CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON FOR-HIRE VEHICLES

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January 28, 2019
Start: 10:02 a.m.
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HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: RUBEN DIAZ, SR
Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Joseph C. Borelli

Costa G. Constantinides

Francisco P. Moya Ydanis A. Rodrigutez

Deborah L. Rose Paul A. Vallone

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

Bill Heinzen, Deputy Commissioner for Policy and External Affairs New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission

Diana Pennetti, Deputy Commissioner of Uniform Services Bureau, Taxi and Limousine Commission

Oleg Chernyavsky Executive Director of Legislative Affairs, New York City Police Department

Richard Napolitano, Deputy Chief of Information Technology Bureau, New York City Police Department

Richard Lipsky

Charles Komanoff

Diana Clemente, President, Black Car Assistance Corporation, BCAC & President of Big Apple Car

Brian Lozano, Tech NYC

Peter Mazer, General Counsel, Metropolitan Taxicab Board of Trade

Scott Rudder, Vice President, Limo Association of New York

Aziz Bah (sp?) FHV Driver, Member of Independent Driving Guild

Aaron Smith, Independent Driver's Guild

Raoul Rivera, TLC Driver

Bridget Felix, Taxi Driver

Seth (sic) Rodriguez, President of the Taxi Workers and Friends

Michelle Docken, Driver

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[sound check] [background comments/
] laughter [gavel]

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Quiet, please.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Good morning ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the hearing on the City Council Committee on For-Hire Vehicles. I am Ruben Diaz, Sr. the Chair of the Committee. Today we will be conducting a hearing on three pieces of legislation. First, Intro No. 1302, a bill which I have sponsored would amend the Administrative Code of the City of New York in relation to establishing a minimum base rate for trips dispatched by high volume for-hire service in the congestion zone. My bill will require the Taxi and Limousine Commission to establish a minimum base rate that must be charged for a trip dispatched by any high volume for-hire service that begins, ends or passes through the congestion zone. It will also require that the minimum base rate must be no less than the initial unit charge for a taxi and any required taxes, fees or surcharges. Since beginning-since becoming chair of this committee, one of my primary goals has been to establish parity across the industry, and to bring fairness and economic stability-stability for all

drivers. Some have argued that the congestion prices
and surcharge implemented by the state last year and
which will have taken effect this month if not for a
lawsuit some charged that this—this proportionality
affects taxis because for-hire vehicles do not have
mete-metering-metering fares and to not need to pass
the cost of the fee that they need onto the
passengers. These, my friends, creates an even level
playing field, which is contrary to the goals that I
have set as the chair of this committee. The two
other bills being considered today related to panic
buttons inside taxis and for-hire vehicles. First,
Introduction 1319 sponsored by our Majority Leader,
Council Member Laurie Cumbo of Brooklyn would amend
the Administrative Code of the city of New York in
relation to distress signal for passengers in
taxicabs, street hail vehicles and for-hire vehicles.
The bill will require all taxicabs hail vehicle,
liveries, black cars and luxury limousines to have a
panic button installed that would allow passengers to
send a distress signal to law enforcement. The other
bill, Introduction No. 967 sponsored by Council
Member Andy King of the Bronx will amend the
Administrative Code of the city of New York in

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relation to panic buttons for drivers of taxicabs, street hails, liveries and for-hire vehicles. will require the taxi street hair liveries and forhire [phone rings] Sorry. [laughter] Where was I? The other and then we started. The other bill Introduction 9 67 sponsored by Council Member Andy King of the Bronx who just arrived will amend the Administrative Code of the city of New York in relation to panic buttons for drivers of taxicabs, street hail, liveries and for-hire vehicles. bill will require taxis, street hail, liveries and for for-hire vehicles to have a panic button within reach of the driver to notify the Police Department when the driver is in distress. We have one bill requiring panic button for a passenger, and another bill requiring a panic button for the driver. they both have panic buttons. This is a panic button here. So, that means that if the driver is-is in distress, the driver could push a button, and if the passenger is in distress, the passenger could push a Anyway, before I call up the first panel and ask this sponsor-I would ask before-and this is mythe members of the-of the committee here today Council Member Vallone and Council Member Rose, and

When livery driver Richard Deleon's car and the

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passengers were attacked by a knife in 2017, he did everything possible to protect those three passengers, and his head. His thumb was cut off. Last year, a man believed-believed the Yellow Cab cut him off in Astoria and when he pulls over the guy parks his car and goes out to threaten him. suspect then pulls a blade and slashes the cabbie's tire. Mr. Sing a taxi driver was assaulted by some bigot racist John called him slurs and robbed him of his religious turban, and in the Bronx while trying to collect a far after a long ride from Manhattan, they punched this man and attempted to destroy his vehicle. A driver in the Bronx shot three times by a passenger carrying a guy who ran off with his cash and wallet before the stumbled out of his vehicle to wave a passing police cruiser, which was luckily nearby at the time. What had happened if he wouldn't have been so lucky? So, when I hear Brother Jay Cologne-Comacho, excuse me, family a father or three shot eight times while they're taking, cab drivers with a number of stories being forced to drive to addresses that don't exist only to be robbed, their cars to be taken away from them or to beaten. is a serious situation, and need to make sure that

these New Yorkers that New Yorkers count on every day
to move them around are protected and being able to
go home and provide for their families. So, today's
legislation is about protecting New Yorkers who serve
New Yorkers each and every day. It's not no way to
play games so while we would check out the fiscal
impact of what this can have on the driver, I offer
today that we as a city should do all that we can
fiscally. If there's a fiscal impact then as we
providing funding for education, as we provide
funding for transportation, as we provide funding for
safety, this is one of those things that we need to
provide funding for safety if there is a fiscal
impact, and there should be no fiscal impact. To the
driver as we attempt to save their lives. So, that
being said, I want to thank you, Mr. Chair for
holding today's conversation. I look forward to a
spirited conversation, to ends to save the lives of
our New York drives. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you, Council
Member for your leadership, and desire to help the
industry. Thank you. Now, I am ask the counsel to
take the oath.

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LEGAL COUNSEL: Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee, and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: I do.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: Okay, Good morning Chair Diaz, good morning members of the forhire vehicle committee and Council Member King. I'm Bill Heinzen the Deputy Commissioner for Policy and External Affairs the New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission. Joining me today from TLC is Diana Pennetti who is the Deputy Commissioner of TLC's Uniform Services Bureau, and we are here today to share TLC's views on Intros 967, 1319 and 1302. TLC takes very seriously the safety of its passengers and of its drivers. Our mission is to ensure that all New Yorkers receive safe, reliable and accessible for-hire service, which includes keeping passengers and drivers safe. To protect the riding public, TLC requires that all drivers of TLC licensed vehicles must obtain a license to carry passengers whether in Yellow, Green, Livery, Black Car, commuter van, or

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lux limo. To obtain that license, drivers must meet very stringent standards such a fingerprinting, and we're pretty unique in the country on this, and we're proud of that. Criminal background check a New Yorker State Department of Motor Vehicle driving record check, drug testing and driver education courses. Additionally, to ensure safe rides for drivers and passengers, TLC always urges them to not engage in illegal street hail activity. For drives these allcash trips and they are of necessity all cash, the trips are unrecorded making it that much more difficult for the police or for TLC to locate the assailant and indeed a person with that intent may actually be trying to hail a ride illegally for that very reason. For passengers. For passengers you are getting into a car with out knowing if the drive is licensed by TLC. Therefore, and therefor screened for safety. You may be getting into a dangerous uninsured vehicle. The vehicle may not have been inspected, and we know that many reported instances where drivers and passengers have reported assault have involved unlicensed activity. Intros 967 and 1319 would require that taxi street hail with reason for-hire vehicles have panic buttons in the rear

