the areas in the city that, you know after a rainy day water it say there, and it turn into ice during the winter time or it attract mosquitoes because it doesn't move from there. I have a question on—on—related to the painting that you have to have to paint, you know, the area close—close to the fire hydrants. How much parking tickets were issued in 2016 for parking with 15 feet of a fire hydrant? [background comments]

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: One moment. We have that information. Thanks. Okay, so NYPD issued 470,000 violations for parking at a hydrant in calendar year 2016.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: 470?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: 470,000.

squares on either side of the hydrant encompass the

25

## COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

2.2

2.3

30-foot area in which you cannot park. Now, that being said, there can be sidewalks that are distinctive. They have different size sidewalk flags or some special materials with that role. Although it applies in the vast majority of cases, it does not apply in every case. Now, the rule of thumb drivers go by is the—the length of a car. About 15 feet is the length of a car, but what we find is that drivers do understand the 15 feet. In the course of, you know, getting your driver's license and learning distances between you and other cars, people develop this judgment in order to be able to comply with the 15-foot rule.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Would that painting be considered the resource, the funding for it if we decided to move this bill and paint the distance? Would that be capital expense?

 $\label{thm:commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER FORGIONE:} \quad \mbox{I believe that} \\ \mbox{would be expense.}$ 

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Expense. I think—I think that we are failing to working class

New Yorkers. I think that this is about safety.

This is about revenue like look, I—we are in the business to raise revenue, to able that we—to run the

2 daycares, to be able to provide all the services. 3 But this is not a way of how we should do it. Like I 4 can tell you I have a bill that is-will establishwill allow drivers to park the Sanitation truck actually to park there to clean streets, and I had 6 7 like 40 sponsors. I had to move that bill. I had to push on this bill, but not because I don't understand 8 that this is not being fair, the rationale of why we are holding on that one. In this particular one, not 10 11 at all. We cannot live in the city. I can tell you the senior centers at Tenth Avenue and 201st Street 12 13 working with DOT and when you work in Manhattan, and 14 MTA, we were able to bring a new M-100 bus going in 15 that direction. The bus stop being installed in that 16 area in front of the senior center at Hammer (sic) 17 Houses a lot of confusion, and they-they have the 18 distance for drivers to park. Dozens of drivers 19 getting tickets because it is not clear the area for 20 there to park. So, that's not a way how we should be 21 conducting business here. We should not. Give me 2.2 something, put a mark. Is it too expensive? Let's 2.3 find a way of how-what is it they mark that we should be there? But I'm pretty sure that if we did a 24 survey, if we asked New Yorkers working class and 25

will now speak on that. (sic)

2.2

2.3

middle class should we live in a city that you don't know the distance, and we come with the argument and we know that this is pure about raising revenue.

This we should—we should be able to work. We should be able to say if it's not painting what is the—what is it that we will do for drivers to know when and where they should be allowed to park when they are close to a bus stop, when they are close to a fire hydrant. With that [off mic] I would like to now call and recognize Council Member Gentile, and I will now call on Council Member Gentile to talk about his bill, to speak about his bill. The Council Member

thank you, Mr. Chairman and you—I think you said most of it, but let me indicate that along with Council Member David Greenfield we have proposed Intro 623, which you've already spoken about that requires the Department of Transportation to paint curbs adjacent to fire hydrants, and bus stops. An it really, as I think Chairman Rodriguez said is a—is really a common sense piece of legislation that really addresses the everyday issues of New York City drivers that they experience. Targeting a motorist by traffic

2

3

4

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

enforcement agents and police officers who are ticketing cars parked within 15 feet of a fire hydrant is an everyday occurrence. Unless they know the flags that you refer to or carry tape measure, neither the driver nor law enforcement know what exactly 15 feet is because they curbs are not painted. Fifteen feet to one person or a flag or two flags or three flags or flags that are irregular arbitrarily enforce parking violations and it's questimate. It's a questimate, it's an unfair policy and although DOT doesn't do enforcement in this area, you must recognize the situation that drivers are in. You cannot have a blind eye to the situation of what drivers face every single day, and just by the fact of the number of tickets that have been issued is ais a realization that this an everyday frustration for people, and it is revenue generator. This bill will alleviate the burden that even fire-fire trucks or bus drivers have to deal with when a car obstructs their designated way, and people don't maliciously park there, but they're just unsure of what is exactly 15 feet from a fire hydrant or 100 feet when it comes to a bus stop. The simple job of just painting the curb will not-really is-is the answer