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passenger compartment and in reach of the driver's seat capable of sending distress signals to the New York City Police Department. In those rare instances where there is a problem, TLC wants drivers and passengers to receive emergency support as quickly as possible. We must defer to other agencies who are more familiar with the capabilities of emergency response technology, but from a TLC perspective, I do want to note that the bills as drafted are currently silent as to who would bear the cost of any new vehicle equipment and without a full assessment of the technology, we, of course, don't know what these costs might be. We do know I think everyone in this room knows that drivers are struggling to meet expenses, and so we have to be concerned, and I want to put it on the record that we have to be concerned that for our drivers, many of whom own or lease their vehicles we want to be careful that they may be on the hook for paying not only for the installation but presumably for ongoing maintenance costs and any monthly technical-you know, carrying charges for this technology. Turning to Intro No. 1302, which would require TLC to establish a minimum base rate that must be charged to passengers for trips dispatched by

any high volume for-hire service that begin and/or 2 pass through the Congestion Zone recently created by 3 New York State Tax Law in 2018. The minimum base 4 rate under 1302 must be no less than the initial 5 base—the initial unit charge for a taxi and any 6 7 required taxes, fees, or surcharges. This minimum base rate in taxi is referred to as the drop charge. 8 The new state law defined the congestion zone as 9 Manhattan south of 96th Street. For trips in Yellow 10 Taxis that begin and/or travel through the congestion 11 12 zone, state law required that passengers pay a 13 congestion charge of \$2.50 per trip while for trips 14 in for-hire vehicles passengers were to be charged a 15 per-trip congestion surcharge of \$2.75. Although 16 that surcharge as you know is reduced to 75 cents for 17 shared rides. It is important to note the congestion 18 surcharge is now in place today. Although that law was supposed to take effect on January 1, 2019, there 19 20 is litigation challenging the congestion surcharge. A New York State Supreme Court Judge issued a 21 2.2 temporary restraining order and joining implementation of the surcharge on December 20th of 23 last year, and just last week on January 17th the 24 judge ordered further briefing and temporarily 25

2 extended the restraining order under January 31, 2019. Currently then the state congestion surcharge 3 is not in effect. Given this, I would urge the 4 Council to wait until the litigation is resolved and 5 the outcome is known before considering legislation. 6 7 Additionally, however, legislating a minimum for-hire vehicle fare now appears to conflict with recent 8 legislation from this committee. In August 2018, as 9 you know, the Council passed and the Mayor signed 10 several bills governing the for-hire vehicle industry 11 12 including Local Laws 147 and 150, which Intro 1302 would amend. In addition to Local Law 147's 13 moratorium on the issuance of new for-hire vehicle 14 15 licenses for one year, Local Law 150 requires TLC and 16 the city Department of Transportation to evaluate the impacts of high volume for-hire services on New York 17 18 City, and just as a reminder I know you know this, Chair, but for-hire vehicles service-the high volume 19 20 for-hire services are those bases that dispatch over 10,000 trips a day on average and currently that 21 2.2 would be Uber, June, Via and Lyft. So Local Law 150 23 required TLC and DOT to evaluate the impacts of high volume for-hire services at New York City including 24 impacts on congestion, driver income and air quality 25

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among others. That study must be completed by August 2019, after which the Council in Local Law 147 and 150 authorize TLC to take a variety of policy actions and also to "Determine whether the establishment of minimum of fare to be charged by vehicles licensed by the Commission would substantially alleviate any of the problems identified in the study." We understood that the Council's decision in Local Law 150 to require TLC to complete this study before making any determination as to minimum fare setting was designed to ensure a rational process that considered all of the relevant factors similar to how TLC evaluates potential taxi fare increase or how for well over a year, TLC evaluated whether and how to implement the recent driver pay standard. So, Local Laws 147 and 150 pressed the pause button to allow the TLC and DOT to examine how best to evaluate the impacts of high volume for-hire services on New York City, and how best to address those impacts. Without completing that Council mandated study, TLC cannot know those potential impacts, the impact of say a for-hire vehicle minimum fare on issues like congestion, driver income, traffic safety our an outer borough availability, wait times and fares, and we think I

2 | would be irresponsible at this point to regulate

3 fares prior to that thorough evaluation. Thank you

OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: Good morning, Chari

4 for inviting us to testify today, and I will take

5 your questions after the Police Department has

6 testified.

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Diaz and members of the Council. I'm Oleg Chernyavsky the Department's Executive Director of Legislative Affairs, and I'm joined here today by Deputy Chief Richard Napolitano from the NYPD's Information Technology Bureau and our colleagues from the Taxi and Limousine Commission. On behalf of Police Commissioner James P. O'Neill, we are please to testify about two of the bills being heard today. At the core of the department's mission is our obligation to protect the health, safety and welfare of those that live, work and visit this city. To this end the department has leveraged technology and technological advancements to drive crime to lows not seen since the early 1950s. This includes the use of technologies as Shot-ShotSpotter, Smart Phones, Argus cameras and the Domain Awareness System, which integrates a multitude of technological crime fighting tools that better equip our officers to keep

2 people safe. However, our push toward technological integration does not end at advancements in crime 3 4 fighting alone. It naturally extends to emergency 5 response. Department of Technology and Telecommunications of Information Technology and 6 Telecommunications is spearheading improvements to the 911 system with a goal-with a long-term goal of 8 bringing the entire emergency system into the next 9 This is no easy task and this department 10 generation. is actively involved in that effort. Annually our 11 12 911 call centers receive approximately 9 million 13 calls for emergency service. This is why any change 14 to the system no matter how slight requires 15 significant thought, analysis, experimentation, validation and piloting prior to full integration. 16 17 This is not a quick process nor should it be as any 18 failure of request for emergency response to connect to the department or inability of the department to 19 20 accurately determine the location of an emergency call can cost a life. This is simply a cost too 21 2.2 great to bear for the safe of prematurely 23 implementing even a good idea. The NYPD welcomes any and all innovations that will help us achieve our 24 25 mission. This is why the department supports the

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goal of greater access to first responders in cases of-and in case of emergency envisioned in Intro 967 sponsored by Council Member King and Intro 1319 sponsored by Council Member Cumbo. Although I want to be clear, there should be no substitute for callers phoning in to 911 where possible to enable our call takers to elicit what is often vital life saving information. These pieces of legislation require the installation of a panic button in every livery cab, hail and for-hire vehicle that can connect drivers and passengers to the Police These bills seek to create another Department. avenue in which the city can leverage technology to not only help prevent and solve crime, but to also connect those in distress to emergency services. However, while we agree that the integration of this technology both into such vehicles and into the 911 system may prove to be significant. It is important to stress that the department does not currently have access to the GPS system installed in such vehicles. If GPS is, in fact, installed in all such vehicles, which is a vital component of having the ability to gain accurate location data. Additionally, TLC data such as license plate information and vehicle

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description information would need to integrate into the back-end system. In busy locations officers may respond to a scene and see multiple taxi cabs or forhire vehicles that look identical. Relatedly as companies such as Uber and Lyft have proliferated, it has become increasing difficult to differentiate forhire vehicles from personal vehicles. particularly—this is particularly why the panic light that is currently installed on taxicabs would need to become a requirement for all vehicles covered in this legislation. The presence of such lights and their integration into the scheme the bills envision, would enable responding officers to more quickly identify and respond to the relevant vehicle. significant hardware installations and software upgrades together with the required. With the required testing and validation of such a system and training for all of our 911 call takers would take significant time and certainly could not be accomplished in 120 days as envisioned by the proposed legislation. I want to stress that although there are current challenges to immediate implementation this does not mean that this idea cannot be explored in the future. Indeed, the city

- is in the process of developing Next Generation 911, which will provide significant upgrades to our 3 current 911 system, which potentially could be 4
- successfully leveraged to utilize technology such as 5
- what is proposed in this legislation. We welcome a 6
- continuing dialogue with the Council relative to this 7
- issue. Thank you and we look forward to answering 8
- any questions you may have. 9
- 10 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you to both of
- you. Mr. Oleg Chern-how do you pronounce-how do you 11
- 12 pronounce your name?
- 13 OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: Chernyavsky.
- 14 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Chernyavsky. Okay.
- 15 [coughs] Let me-let me ask you a question yes or no.
- 16 Does the NYPD support or does not support the panic
- 17 button?

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- OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: Well, I think as I 18
- tried to explain in the legislation, it's not really 19
- 20 a yes or no question. It's yes we support the idea of
- getting somebody that is the victim of a crime 21
- 2.2 immediate access to the Police Department however,
- 23 that may happen. Now there are currently challenges
- with simply saying yes put a panic button in every-in 24
- every car because there's also a back end and-a back 25

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end component to this, and the requirement would really need for officers to be able to distinguish these various vehicles. I mean the example I tried to make is imagine that there is a panic button that gets hit in a Yellow Cab and we respond to the corner of Broadway and Canal Street, and there are five Yellow Cabs there. How would we know which Yellow Cab pressed the button. So there's—there's a lot—there's a lot of issues that need to be worked out, but the concept of getting people whether it be the driver or whether it be a passenger in a for—hire vehicles or Yellow Cab quicker access to the Police Department to emergency response, it's certainly something we're in favor of.

[coughs] how do you see—the passenger have—the passenger would have a panic button. The driver would have a panic button. [coughs] I—I-I'm—I'm a little bit not clear. I mean who's and why the panic button has to be pushed because it could be that the life, the passenger feels that he or—or—or her life is in danger, but what about if they are discussing about politics not like Trump's—the other don't like

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Trump, and because they don't like Trump or don't like Trump one of the two would push the button?

4 OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: Well, I-I-I mean I think it's--

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: [interposing] My life is threatened because I thought this guy because he doesn't like Trump or I like Trump my life—my life is in danger?

OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: Yeah, I mean I-I think I certainly agree that people shouldn't be hitting a panic button based on their like or dislike for the Presidents, but I-I think that the idea conceptually is about a real emergency, and I think-I'll tell you, you raise a very interesting point because what the balance-what I'm saying is that although we want-we want faster access whether it be a panic button or whether it be some other form, faster access for victims of crime to the Police Department. one of the issues that need to be worked through. It's not only the technological hurdles, the software, the hardware, but it's also the abuse of the system and how-how do we work through what is the best way to connect victims of crime to the Police Department, through a system that will not be abused

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or there—should there be safeguards created whenever you implement the system. So, for example, if this—the system proposed in these bills were to come to pass eventually, there would also have to be analysis done about false alarms, about people pressing the button and diverting police resources away from real emergencies to respond to an argument over politics as you mentioned. So these are all things that need to be considered in—in designing such a system.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Yeah, I think—I think it's a good idea, but my concern is how would you—how do we—how we would differentiate from the real or the—the real danger on somebody that just—I don't like this driver or whatever and I'm going to push a button like and then I'm going to claim something. How do we know who's for real or who is not?

OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: I think-- [phone ringing] Excuse me. I think-I think you're saying-I think what you're saying is right that it's-this is why I think a longer term conversation needs to happen not only about the technology because certainly the bill hasn't effective date, both bills of 120 days. I-I don't think-I think everybody would

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agree that we're not there yet, but beyond the technology hardware, software, this is the conversation that needs to happen. I think all of the relevant stakeholders need to get in the room, PD, TLC, the Council especially and talk about not only what needs to be done and what the best way to do-to do that is, but also how to create safeguards against people abusing the system to make sure that what we're actually getting are real emergencies, and we're not getting disputes over politics or-or, you know, people that have, you know, after a night of partying a night out on the town pressing the button because they had a little too much to drink. these are the sort of things that we need to-we need to think about, we need to talk about, we need to address because although it's a good idea to connect people to emergency service faster what we can't have happen is a emergency service responders being diverted from real emergencies to answer false calls.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Yeah, I have asked my staff to—to look into that, too, because it—it could be a problem. Also, it could be a burden for the driver because drivers nowadays they are a bit too—they—they are built for anything. So, anyway, let

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2 me-let me-I think we're going to come back to you but let me ask the TLC a question. 3

OLEG CHERNYAVSKY: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Regarding-regarding Introduction 1302, are you opposing that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: [off mic] [on mic] I'm not opposing it—we're not opposing it. What we're saying is (1) the surcharge-I think this is a response to the state's surcharge. The surcharge is under-not only being mitigated, there's temporary retraining order. There's litigation naming the city, naming TLC. So, I think it's early to gauge a response, but (2) we-our office, your office went through a very long process over last spring and summer with this package, this pretty historic package of regulation that you shepherded through. They put a moratorium on the vehicle licenses. They created a new licensing class. They directed us to do a very thorough study for a year of many factors before we determine whether we should—after the moratorium ends whether we should put additional limits on the number of for-

hire vehicle licenses, whether we should establish a

vehicle utilization rate. It also said that after

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the study we should consider whether or not to set a minimum rate of fare for all the vehicles we license, but that obviously included for-hire vehicles, and it said that if we-if we made that decision at the time that doing that would alleviate some of the problems identified in the one-year study. We could then set a minimum fare, but taking it-it gave additional factors that we have to consider. So, it set forth a process, which is pretty similar to the process that we went through when we set the-the new driver income rules that was-and-and that process was also set forth in Local Law and similar to the process that we go through when we do a fare increase, you know, every two years we have to have a hearing on-on the minimum fare, on the-the lease cap amount. So, the concern is that we just had this legislation. just set for the process. The concern is that if we circumvent that process, I think we're making any action vulnerable to attack not just criticism, which we can handle, I know. I know you can, but-but legal attack.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I just-I just want everyone to know and—and the Commissioner to know that [coughs] that I put—that we put that bill

an interesting thing has happened since that article,

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CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: That's not—I don't think that's something that had nothing to do with the other. I mean we had to prepare.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: See if—if—if—the good actual news is that you always prepare for the worst and if you prepare for the best hoping for the worst or prepare for the worst hoping for the best, you prepare in advance. You don't wait. Let's see the year and let's wait to see what happens, and then when it happens, oh, we got to do this. We all know that the judge or court held the—the fare.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: That we know. The judge might come and say forget it, but the judge might come and say go.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: So, I think—I think it would be better for us ready about whatever we are

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2 hoping. If we're hoping the judge said go, we're seady.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: I—I understand your point. I'm under no illusion that TLC can control your actions on legislation, and it's your prerogative obviously.