25

For example at a fire hydrant opposite 100-152 2 3 Forsythe Street in Manhattan, 84 cars were unfairly ticketed for August 15th through December 31st of 4 That accumulated to over \$9,600 or more than \$25,000 a year in fines. Discrepancies in the law 6 7 between drivers and law enforcement and what is a 8 legal spot is what's led to this frustrating incident. So, painting the curbs on fire hydrants and these bus stops easily solves the problem, does 10 11 not frustrate New Yorkers and keeps the area clear. 12 A gallon of red paint in a hardware store is \$37. 13 Despite thousands of hydrants and bus stops as you testified to in New York City, I'm sure that in the 14 15 DOT Budget of \$900 million in Operating Budget or the 16 \$10.1 Billion Five-Year Capital Budget, there is enough to pay for this simple yet effective solution. 17 18 There is a lot with Vision Zero and traffic and 19 This is Vision Zero. This is about pedestrians. 20 parking, not about traveling. However, there is zero 21 vision on the city's part when it comes to this 2.2 frustration that people face every single day near a 2.3 fire hydrant or bus stop. So, 623 is a common sense solution to this problem throughout the city. 24

Municipal government in New York City is about

7

25

2 setting national precedence but we can't do it

3 without addressing the everyday New Yorker issues.

4 It's a simple practical, feasible common sense

5 solution. Paint the curb, understand the problem,

6 acknowledge the problem. Paint the curb. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you very

8 much, Mr. Chairman and thank you to DOT. I

9 appreciate you holding a hearing today on this

10 package of bills particularly Intro 955, which would

11 | raise the fines for companies that fail to repave and

12 repair streets properly after the dig them up. Big

13 companies like Verizon, Con Ed, Time Warner often dig

14 up our streets to lay wires, fix cables and check on

15 pipes. When they do, it is their responsibility to

16 repair them according to standards and specifications

17 set by the Department of Transportation. These

18 | standards exist to ensure that the safety of the

19 | public is protected. When companies fail to meet the

20 | standards they must be held accountable. After all,

21 drivers, bikers, pedestrians can't send these big

22 | businesses the bill when they are harmed by a divot

23 or a bump or crevice caused by their shoddy work. We

24 | need to send a message to these companies that

cutting streets does not include cutting corners.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Private use of public streets is a privilege not a right, and it should be treated that way. If you tear up our streets and fail to repair them you're going to pay the price. So, I think it's time to raise the fines here that companies are already considering the cost of doing business especially since some of them haven't been raised since 1993, the year Metro Cards were first tested. The bill doubles fines on certain violations raising them from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for things like digging up a street without a permit, repaving a street improperly or blocking a fire hydrant or a bus stop. Other fins would jump from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for improperly installing curbs, failing to remove debris, and similar violations. So, I want to thank DOT. I-I've heard the testimony. So, thank you for your support, and also we'll be interested in-in understanding from you all if you believe the fines have been effective, in a way to ensure compliance with DOT's rules and whether there are additional suggestions that you may have to ensure that people who are digging up the streets or perhaps even digging up the streets without permission could be better in compliance with doing so. So, with that, I thank you, Mr. Chairman,

2	for the opportunity to say a few words and I
3	apologize, but I was in a meeting that required that
4	I be a coupled minutes late today. So, thank you.;

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. We don't have you on that bill? Okay. So, now we get—my colleagues the colleague who is speaking on this [pause] Gentile is the first one the opportunity to ask questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Thank you.

I'll-I'll be brief because I've-I've said most of
what I wanted to say, but I-I assume you understand
the problem that motorists face. Am I correct?

 $\label{thm:commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER FORGIONE:} \quad \mbox{We-we understand}$  the problems they present to you, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Okay. When was the last time the Department of Transportation painted the curbs?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Okay, it is actually illegal to paint curbs.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: The curbs have been painted in the past by DOT or someone in the city painted the curbs by bus stops and—and—and hydrants.

2.2

2.3

2	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Right. So, there				
3	are times that we're aware that local fire houses				
4	will go out and paint critical curbs around hydrants				
5	in their neighborhood. We are aware of that. So, we				
6	know that sometimes the Fire Department does so, but				
7	DOT does not.				
8	COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: So, in-in years				
9	past when bus stops were-were painted yellow, you're				
10	saying that DOT did not paint those bus stops?				
11	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Correct.				
12	COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Did not?				
13	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Correct. We did				
14	not.				
15	COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Even though it				
16	was done citywide five boroughs?				
17	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: We have not				
18	painted curbs, correct.				
19	COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Ever? Ever?				
20	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: And I've been at				
21	DOT 20 plus years. I'm not aware of any time that we				
22	have ever painted curbs.				
23	COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Okay, did you				
24	grow up in this city? Did you see painted curbs?				