I'm sorry. I don't want to—I've been accused of being something, but I—I'm not trying to be disrespectful, and I'm not. I just want to be clear. If she or the Commissioner says we put that bill together because of the Commissioner said, and what she said—she said this—this is going to hurt the driver the—the livery. The Uber and the other guy they could do this, but the other drivers are going to be punished. So we said okay let's make it fair to everybody the Uber and whatever cannot do anything. They all have to do the same thing. That's what she say, and with the bill now she's saying no good.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: I'm-I'm definitely familiar with the history. As I said, TLC is named as respondent, the city is named as a respondent. Chair Joshi is named as a respondent. So,

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I really can't comment on this because e we're under litigation.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay. If any—they all left. Do you want—do you want a question? Okay,

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Thank you, Mr. First, I want to make a statement and then Chair. I'll come back to one or two questions that I have. This Intro that came out, it didn't jus come out because one day I was just randomly sitting down and said hey let me come up with some legislation with taxi drivers. There's been a number of incidents that occurred in the Borough of the Bronx, and beyond and about 150 drivers came together with base owners for Commissioner Joshi, NYPD, a couple of different precincts and myself to discuss what can be done with all these drivers that are being robbed, shot, stabbed and fearful of their lives? Out of that conversation came an-this Intro to figure out how do we save the lives of the drivers who are vulnerable why the have to look in one direction and not having the luxury of looking over their shoulder regularly while they're driving a car or they're looking in a rear view mirror, but got to managing the road. Out of that came this panic. But, so as I'm listing to

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2	your conversation, it appears that there isn't
3	nothing in the way that really can obstruct us from
1	achieving the goal of making sure of the drivers'
5	safety other than time, other than a little bit more
5	research and figure out the fiscal impact that will
7	happen if we were to implement this. Is that a fair
3	assessment of your testimony?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: Yeah, I think-I-I-I think we're saying the same thing--

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Okay,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: --but I think over-over-it's time absolutely--

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: [interposing] Right.

we're not there yet in a lot of ways, but during that time let's—let's have the conversation, but not necessarily limit ourselves to panic button. Maybe during that conversation we're going to figure out a better way to allow drivers that get put in these very dangerous situations, I think everybody is acknowledging that. You know, we—whether it's the passenger of the driver we don't want either party to be faulted into a criminal or a crime. So, whatever

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it is, whatever the best solution is. I don't want to hamstring all of us to one solution, but I think that's why what we're saying is we support the goal of your bill. Your—the goal of your bill is to protect drivers against being victims of crimes and we support that goal 150% and let's have a conversation and figure out what the best path is moving forward to achieve that goal, and if it turns out at the end of that conversation that it's panic buttons then great. If it turns out that we can figure out a better way to do it, then that's treat, too.

for that. I believe we're all on the same page,
whether I can whether it's a button or that button
signals a light because I do understand yes you can
ride in and seven cars look alike and who pressed the
button, but just like New York City buses when the
driver presses his emergency buttons the lights
flash, the sign gores across emergency 911. So
everyone knows that that bus in distress, figuring
out that technology and understand how the GPS system
you're saying we're not connected. But again, that's
a conversation that we often have or we're all on the

same page to make it work. So, I'm looking forward
to having more conversations, and you mentioned about
the 120 days. I-I can concur 120 days might be an
aggressive plan to try to make it happen after we
sign legislation. But what I would ask us to do,
though, is have conversations now and not let them
drag on six months and then be visited again, and
then look at, you know, we're back in 2020 before
2021 before we're able to implement it, and by that
time we'll be having more staff because the other
drivers might have got killed shot and robbed, and
the goal is to minimize it today. So, what I would
ask us if we can figure out by the holiday season
time that we might be able and I'm talking about the
winter season. That when-when the people have money
and people are going after the drivers being able to
have this implemented by this. So, we're in the
beginning of the year. We're in January. I'm
talking about maybe like a 7 or 8-month conversation
of putting stuff together to see by at least November
we might be able to roll it out some there. Do you
think that—that that's a logical plan or thought
process? Do you think that can be done and we can

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come together in the next 10 months to see if we can
make something like this come to fruition?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: I think that we can start the conversation immediately and where that conversation will take us, it will take us but I think at least start the conversation with having the same goal.

COMMISSIONER KING: Okay I appreciate it. So, the Committee and I know my office will be reaching out to you to start those conversations as soon as the second month of the year, and we're in the first month now. So, you know, let's talk in the second month of the year. So, by the 11th month of the year we could be implementing something will save the lives during the holiday season. I want to ask you a question in regards to-just following up on what the Chair was mentioning in regards to the congestion. I just want to know like I have three questions here I jotted down. The first one I want to know do-do you know how many rides were-were taken at high volume for-hire vehicles in the Congestion Zone during 2018 and what that monthly average looked like.

1	COMMITTEE ON FOR-HIRE VEHICLES 35
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: I don't
3	have that right now, but I can—I will definitely get
4	that for you.
5	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: I don't
6	have that right now, but I will definitely get that
7	for you.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Okay, because I'm-
9	I'm trying to get a feel of ow many—how much traffic
10	is actually flowing?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: We looked at this generally a few months ago and I have a memory but I don't—I don't have it in front of me. So, but—I—I know I can get you that and just to be sure, I have it right—what you would like to know is the number of trips in the Congestion—the total number of trips in the Congestion Zone for 2018 and then broken down by month—

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Right.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: --and then

I-I would like to give you for 2018 the average daily
tip line.

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Yes, thank you because I wanted to get a feeling of how much traffic we do have really coming down. How much money do you

might be charged?

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think with this moratorium that—did we lose any. I mean how much money would you have gained if this moratorium wasn't place right now, and I'd like to get an idea does—how many folks in different areas?

Do you think this is stopping people from coming up from different areas first say the Bronx because they

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: I do know that to the extent people from the Bronx are taking—to the extent they're taking livery or they're taking Green into the city, into the—I apologize—into

Manhattan, into the congestion zone, those trips—those numbers are not particular high compared with

Taxi and compared with the high volume for—hire—services. We can—this will take a little bit longer, but we could take a—we could take a look at the number of tips by origin, but your question really is what—what sort of impact might this—might this have.

I'm sure right now. I know that every time there's been an increase in the yellow fare, there has been a—a small decrease in trip numbers.

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: So, as I'm asking questions, because I just want to make sure or get an idea on the record, but sometimes we have best

- 2 | intentions, and sometimes legislation can be
- 3 discriminatory—unintended consequences that could be
- 4 discriminatory especially when we've got five
- 5 | borough, and we're talking about Manhattan and--

6 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN:

[interposing] Uh-hm.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KING: --though Manhattan is still part of the five boroughs. It's not an entity off by itself because there's Queens, and it's just like the Bronx or Brooklyn or Staten Island. So, how do we make sure that everyone has equal access to parts of the city of New York and we don't get priced to stay out of it or we get priced to come into it. So, I just want to get an idea because as we talked about the drivers getting killed, you know, their ethnicity, their—their story is different than maybe someone else who's driving in Midtown Manhattan who can afford to stay in this circle whereof, you know, by means of an income. In different parts of the borough the money is not flowing. How do I get charged to go into another part of the area where there is more money flowing?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: I think Councilman King we're very concerned about any

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increase in passenger fare in any sector. We're very concerned about the-what impact that has on people and their ability to get around, and that's one reason why in the Local Laws that the Council passed and the Mayor signed in August, it set forth the requirement to do a study of various factors of the impacts of for-hire vehicles and particularly the high volume for-hire services on factors like driver income, but on service availability and any increase in fare we're supposed to look at how that might affect service availability meaning whether people in, you know, non-Manhattan core who lived in those neighborhoods who were getting trips, whether they would be impacted by that either because there were fewer vehicles and, therefore, fewer trips, whether wait times were going to be increased either by a more-you know, by he moratorium on vehicle licenses or by any increase in fare, and so those are all the things that we think (a) that we were charged by Council to look at, those are the types of things we look at when we increase fares in Yellow. Those are the types of things that we looked at when we set forth the Driver Income Standard, and those are the types of things that we would want to look at before

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we regulate a new base fare for for-hire vehicles or just for the high volume for-hire services.