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: I-I'm not. It's not ringing a bell to be honest, the painted curbs that you're mentioning.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Okav, and I think my colleagues will remember painted curbs, right, around the hydrants and-and bus stops. So, itit is a fact of those who grew up in the city knowing that that's the case. You know, you prefer-you-you talk about doing-preferring street markings and-and signage on-on streets themselves with-with painted lanes, painted arrows, so on and so forth. It seems to me that that is more expensive than doing what we suggested and paint-and requiring these curbs to be painted because those streets and those street markings tend to wear out, tend to be torn up when the street is torn up, tend to be paved over when the street is paved over, and you're back doing that same marking over and over and over again as opposed to a curb, which normally is not going to be torn up, is not going to be run over. It seems to me that when you talk about cost here, you-you're doing a far-it's a far-a higher cost to do the kind of street paved—the street markings that you do on the pavement than on the curb.

2	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Okay, the
3	markings that you're referring to are roadway
4	markings that provide direction for both motorists,
5	pedestrians, cyclists safely navigating roadways. So,
6	those are safety markings that are necessary, and
7	yes, they do require maintenance and refurbishment,
8	but they're very critical and—and we've seen in the
9	last few years with Vision Zero within an increase
10	actually in guidance markings great improvements in
11	safety. So, those marking are critical. We would
12	not want to compromise them in any fashion. Where
13	the markings that you're suggesting you pointed out
14	when—when you first spoke that it's pretty easy to
15	get a gallon paint. That's one of the critical
16	things we're worried about here that a homeowner who
17	may find it very irritating that their neighbors park
18	right up to their driveway, and it's hard for them to
19	get in and out. May take it upon themselves to get
20	that gallon of paint and paint some-paint three feet
21	on either side of-of their driveway. It's the kind
22	of thing we

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: [interposing] 24 So, for the sake of--

2.2

2.3

2	COMMISSIONER	FORGIONE:	believe	will

3 lend itself to abuse around the city and further--

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: [interposing]
Well, so for the sake of those misdirected homeowners
who might paint their curb illegally, you will not
paint any curb throughout the five boroughs of the
City of New York just because of those--

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Well.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: --those few number of homeowners that you think might be the miscreants and go out and paint their own curb, which you can fine them for.

actually not just that reason. We also move bus stops probably more often than people may be aware for one reason or the other. It might be construction. The bus stop may be shifted on the roadway. We would have to figure out how to get off the old markings in order to remark. We have bluestone curbing that people are very protective of that we wouldn't want to mark up. There are multiple reasons that we believe that it's not the most cost—the most effective way to—

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: I want senior

citizens to get out of the car and count flags?

24

22

communities. This is a battle that you will not win,

2 that many sense you will not win this. Like many 3 times this is what I do when I park my car. 4 out, I got to count the feet that I know that I can 5 allow to park, and that's what many drivers they're doing everyday, yes, because we don't know the best 6 7 things on how close we can park to a hydrant. this is not-again, like what is the common sense? 8 This Vision Zero. This is about the good drivers. This is not about someone that because he or she has 10 11 placard they park in front of the other car. This is 12 about someone who is looking to park in the area that 13 we by law are allowed to park, and what we are saying 14 is people should know the distance. Give something 15 with a mark, give something there more than saying we cannot do it like, you know, how much it will take? 16 17 Let's raise the money. They put the money. This 18 about raising revenue, Commissioner. This is not 19 about anything else. About more of raising the 20 revenue, and again we will be negotiating budget. 21 need that money for the school, for parking, for other things. We should be able to raise the money 2.2 2.3 in another way more than saying that bus stop grossed 10% (sic) today at 201st and Tenth Avenue. That has 24 25 been there for months. DOT, MTA they know for months

2.2

2.3

that when the new stop was there, there is not a clear area where people should know where they should park. Hundreds of—hundreds of people they don't know. They have to come out from the car and count and they're freezing so that they can avoid and respect the law. All we are saying is let's keep the clarity because there is no clarity today. Good drivers they don't know. Not the bad ones because they use their authority to park a car in front of the hydrant. We talk about hard working people that when they come home from work, they would like to find a way can we park here, and there's not any areas painted or clear this is how close you can park hydrant, and when did you change it? This is—this is—this is what we should do as a city.

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Chairman, I'd just like to reiterate that this would be extremely burdensome from—for the city. We strongly disagree with this bill. It would cost millions of dollars to implement, and then millions going forward to keep it up. It would present a great new burden on—on the department.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: A lot—a lot of council members they would be more than happy. I can

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

tell you that, if we can work the labor piece, and
you ask community board can you do a day of painting,
people will be more than happy to go out and paint
it. Volunteer, and local small business they will be
down to put the money. If we can work with DOT put
like a team of people volunteers to go out and paint

it, I can tell you my community board I would do it

in one week. [off mic] Council Member Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you, Chair. I wanted to ask a question about ponding. In my district I know that, you know, we have a lot of ponding especially where the curb cuts are. So, I wanted to ask to see how closely does DOT and DEP work together to sort of resolve these issues because there's some streets where there is no catch basin and the catch basin is around the corner. So, thethe water doesn't flow, and I know one incident in my district on Canal Street there was like a huge ponding and DOT working with DEP and-and the local Business Improvement District finally got that improved. So, if you can talk about how to deal with that issue especially on the curb cuts, then you have, you know, seniors have to navigate puddles of water that you could turn into ice in the winter, and

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

people with baby carriages and wheelchairs they all have to push through the water, and it seems like there's a lot of ponding right at the curb cuts.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORLANDO: As-as you know, ponding is—is a complicated situation that has many components. Usually a challenge is balancing moving the water, but also meeting the-the edges of the curb cuts so we don't introduce trip hazards or other hazards, and that's a challenge that—that we deal with every day. We do work closely with DEP and we joint site inspections. Often ponding is addressed through a triaging where if it's easy it's just dealing with asphalt, it will be. If it's not, we will do a joint inspection with DEP and we'll look at what needs need to be for each individual case, but often it will involve some capital investment, and that takes time, effort and funds. And that's why sometimes it seems like a long time. I believe the one on Canal Street was addressed when there was a construction of resurfacing going on. If-if I recall on that one it was finally addressed through a capital construction project.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: So, when that happens on the corner where the curb cuts are, I mean

2.2

2.3

do you have any plans in term of how to deal with those situations because we have a lot of those in Lower Manhattan especially down Water Street?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORLANDO: Again, we—we tend to look at them in a case-by-case because they are complicated individual assessments, and we do work with our sister agency DEP to see what could be done through their capital program. That's whatever those locations may need.

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: But Council

Member, if you—if you have those locations, please do

give them to us and we will follow up with on them.

times it's—it's manually, you know, done by—it's lucky we have a Business Improvement District and they'll send people down to push the water around the corner to the catch basin, but I think that we really need to look at long term. You know, you might have to add more catch basins next to it or some ways of pushing the water to where they could flow away instead of— Because the curb cuts are supposedly there to help people cross the street and—and navigate a street, the people who really need extra help, and meanwhile they're met by puddles and in the

refers it to us.

Committee. So I'm well aware of the-the procedure of

do know is that about 200 of them a year referred to

2.2

2.3

DOT. So we don't have a breakdown on the rest, but

we can tell you that about 200 a year come to us.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: [interposing]
So out of 2,000 you only know how much—you only know generally were 200 of them?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Okay. So, I—I guess that's why we have this bill out here because there are definitely issues around it. So, I represent Southeast Queens. So this issue is an issue we live with everyday. Are you familiar with the Mayor's \$1.7 billion commitment to Southeast Queens?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And—and—and I—

I'm interested in knowing how are your agencies

coordinating together? So, can you speak to how the

Department of Health, DEP, DDC and DOT how do you

coordinate together? Do you meet monthly or do you

meet yearly?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: So, when we have a ponding condition we go out and take a look. What we do is we go out within a few days of a rainfall.

of crews per project.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Alright, so how				
3	many people within this segment of your-within your				
4	agency.				
5	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: We				
6	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: [interposing]				
7	How many workers address these specific issues?				
8	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: We have—things				
9	are interchangeable. So, probably in each borough				
10	there could be five or six people who—who survey				
11	different				
12	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: [interposing]				
13	Okay, do we have a number, a number?				
14	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: They're not-				
15	again, they're not dedicated. That's why I can't				
16	give you a precise number.				
17	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: [interposing]				
18	So-				
19	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: We do different				
20	things everyday.				
21	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Alright. So,				
22	there's no specific division that just works on this				
23	issue you're saying?				

it must be done in conjunction with when there is

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2	rain. Okay. So, if you send me something on a
3	Monday and it rains on a Tuesday, I may not get out
4	there Thursday. I might need to wait a few more
5	weeks or even 30 days until I have an inspector
6	available to go look at that. Once we receive the
7	ponding condition and look at it, we determine
8	whether it's something we can address in-house
9	through our Milling and Paving operation. We-we
10	estimate, you know, something like 20% can be—can be
11	addressed or improved or even, you know, fixed
12	through our Milling and Paving operation. [bell]
13	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: So, I'm going
14	to end my comments, but I-I don't see any real