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Well, I thank you I just ask us all to continue to be fair for that. in all our assessments. New York is a great city to be in and while we are diverse, we still have our issues on our diversity, and some of our policies and rules do make it more difficult for every New Yorker to access. That's just the reality, and I don't want us to ever be in a hearing and ignore that those are realities for certain individuals who or certain New Yorkers. I'm just going to go back to the panic button communication with NYPD, and I-when we start talking about fiscal impact, I want us to be able to see if we as a city can make sure that we are putting our money where our mouth is. Recently myself and Council Member Ghonaj we had introduced legislation in regards to putting panic buttons on the safe haven zones in-in the city of New York after Junior was viciously murdered at a bodega. I've learned last week or the week before that City Hall-it's not-NYPD has put a panic button in the store that Junior was killed in as well as new technology and cameras all around the store that should make our grocery stores

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and anybody who wants to be part of the safe fare of those—safer. So, if we're able to do it at such a level like that that means NYPD does have some sense of technology to do something like this. So there is some type of precedent. Even though we're on the same page I just want to put that on the record because I don't want us to hold ourselves hostage to time when—when there is a path for us to move as quickly as possible as we can. So, I just wanted to put that on the record, and I thank you all for that technology, for the Safe fare and I'm looking forward to working with that in our bodegas as well as making sure our taxi drivers are safe. So, Mr. Chair, thank you for today's conversation. I appreciate it and thank you all for your testimony.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you Council

Member King. It's always an honor and a pleasure to

work with you. I'm—I'm a co-sponsor of the bill or

the panic button for the drivers.

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: [off mic] I thank for that. (sic)

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: So, so, you know, going back to—to what I was saying before, we all know that a new commissioner is coming because the

confused--

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: --to see the legislation mandate that direct result.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: And my point is again that even though these—there is a litigation about the 1302, we don't lose anything by being ready, and getting something already prepared, and—and if the judge decided that the—the—the fare goes, we're ready, but for us who wait until the judge decided, the court decided what's going to happen—

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: --for us to start preparing, people we're—we're not doing a good service to the—do the drivers and to—to the industry. I think that we should be—we should be ready for whatever always whatever. Sometimes they announced that it's going to snow, and the city prepare for the snow, and there's no—there's no snow. But all the time they—the city doesn't prepare and the snow come and the mayors come unprepared. So we always—so thank you very much for being here today. I thank you very much.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEINZEN: Thank you, Chair. [background comments/pause]

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CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: We have been joined by Council Member Moya from Queens. I'm going to call Richard Lipsky, Charles Komanoff, Brian Lozano and Diane Clemente. [background comments/pause]

[pounding sound] Two minutes. We're going to two minutes—two minutes each. Mr. Lipsky.

Yes. Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Go ahead.

RICHARD LIPSKY: Thank you very much. Philosopher Alisdair MacIntyre once said that bureaucratic wisdom is one of the great moral fictions of our time, and I think we saw an example of that in the testimony of the city commissioners, but before I go into a little more depth on that because I'm here talk about 3-1302, but the panic button issue is intertwined with that because the police are talking about how do I identify which car and which taxi? Very simple. If they had a system that was integrated through technology like taxis have with the TPEP computer system, then it would be very easy to integrate the panic button with the computer system, and you'd know exactly which taxi or for-hire vehicle had that particular problem in their vehicle. So everything comes back to the fact that

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we lack regulatory parity between the sectors. in reference to the TLC, the question is if we wait and the Commissioner tried to avoid what Chair Joshi had said and you pointed out in your own remarks that this could gain the system, but we've already seen what has happened through the decimation of taxi over the last two or three years, and what the Commissioner is saying this could really hurt folks, but this is a real life and death situation. we're going to wait for their study, and how many bodies are going to be littering the streets while they finish their study? What the 1302 does is to create regulatory parity on the price of the drop fare because the TLC in three years didn't do its job, which was to regulate fares. So, they allowed surge pricing, they allowed predatory pricing. They allowed these companies to come in an do whatever the hell they wanted to do in terms of generating business at the expense of the Yellow Taxi industry [bell] and what we face now is a delay that is life threatening, and we support 1302, and we support not only but, we support connecting all of the for-hire vehicles to the same kind of software integration that taxis have so we know who's on the street. One

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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- point before I finish. We have thousands of for-hire vehicles, Uber, Lyfts, Via, et cetera that come in from the airports, they come from New Jersey, they come in from Westchester. They're not registered in the city of New York, and without connectivity, they are cheating the MTA and cheating the taxi industry of fares that belong to it through its franchises.
 - Mr. Lipsky. Now, what I-what I was-really threw me off that I thought the Commissioner was going to be excited to support this because this is—this is a based—this—this—my bill is based on what she said, and she was supportive and then now she said let's wait no good. That was—that was my concern is two different point of view.
 - RICHARD LIPSKY: No, I-I-I get that, and I think what you should have done was to relabel 1302 Joshi's Law. [laughter]
 - CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: It was—it was—it was written based on what she recommended—
- 23 RICHARD LIPSKY: I understand.
- CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: --and now she come and say I'm against it. I don't know. Maybe I should--

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RICHARD LIPSKY: [interposing] And by the way, litigation has nothing to do with that. They're trying to punt.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: I understand that.

RICHARD LIPSKY: Kick the ball, kick the ball down, wait for a year and a half. It doesn't matter.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: But, you know, that's already—it is what it is. [background comments] CHARLES KOMANOFF: My name is Charles Komanoff. I testified before this committee on November 19. I represent Taxi Medallion interest, but my analysis and opinions are my own. I have copies of my detailed remarks, which I will summarize here. May I approach or-Thank you sir. I fully support the intent of Int. 1302-2019, but recommend that we go further. There are many equities to be balanced here. Everybody deserves a better deal. Thank you. For-hire vehicle drivers want to survive. Motorists and truckers want to move and deliver. Transit users want subways that work and buses that aren't stuck in car traffic. Patrons of cabs, Ubers

and Lyfts want to be picked up promptly and to arrive

on time. People on foot and riding bikes want fewer

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vehicles, and to repeat, driver of for-hire vehicles want to survive. I believe we can advance all of these aims simultaneously with this five point plan. Number 1. Albany rescinds its five fee congestion surcharges on all for-hire vehicles. They could do that today. Number 2. New York City mandates and implements connectivity. As my colleague, Mr. Lipsky described for app vehicles, which taxis already have, they could begin to do this today. Albany enacts congestion tolls on private cars and trucks. could do that in the budget session. During the run up to implementing those congestion tolls, Albany phases in time-based congestion surcharges including trolling charges on the app-based vehicles and Number 5. Albany enacts congestion surcharges on taxis to go into effect only when congestion tolling is in place. Here's why this program is fair. [bell] Connectivity for app-based vehicles is fair because it's inexpensive and will ensure full compliance with regulations charging all motor vehicles to travel to or within the Manhattan core is fair since all motor vehicles contribute by their presence to congestion. It's fair to refrain from fully surcharging all of the for-hire vehicles until private cars and trucks

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you.

pay tolls to enter the Central Business District. explain why in my printed remarks, but beginning congestion surcharges for Uber and Lyft now is fair because unlike taxis, they have not paid for the right to operate in the taxi zone, and because they now number 7 times as many as taxicabs. Surcharging all for-hire vehicles based on time in the taxi zone not the drop, but on time in the zone with the fare is fair because it ties the surcharge to how much congestion each trip causes and it finally imposing an additional trolling surcharge on the app-based Uber and Lyft is fair because FHV trolling is a socially useless activity that is best addressed by making Uber and Lyft pay a price for it. Now, I outlined what that program would look like. I list-CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: [interposing] Thank

CHARLES KOMANOFF: --what the benefits would be. We would have 15% faster travel in the heart of Manhattan. We would raise between a billion and a half and two billion dollars a year for transit. Manhattan residents who should pay the most will pay more in toll in the new tolls and surcharges than Brooklyn and Queens residents combined--

operators and their drivers since 1991. I'm also the

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President of Big Apple Car, and have worked in the industry for 45 years since starting as a customer service representative at age 16. I'm here today to speak in opposition to both Intro 1319 and Intro 967 as they relate to black car services. recognizes and appreciates the intent of both pieces of legislation. The primary concern or traditional or legacy black care companies has always been the safety of our drivers and the clients we serve. black car service sector has long been a stable service in New York City and across the metropolitan area for corporate clients. We provide vital transportation services for high level executives, office workers and clients of the corporate customers that utilize our services. Unlike the liveries that service the riding public, and often are paid in cash, or the Yellows who also service the riding public some of whom also paying cash. Cash payment in the black car industry is non-existent. cash is non-existent, the chances of a black car driver being attacked is also almost non-existent. Less than 1% of our trips collectively are provided to individuals unaffiliated with the corporate and governmental agencies we service and the vast

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majority [bell] of our work is contractual. We don't service the public. The owners/operators affiliated with licenses spaces either have a stake of ownership or in the BCAC member base as in the case of the cooperative groups amongst us will have purchased or leased a franchise from the proprietary groups amongst us. Going back to the earlies days of our existence, the mid-1960s, 50+ years ago when radios or 2-way communication devices were placed in yellow taxicabs, the committee would be hard pressed to find a half dozen incidents more likely even a single incident of the type of activity that would warrant a panic button for either passenger or driver.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you.