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: [interposing] Well, I was going to get to that.

coordination going on this agency--

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: --and-and I've been here 15 years, I've been elected four and as someone who did constituent services, I can tell you it's been a-we have to beat the drum steadily, steadily to get your agencies out there to really address these issues, and I also just point out, you know, a lot of times we get, you know, a response from the agencies that says well we have to look at

2.2

2.3

Chairman.

larger capital issues-larger capital projects, which I understand, but three needs to be more responsiveness in addressing some of the, you know, ponding issues that—that are not being addressed for the short term, and I'm happy to say today there is a short-term project happening in my districts. I'm very happy about it, but that we need to see more action in this area, and I—I would just, Mr. Chairman say I think this bill is good, and you know, and we're not seeing the response times within 48 hours or nevertheless not even or furthermore not even a month. So, we need to see more activity and more coordination amongst the agencies. Thank you, Mr.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you,

Council Member. I'd like to acknowledge that also
we've been joined by Council Member Greenfield and
Lancman. We have Council Member Menchaca.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you,
Chair. Intro 231, your testimony spoke to the
recently passed Local Law 65 Matteo, Levine and
others that will begin online information. It's
unclear from your testimony whether or not you

tree pruning, sidewalk repair around trees and stump

2.2

removal, and through Local Law 65 on October 23<sup>rd</sup> we will be providing an online portal with all the information both what we've done and what we plan to

do, and that information will be updated quarterly.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: So, forgive me if I'm—I'm pausing you. So, I think we're all aware of that, and we're really excited about that. This is a different piece of legislation. So, 231 is asking for there to be a Local Law for direct information of anyone that's pulling permits for construction within a season for—to alert homeowners who are about to spend dollars on the sidewalk before they're going get a new tree. How does what you just said solve that problem?

FIONA WATT: Because instead of having to go to another agency to find out the information, the public can actually find out the information at any time whenever they want.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: So, we're putting the onus the public to do the research, which is fine, right, I mean that's like--

FIONA WATT: [interposing] Yeah, I think right.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA:that's-it's
like we have-we have buckets of information. People
should just go find out whether or not they're going
to do it. I think what we're trying to do here in
the spirt of this-of this legislation, which they
might want to have a conversation with is to—is to
alert folks that we know are going to have some kind
of investment. These are our homeowners, middle-
class New Yorkers that are trying to do their job to
repair their sidewalks, and they may or may not know
about this law. And so this would trigger an
automatic alert to the construction that will be
going out there. And so, I-I guess in-I-I'm trying
to figure out from you whether or not this would be
that added step for full compliance to make a lot of
homeowners happy right now, which is good, and allow
for the tree to come in and then—and then bring in
the repairs post.

FIONA WATT: And we are very happy to discuss with DOT the logistics of having environmental interaction.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Since this lawand I'm glad you're here-since this law or this local
law was introduced, we've had some conversations with

2.2

2.3

another LS request later, but there were time where trees were planted in the wrong place right next to another tree for example. The first example that I want to talk to you about on 17th Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenue on the south side, and nothing was kind of done. So, I want to talk to you about—so there's—there's a connecting that can happen with the tree implementation piece and the homeowner to ensure that everyone is kind of happy and that—that the work happens. I'll follow up with you after right after—after this. So, again, it just sounds like we don't want to do the extra step. You're not in support of this, and—and we'll just keep—keep moving on that.

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: [interposing]

Council Member, maybe just to clarify very quickly.

What we know at DOT we can do is include a

stipulation in everybody's permit suggesting that

they go to this website at the Parks Department to

see if there is any work coming up at the same site.

We know we can do that. If it was going to go a step

further with us identifying sort of linking Parks

keep talking about that because --

2 COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: [interposing]

3 Sure.

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: --I'm not going to be able to say it's a big enough issue to not more forward. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: And Rose.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you, Chair. I guess I'm going to have to join the-the crowd and beat this dead horse around ponding. You know, you addressed the fact that ponding is an issue that often constitutes the-I guess the remedy to it constitutes a capital project, and collaboration with other city agencies, but I didn't hear you address the fact that in many situations ponding has been created as result of inappropriate or not-incorrect repaving. I have several situations in my district where a ponding situation didn't exist prior to the repaving, and-and I-I-I don't understand why something like that can't be remediated. And I wanted to know how do you determine what the criteria is or-or what requirement has to be met in order to correct a situation like that, and there has to be some sort of low term, low cost solution for DOT and the other agencies, you know, that could implement

2.2

2.3

2 and improve drainage on the streets that are
3 experiencing ponding.