DIANA CLEMENTE: It is because of our safety record as well as the [bell] vetting of our drives and the quality and range of services that the black car industry—

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: [interposing] Okay.

DIANA CLEMENTE: --has historically been exempt from similar FHV regulations. By seeking out BCAC member bases, our clients are doing their due diligence. They are entrusting their principles, employees and their own clients with the appropriate

going to read one paragraph. Further and on a more

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emotional note, we are an industry that like the
yellows has been hit hard by the more than 80,000
additional vehicles providing for-hire service. On
behalf of all licensed black car bases, I humbly ask
the committee to allow us to differentiate our
service offerings from the others as we struggle

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay.

mightily to survive against overwhelming odds.

DIANA CLEMENTE: Thank you. [laughs]

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you.

Thank you, Chair and thank you for convening-for convening-

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: [interposing] Let me-let me-let me hold. All-all the witness has two minutes. When you see-hear the-the bell, that means that the two minutes are up.

BRIAN LOZANO: Great. My name is Brian Lozano and I'm with Tech NYC. Tech NYC is a non-profit coalition with the mission of supporting the tech industry in New York through increased engagement between our 700 member companies in New York government and the community at large. Tech NYC works every day to foster a dynamic diverse and creative ecosystem ensuring New York is the best

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place to start and grow with a tech company, and over the past several years, New York City has proven itself a welcome place for tech. However, New York's position as a tech hub, and the continued growth of the industry is not a foregone conclusion. Rather, the continued success of our ecosystem will necessitate hard work, key investments and smart legislation. Over the past year, the Council has proposed and passed a significant amount of legislation to regulate ride share tech companies, and while some of these have been smart and well measured policies, others have not. Intro 1302, which would establish a base rate for high volume, for high service in the congestion zone represents the latter, and would have serious negative consequences. Last summer the Council to its credit passed a law mandating drivers receive a living wage. But unlike that legislation the intent in Intro 1302 is not to support drivers, but to limit the amount of competition in the industry, which would be to a detriment to all New Yorkers. The legislation would limit the ability of ride share companies to compete on price and their ability to offer riders quality and affordable services. Intro 1302 also includes a

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potential minimum rate for shared rides making this type of service less affordable. The City Council and the state have demonstrated their priority to increase the efficient utilization of for-hire vehicles and shared rides are a key mechanism in achieve these goals. Shared rides are something that should be incentivized. However, this proposal will an opposite effect preventing companies from offering competitive prices. When it comes to the shared ride industry, the Council too often rely on antiquated regulatory tools failing to engage key stakeholders in finding a path forward that makes the most sense for the most New Yorkers. Those who rely on for-hire vehicles, those who drive for a living and those who worry about congestion. Where a living wage for drivers already establishes law, the Council should be working to encourage industry competition allow different services and companies to offer the best price in products. As for Intro 967-1319, we support the intent of the goal in increasing the passenger safety across [bell] all types of services. However, legislation should be revised to ensure the industry is able to devise innovative solutions rather than millions installing a physical panic button and the

living wages. We support and I think--

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2 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: [interposing] No, you3 you stated--

BRIAN LOZANO: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Introduction 1302 is not to support drivers. So, I want you to clarify that to me.

BRIAN LOZANO: We believe that the shared rides are a very important part of—of providing affordable services and gives an opportunity to drives to—to provide those services to passengers and we think that this bill is a detriment to that.

taking advantage and—and—and we say no? Do you take advantage? Do you take advantage? And would—would you say no, let—let Uber and Lyft take the advantage and the driver being disadvantaged. Because protecting drivers means everybody the same. That's protection. So, you say Introduction 1302 is not supporting drivers, I don't know what you mean, but thank you very much for your testimony.

BRIAN LOZANO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay. Thank you, thank you. [background comments] Peter Mazer, Mr. Peter Mazer. Scott Router-Router. Scott? Who's

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Scott? Ozzie Ball. (sic) Aaron Smith. [pause] Let

me have a break for five minutes. Okay. I'll be

back. Let's hold for five minutes. I'll be back.

Let me go to some place. [background comments] [gavel]

Okay, we're back in business. I have been joined by

7 Council Member Constantinides. Thank you. So--

PETER MAZER: Good morning Chairman Diaz and members of the Committee. My name is Peter Mazer and I'm General Counsel to the Metropolitan Taxicab Board of Trade. My association representing owners of more than 5,000 licensed medallion taxicabs. also provide an array of free services of drives of these taxicabs including free representation in Traffic Court, the parole (sic) and in Criminal Court for vehicular offenses. This serviced has saved our drivers more than a million dollars in legal fees over the past three years. There is no question that the medallion industry is in dire straits. Ridership has plummeted over the last five years primarily because of the proliferation of the high volume forhire services that have flooded the streets with over 100,000 cars, and whose fares are largely unregulated enabling those businesses to reduce fares to levels below those charged by taxicabs in order to capture

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market share. The situation is likely to worsen if a planed congestion surcharge temporarily enjoined by the courts were to take effect. Taxicabs and street hail liveries must include the surcharge as an additional charge on the meter while high volume forhire services could easily absorb the increased costs imposed by the congestion surcharge by lowering the fares proportionately. This would hurt drivers of both taxicabs and for-hire industries as they will all last. Intro 1302 would address the problem by ensuring that these high volume services charge at least the basic initial rate charged in the taxicab, which would be no less than \$5.80 if the congestion surcharge would take effect, but more is needed. preserve driver incomes, all trips in these services should have fares that are no less than changed by the taxicabs or street hail liveries with the same time and distance traveled. Inasmuch as this Council and the TLC have stated that ensuring drivers a reasonable income is a priority. This goal could not be achieved if the largest segment of the industry can undermine driver incomes by continually lowering fares to increase market share. To this end, the Council should consider broadening-broadening the

PETER MAZER: Yes. Okay. Panic buttons will quickly be misused as complaint buttons requiring emergency respondents to intercede in customer service issues unrelated to passenger or

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: No, no, finish

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driver safety distracting them from other priority calls. To be effective, a trigger panic alert requires an in-vehicle technology system to disable the driver's meter until the alert the cleared by the dispatcher or in this case the NYPD. A potential nightmare for drivers who could wait hours or even days for that clear-the-system response. Without integration to NYPD, taxicab owners would be forced to pay third-party services to monitor triage and report panic alert messages on a 24-hour basis, an additional and a considerable expense to be born by an industry already taxed to the limit. In short, driver and passenger safety, a priority can be addressed in other ways. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify this morning. I'll be happy to answer any questions-

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you.

PETER MAZER: -- that you may have.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Scott.

SCOTT RUDDER: [off mic] Thank you very much. [on mic] Good morning. Well, good morning.

My name is Scott Rudder. I'm the Vice President of Limo Association of New York, which is a group of luxury limousine base owners here in the city. I'm

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2 here again today to respectfully request that the Committee exempt luxury limousine base affiliated 3 vehicles from any pending legislation regarding the 4 installation of panic buttons and distress signals 5 6 and I'd like to explain the reason why our 7 association seeks exemption from legislation, which is intended to enhance public safety, a goal that we 8 all share. We realize this effort is yet another 9 response to the dramatic increase in vehicles 10 affiliated with transportation network companies or 11 12 TNCs that have driven the need for this new regulation. We feel strongly this another example of 13 regulation that is being applied across all FHV base 14 15 types when, in fact, it really has no application in 16 the luxury limousine segment. The addition of nearly 17 100,000 vehicles over these past five years all—all 18 of-almost all of which are TNCs trolling around until summoned by electronic-by electronic means to 19 20 provide on-demand service where the driver doesn't know the passenger is getting into the car and the 21 2.2 passenger doesn't know who's driving the car. 23 contrast, the high majority of our business is all pre-arranged work with established customer accounts. 24

I would add that there is absolutely no cash

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involved. We know exactly who is getting in our car and our customers know exactly who we are. high majority of circumstances many of these customers have been using us for months and even years on end. These customers won't press a panic button or a distress signal. They'll fire us and move onto another luxury limousine base after researching and selecting one that will live up to their standards and who they want to use. Yet, we keep getting swept up into many one-size-fits-all regulations aimed at the entire industry when in reality [bell] our segment has no impact on them. Very quickly, a few of those are wheelchair accessible vehicle when we don't provide on-demand service to begin with, data collection regulations where we don't decide where we're going to go. Our customers decide that. Congestion Pricing. Our base groups have lost about 2,000 vehicles over the past few years compared to the 100,000 increase in TNCs. So, in conclusion, I want to ask again that when you are deciding on this new regulation whether it be the panic button issue or any others that you please take into account the various different base types that exists within the FHV industry and not lump us in all

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2 together especially when it's an issue that we have 3 absolutely no impact on. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Alright, thank you.

AZIZ BAH: Thank you very much, Chairman My is Aziz Bah. I'm a driver, FHV driver and a member of the Independent Driving Guild, and today I'm here to talk about Intro 967 and 1319 in reference to panic button for both riders and drivers and I think that's essential to have safety for both drivers and passengers, but now we can work directly with the app based companies to integrate that feature into the app itself as opposed to having drivers to really go to like a third party to a shop, extra expenses for those drivers and have them install that. That's an extra expense added to in the back of drivers that are already taxed at every single level and actually we're crying out loud right now that we cannot afford most things. The last thing we want to see is somebody really asking us to go through some hoops in order to install a panic button, and I think with technology it can be easily integrated and it can work very well, and both passengers and riders can have it. And like I said, they already have a pilot program, which there's some

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apps and it's working perfectly fine. Now, in regard to 1302, the congestion issue, I've been driving for about five years and I can tell you straight up that we are not the one causing congestion. For some reason we are being blamed, but I think putting the congestion issue where it is on the back of delivery drivers and personal cars, maybe that can address the congestion issue [coughing] and it's going to—if implemented, it's going to really hurt people that are from the outer boroughs. Those are people that are going to be paying the most, and that's not fair to them. So, as a driver [bell] I can tell you the congestion is not on our part. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you.

AARON SMITH: Hi. Sorry. Good morning, good morning Chairman Diaz and members of the FHV committee. My name is Aaron Smith, and on behalf of the Independent Driver's Guild and more than 70,000 app-based drivers that we represent, I write to you today to express concerns regarding Intros 967 and 1319 in relation to panic buttons for drivers and passengers of street hail liveries and for-hire vehicles. Serving as a for-hire vehicle driver is a dangerous profession and protection—protecting the

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safety of our city's drivers and riders is twofold. We appreciate the City Council's interest in this area. While we support the intent of both panic buttons-both panic button bills to improve driver and passenger safety, we believe that existing app based technology offers a more practical and readily available solution. While all for-hire vehicle drivers in New York City are required to complete fingerprint, criminal background checks as well as well as training and certification—and ceti-sorry sorry-certification exams, riders are not required to meet any such standards. App based dispatch systems eliminate some of the safety hazards long associated with a anonymous street hails in pickups, but there are still far too many assaults on drivers. As the result of shared or pool rides have increased, the threat to drivers have also increased where incidents of rider-with even incidents of rider or rider violence. This is why we need to be-this is why we need to be pleased to seek the app based companies to begin to roll out emergency buttons within our-within their software applications for both passengers and drivers. App based emergency buttons already exist within the larger apps, and we-we believe that those

- 2 are the best solutions to the drivers and the riders
- 3 alike. They already use technology built in the app
- 4 to find out their exact location and provide 911
- 5 dispatch already, and they're already piloting
- 6 technology to help allow the transmit of the location
- 7 | to 911 directly. The alternative is to build some
- 8 similar capacities in the physical ways, it would
- 9 | just hinder a lot and it would put a big strain on
- 10 the drivers. [bell] So, we need all the help we can
- 11 get. Thank you, Chairman Diaz.
- 12 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you. Thank you
- 13 | for your participation. Thank you. I appreciate it.
- 14 We have a question. Hold on Wait, wait, wait.
- 15 COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Than you, Mr.
- 16 Chair. To Taxicab Board of Trade Peter Mazer. Did I
- 17 get it right?
- 18 PETER MAZER: Yes, right here.
- 19 COUNCIL MEMBER KING: So, you mentioned
- 20 that you have a really—a real strong, third stage not
- 21 really supportive of the panic bill 1319 and 967.
- 22 Now you mention at the end and it's short: Drivers
- 23 and passengers and priority can be addressed in other
- 24 ways. So, while I applaud and appreciate your

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testimony, one of the things that I do not support
when people say no, but don't offer a suggestion.

PETER MAZER: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: So, if you're going to say no, what ways can we save drivers? Because you did share that.

PETER MAZER: Okay, well in two minutes it's hard to share. I had to address the bills that were before us as opposed to rewriting a bill. think you opened the door at the beginning of theyour comments with NYPD and the discussion really has to be a conversation between the industry, the City Council, the Mayor's Office, the Taxi and Limousine Commission and the New York City Police Department to come up with the correct solutions. We do have a panic button that's available for drivers now as you're aware, which provides a light in the back. isn't all that effective and hadn't been effective in the past because drivers at NYPD responders tended not to know what it was or thought it was on by mistake and a lot of drivers who had the flashing panic button going on and—and nothing really happened. Our concern with the bill is I probably have a greater concern with the panic button for

2 passengers because we've seen the kinds of things that passengers will do. Oh, I don't like this 3 4 driver. He's driving too fast. Hit the panic 5 button. Oh, this driver move. I-I think he came a 6 little too close. Maybe that light was red when he 7 went through and he coasted through. It was yellow. Hit the panic button. Drivers are sophisticated. 8 don't think that we're going to find drivers using 9 the panic button to any great degree without there 10 being a real emergency. Passengers on the other hand 11 12 will use the panic button. They call the police for 13 everything. They will say I didn't like the way the 14 driver looked at me. I didn't like the way the 15 driver let me off too far curb. I didn't like the 16 way the driver slammed the trunk down when he took my 17 luggage out, and we don't want-I-I think our 18 resources in the city should be invested in that kind of interrelationship and certainly that's not an 19 20 emergency. Maybe if you can call 911 and get a police response and work it out, we can do something 21 2.2 like that. We have a bigger problem-one of the 23 problems drivers face every day is the problem of fare evasion, which is a huge problem this industry 24 that passengers walk out without paying and there's 25

no relief for the drivers of drivers there. I think
drivers are sophisticated enough. My concern with
the bill as drafted is that I don't know if NYPD is
sophisticated—is at the level right now or will be at
the level within a short period of time to integrate
any kind of system into an emergency response into a
true 911 system. You really need to have vehicle
locators in every vehicle. You have to know the
identity of the vehicle. You have to have inter-
relationship between the Taxi and Limousine
Commission and NYPD so that data and the TLC does
have real time data at least with respect to taxis
and street hail liveries, but we know the medallion
number, where it is, who's driving it and its exact
location at any given time. Once we get through
those hurdles, I think that's where the solution will
lie. I'm not dodging and saying that—that I—I—that
this-that the solution-I'm putting this solution
aside and saying, you know, let everybody else figure
out the solution. I think the solution we're not-
we're not far from where we would want to be, but we
have to have the kind of integration, and whatever we
do in the taxicab industry, we have to make sure the
same thing is done in the for-hire industry, which

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maybe doesn't have as much sophisticated tracking mechanisms in place as we now see in the—in the taxicab industry here livery side. So, so I think that's all I'm—I'm trying to say and I hope I answered your question .