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: So, first, I would like to thank you for coming by this morning to support our Lower Level Boarding Initiative. We really appreciate your presence.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: You're welcome.

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: And then I'll sort of address the first--

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [interposing] And I want to say thank you. It's about time, and—and my constituents really appreciate it.

so glad. I'd like to ask Galileo to talk a little bit more about the technical aspects, the second part of your question. But the question that you had where you saw resurfacing that actually created issues that hadn't been there or maybe hadn't there as badly before, if—if you can provide us with any of those locations we definitely want to look into it. That can happen once in a while. It doesn't happen very often, but it's something we would certainly want to address and follow up with you, but in terms

2.2

2.3

that?

of technically how we can ensure we're—we're meeting
the right grade definitely.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: And—and I just want to add before you start, Galileo, that you've heard many of my colleagues talk about there are just some—some corners that are really important, and despite—the—the costs should be addressed, and they are corners where there are school children that have to cross, and—and seniors. So, could you address—

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORLANDO: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: --how you will do

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORLANDO: Sure, well sometimes after resurfacing the water moves better and it will actually collect somewhere instead of being spread out when the road is deteriorated and sometimes you'll see more collection of water. Part of that is the intent, but also it—it shouldn't be just collecting and forming, but you will see this aggregation of water in some cases. In other cases again it's a balance between meeting all the curb cuts, the driveways, the peg ramps, and making those—striking that balance between those elevations and

take it. We-we are not going to try to not try to

take the opportunity without doing anything?

24

actually--

mind. The first is there rare people who have

permission to dig up city streets and do repairs all

24

- 2 the time. It happens every single day of the year.
- 3 What is their obligation in terms of condition to
- 4 which it must be restored at the end? Is it restored
- 5 roughly to the condition which it is in today? Is it
- 6 restored to the condition, which it is supposed to be
- 7 under the city's optimal standards? What is the
- 8 standard in which you're supposed to restore the
- 9 street after the work is done?
- 10 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEYWARD: After
- 11 | someone excavates, repairs the infrastructure, that
- 12 has-needs to be repaired, they're responsible for
- 13 restoring the roadway to its previous condition, and
- 14 | obviously that cut separates it from the rest of the
- 15 roadway, but the whole purpose for the restoration is
- 16 | that they restore it in kind to its previous
- 17 | condition as best they can.
- 18 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And does that
- 19 | include any paintings, markings, anything else that
- 20 DOT might have already put into the road?
- 21 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEYWARD: Yes, it
- 22 does.
- 23 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: And how many
- 24 | fines are issued annually for failure to repave or
- 25 repair streets after work is being done?

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEYWARD: I don't have that specific information in front of me.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, how about the information about fines for those who open the streets without a permit from DOT? Do you have those numbers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEYWARD: Hold on a second.

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Maybe-and while Leon is looking for that if I can mention one other thing we did last year, we made more stringent requirements for street repair by utility contractors and others. So, what we did we had three items that we moved forward. One is a concrete based restoration where previously we would have people open a street, and rather than replace the concrete, the sub base we call it, with concrete, they could use asphalt. We're no longer allowing that because it's-it's a lesser product obviously and it holds upit doesn't hold up as long. So, now people are required for concrete base restoration. We also now have all straight cuts where previously at times you would see street cuts perhaps in odd shapes, at odd angles, we no longer allow that because where those

2.2

2.3

2 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, good.

On—on the point about [coughs] DOT feeling like you're hitting the mark on the proper level of fines today. From what I—what I understand from your testimony, is that you are—appreciate—you appreciate the possibility of having a higher fine although you don't intend to use it necessarily because you believe that today you are hitting the mark on what the proper level of fines should be for people who either work without a permit or do shoddy workmanship. Is that—is that a fair? That's my understanding of your—your testimony. Is that far comment?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: [interposing]

That's—that's fair and what we want to do prior to evaluating any changes in fines is sort of, you know, to talk to our stakeholders. We want—we want to be very careful. We want to make sure there is not so high that there's incentive to just go and try to do the work without a permit so people aren't on our radar. It's sort of a delicate balance that we really want to be very thoughtful as we go ahead and change fines.

## COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

2.2

2.3

2 COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, without
3 knowing how many fines DOT issues in a year, which at
4 this moment—

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: [interposing] Uh-hm, without that.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: --without this information could be. Maybe it's being gleaned but it could be, you know, it could be very few or it could be a lot as far as I can tell. It's hard for us to assess whether or not-

## COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Uh-hm

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: --DOT is—is
hitting the right mark. We are going to give you
permission to go higher, but I can't say that as I
sit here I have a better understanding as to whether
DOT is fining sufficiently for shoddy work or whether
you're actually catching people in the act of not
doing--

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: [interposing] So,

I think we have some numbers for you.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Great.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEYWARD: So, we're-what we have are the-the top [bell] permits that we've issued for work that's done. So the-the top-

## COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

2 the top fine that we issue out is for failure to

3 permanently restore a cut within the required time.

4 So, it's more of a time thing, and that's the—the

most we issue summonses for. The next one is open--

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: [interposing]

7 How many? How many?

1

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEYWARD: That's 6,450 summonses for that category.

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: In a year.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEYWARD: I the last fiscal year, and then the next one is we issued 4,270 summonses for opening a street without a permit, and then the nest one is failure to comply with the terms and conditions of DOT permits and that's failure to—to comply with our stipulations. That's 4,207 summonses issued. So, those are the top three that we issue.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, and I'll just say I'm—I'm out of time, but the last question that I have for you all is the profile of the—the entities that are most likely to be not complying in time, and the ones that are most likely to be working without a permit. Who are we talking about here? I mean I know you noted that there were utilities and

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

1

2 other contractors. So, who are the prime violators 3 here?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEYWARD: specifically parsing out those specific ones I can't tell you from here, but the majority of our-our summonses go to the utility companies. That's where the majority of our summonses go to, and I don't have that parsed out in these-in these two tabs in front of me.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Council Member Lancman and as a sponsor also of one the bills. You can have additional time, too, also.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Great. you very much. Good morning. I want to ask you about 1457, my bill, which would require DOT to when it does resurfacing to do whatever work is necessary on the curb to maintain the-the curb height, and I don't fully understand or maybe I understand, I just don't accept the administration's opposition to the bill. We have curbs for a reason. I had parts that prevent water in the street from coming onto people's properties, and whatever other reasons there are that

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

we have curbs, we've got them. So, if DOT does the resurfacing of the street and as a result the curb either doesn't exist any more because now the-thestreet resurfacing that you've done is level with the curb or-or the curb height is-is reduced to the point that it's not accomplishing whatever it s a curb is supposed to accomplish. I don't understand how you could take the position that the thing you've done, which has caused a problem shouldn't be solved by you, and-and in your testimony, which I-I missed your reading of it, but I-but here-it's here in writing to the effect that if you had to do this work, it would slow down your resurfacing throughout the city. don't think that that's a-a tenable position. think that my bill simply says if you-if you cause a problem, you should fix the problem, which is imminently reasonable. What am I missing?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Well, let me start by saying and Galileo can help me out here. Every time we mill and pave, we—we do the right thing, okay. We wont simply add inches of asphalt to a road without taking it down by milling. So, we will never come along and just raise the height of a road to an incorrect height, okay, and walk away.

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Incorrect vis-à-3 vis the curb?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Exactly. won't have two little curb reveal because of our milling and paving operation. We will always mill and we-and pretty much need to in-in every case now. Years ago, we were able to just sort of add asphalt to roadways but it got too high and now we mill every time we pave. So, we will always do that and that's the right thing to do, and you're totally correct in requesting that. Where it becomes more complicated is when we have a curb a or a sidewalk problem. curbs may sink. Sidewalks may be in disrepair, which is the homeowner's responsibility. S o, when we go out there to-to mill and pave, for us to try to address a concrete condition, which is not-it's a totally different operation. Much of it is done by contract. Much of it is done by homeowners. know, it's sort of mixing two things that we can't address together on the spot.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Well, I want to understand something because I have this in my district. I—I didn't just make this up where there was a street repaving and Jamaica Estates. It

What are those, what are those circumstances?

Eton Street, if I'm referencing it right?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Yeah, that road

24

2.2

2.3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Yeah, I think 3 that sounds like it.

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Okay. looked into that very carefully because we knew you were concerned about that location. That-that's a tricky location in that the curb there is a nonstandard curb. There-there's cobblestone, that decorative cobblestone that was placed in place of a curb that would go down 18 inches. So, it's very easy to think that over time that curb may have shifted or moved. We-we looked-prior to this hearing we looked very carefully at the before and after pictures and we-we think the resurfacing was done correctly, and we're happy to talk with you more about that and meet-meet with the property owner or whatever you would like, but I think due to that nonstandard curb, we-we don't have a tight curb street scenario going on there. The second part of your question the conditions that might not be able to be met, if-if you're-if you're talking about changing the height of the roadway to-to a great degree, you might introduce new problems. So, if you-if you have to mill down on making it at five inches, all of a sudden you're going to have to have utility covers

2.2

2.3

that are going to be sticking up. You might choose to ramp them, but you're going to have a very poor quality street. You might not be able to get water to a catch basin. So really dramatic changes of roadway depth during paving will lead to other problems.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: So, so let's look at both of those. In—in the second scenario where if you had to mill down— Is that the right term, mill?

COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Okay, if you had to mill down enough to maintain the street height, but the curb height it would cause other problems. Somebody has to deal with, and pay for the—fixing that curb or raising that curb so that it's a real curb, and if it's—it's either going to be the city, it's going to be DOT that's going to have to raise that curb because —it can't lower the—the surface any more because of these other issues, or it's going to be the homeowner whose got to deal with that or—or suffer the consequences of having a non-existent curb. So, if the city is doing the repaving and—and—and causing the problem, you know, for a well

2.2

2.3

intended purpose, we want our streets repaired. If
the city is the one that's causing the problem where
the curb is—is too low relative to the—to the—to the
street surface, it seems to me obvious that the city
should be the one to—to address the curb height and,
you know, whatever that means in terms of expense or—
or delay and, you know, the number of miles you can
repave in a year, you just have to do what you have
to do. If you cause a problem, you—you have to fix
the problem.

Strongly state that we don't believe we're causing a problem from milling and paving. We're generally putting the roadway back the way it was, and it may not be a perfect roadway, but we're not exacerbating the problem and—and addressing some of these bigger issues would really require a greater project, and once we involve homeowners, homeowners are responsible by law for maintaining their sidewalks. As you know, then it sort of sucks them into the problem in terms of cost and everything else, and kind of becomes a much more complicated endeavor.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: But could we-could we-could we agree that if the DOT is creating a

2.2

2.3

get dealt with anybody. So, who's going to—who's the one who is going to have to eat that? It should be the city is the one that—that's done the resurfacing.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ORLANDO: If—if the situation arises where it's so severe, then it has to be addressed, but to go back to your initial comments about how you—how it may not—to fully understand the impact on the resurfacing program is that ultimately if this domino effect extends out, and—and curbs and all sidewalks now have to be done on all resurfacing projects, it ultimately really hinders the pace of the resurfacing program.

I'm telling you from one council member's perspective is I am willing to accept in my district at least a slower pace of resurfacing if that does not result in X number of homeowners having this terrible headache that they now have to deal with both in terms of time and their own resources. Can—can I just ask one question and—and this is of particular interest to a colleague of mine, Council Member Daneek Miller. What is DOT's responsibility as it relates to missing or inadequate curbs generally, particularly in—in Southeast Queens that causes ponding?

2	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Okay, the city is
3	responsible for curbs, installing curbs and that
4	really relates greatly to the profile of the streets
5	Parts of Queens where we don't have curbs we
6	generally have streets completely not building to
7	city standards that need to be reconstructed, and
8	need to be rebuilt entirely.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Any plans for
10	that?
11	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Wewe have plans
12	for that. There's a lot more work than we're going
13	to be able to address in a-in a quick fashion but
14	yes. [background comments].
15	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: Well, Council
16	Member Miller in particular might want to follow up
17	with you on that.
18	COMMISSIONER FORGIONE: Okay.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER LANCMAN: But thank you
20	very much. Mr. Chair, thank you very much.
21	CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: [off mic] [on
22	mic] Looks like we don't have any additional
23	questions. [off mic] [on mic] [coughs] I would like
24	for you to take it back to your team, the Mayor and

the rest of the DOT team that you work with that I'm

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

going to be strongly working on the Intro 623. said before, this bill that will require DOT to paint curbs in red and all bus stops and the additionally the side of a fire hydrant from which parking standing or stopping is prohibited, which is 15 feet. This is something that it's common sense. about Vision Zero. This is about allowing good drivers to know the distance that they should use to park a car and bus in those particular areas, and I would like to have conversation with DOT to see if we can do some pilot projects especially through some-a community board, but I know there's a lot of people very interested to be part of this partnership. for me is about revenue. This is about safety and I think it is time for us to, you know, update this latest legislation of this policy that we have in place that they are not profiting (sic) from those hundreds of thousands of tickets that we give. at the end of the day, benefitting, too, as a council member because it is with that money that also would balance the budget back. I wanted to say that, and hoping that we will continue the conversation not only with this bill, but with other bills that are

1	COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION	85
2	important for all of us. With that, this hearing	is
3	adjourned. [gavel]	
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

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 September 26, 2017