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: You did and I want to say thank you and I just urge you. We consider you guys, panelists of experts, people who are in the field. So in the world of technology us being able to send a man to the moon, we can't say that we can't sit here and figure out-and you said panic buttons. Panic buttons does it have to be a switch? You know, do you have all kind of applications that just hits you? Whatever we call it, but I'm just saying having some type of mechanism whether it's on a Smart phone or GPS, every base driver or owner says their cars are equipped with GPS. These things already exist. It's just a matter of how do we link 'em and sync 'em so we can protect our drivers, and that's where I hope this-I would like everybody's conversation to go as opposed to just saying no because we have the right to say no, but being responsible because identity-if you're not sitting behind the wheel, it's not fair to sit here and have a conversation on no.

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- We'll, you're not out there for 12 hours a day and trying to get home or not getting robbed, stuff and so forth. So, that's my conversation, but than you again.
- 6 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you.
 - COUNCIL MEMBER KING: I just wanted to get some clarity on the record, and we're looking forward to bringing everybody into the room when we have the next conversation.
- 11 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay.
- 12 COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Alright, thank you.
- 13 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you very much.
- 14 PETER MAZER: Thank you very much.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Bridget Felix, Raul
- 16 Rivera, and Jose Rodriguez. [background
- 17 comments/pause] Okay.
- 18 RAUL RIVERA: My name is Raul Rivera. I'm
- 19 a New York City TLC driver. I was born and raise in
- 20 the Bronx.
- 21 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: [om mic]
- 22 RAUL RIVERA: Reset it, reset it,
- 23 ∥ alright. My name is Raul Rivera. I'm a New York City
- 24 TLC driver. I was born and raise in the Bronx.
- 25 | Finally, a bill I personally agree with. Drivers

New York City drivers unite. [Speaking Spanish]

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: How are you saying that again?

23 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER KING: How you say your

25 | name again? Your name?

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- 2 RAUL RIVERA: Raul, Raul Rivera.
- 3 COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Raul?
- 4 RAUL RIVERA: Raul R-A-U-L. I'm a
- 5 project.

- 6 COUNCIL MEMBER KING: Okay, it's on that
- 7 | list Do it Now.
- 8 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: No, it's-
- 9 RAUL RIVERA: Do it now. Do it now.
- 10 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, okay, yah, yah.
- 11 RAUL RIVERA: {Speaking Spanish} I had an
- 12 | accident last night. I got to go. I got to get a
- 13 | new car. I can't take the time--
- 14 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Okay, got you.
- 15 RAUL RIVERA: --from the TLC. From the
- 16 TLC.
- BRIDGET FELIX: Good morning. My—my name
- 18 | is Bridget Felix. I am-I'd like to say that I am all
- 19 for the panic buttons for the drivers. I don't think
- 20 | that it should be limited at all. I don't think that
- 21 | the limo drivers will ever know if t here is a
- 22 passenger that has a gun inside and wants to shoot
- 23 | another person inside their limo. I think every
- 24 driver should have a panic button. As far as the
- 25 passenger. I've had complaints because I don't allow

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- 2 the passenger to smoke marijuana or drink alcohol in 3 my car and they want to complain. Will the panic
- 4 button be used for that? Well, I-I'm-I'm not for the
- 5 panic button for the passenger, but definitely for
- 6 the driver. As we can see how TLC Joshi never
- 7 answers the questions and runs around your questions.
- 8 | I think that that bad habit is going to trickle down
- 9 to the next Commissioner. Can we just reform TLC
- 10 | completely, please, please?
- 11 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: That's not—that's not
- 12 up to me. That's-that's above my pay grade.
- 13 BRIDGET FELIX: It should be up to us as
- 14 | well. We need-we need the rate for the drivers to
- 15 get paid what was already established not continue to
- 16 | cut it down, and then running around, "Oh, now we
- 17 | need to research for another year." No, we need it
- 18 | now, now. What are we waiting for? More suicides?
- 19 Now. Thank you.
- 20 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you.
- 21 SETH RODRIGUEZ: [off mic] Buenos Dias.
- 22 [on mic] Buenos Dias. [Speaking Spanish]
- 23 TRANSLATOR: I am Seth (sic) Rodriguez.
- 24 I am the President of the Taxi Workers and friends,
- 25 and I must-I want to say hi to the Reverend and to

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the Council Members present here. I want to—I want to talk about the bill proposed 1302 because I'm looking for equality for all drivers. I want to ask the reverend whether—if that bill gets approved if it's going to go into effect and when it's going to do so because there was a low—a bill that was signed by—approved and signed by—by the Mayor in August for platforms to—to hold them accountable and it was supposed to enter into effect in November the 14th and to date it hasn't do so. When is that—that's going to be the case.

SETH RODRIGUEZ: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: Secondly, I want to ask about a project a bill project—bill 967 that was proposed by the Councilman King that was—that took place in 2009 when the mayor—the mayor was—Mayor Bloomberg and that was approved in order to set some funding for safety devices, but that never took place. So, I want to know if there can be an inquiry or to find out when that's actually going to happen because it never took—it never took.

SETH RODRIGUEZ: [Speaking Spanish]

24 [bell]

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TRANSLATOR: We want to appeal to the common sense of the 51 Council Members to protect the life, the life of our colleagues that day after day go out to work or to get an income for-for their families because when this seat belt law was taken away that put us in peril because actually don't know who is stepping into our cars, and then that person can just grab the driver by the seat belt, but if these new laws with the devices is approved, that would really help us with regards to our safety. CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Thank you.

been joined by Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez the

Chairman of the Transportation Committee and we have

one more, the last one is Michelle Putin.

[background comments] Michelle, you are—you are the

last one and we're finished. See they said that they

leave, they left their—the last for the—the best for

the last. [background comments]

MICHELLE DOCKEN: Thank you. I did say that. Hi, my name is Michelle Docken. I am a driver first and foremost and I am an IDG steward. I help drivers every day. I talk to drivers about safety. One of the main things that we have is the fact that drivers don't truly know who's behind them, and so,

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yeah, that seat belt law is not a good idea to put it back in place. That took away safety for the derivers. So, we do have some of the inter apps already that can be implemented for the safety of drivers. The other thing I want to talk about is congestion. We're being blamed for congestion. we drive around the city everyday we look at all the manmade reasons why congestion is happening. are being turned into one-way streets, which should have been two-way streets. City Bikes are all over taking u almost a block or half a block in every which way you go. Bike lanes are now added, and then parking lanes are put in in the middle and then an entire area is taken away for-for bikes to ride. Then we have the issue where there's no way for us to pull over to drop off our passengers. We have no spots or very few spots where our drivers can even go to park to be able to go use-use the restrooms. So, congestion should blamed on everyone because trucks open their-their back hatches and they don't care how long it takes them to offload because they're where they need to be, and everybody else has to wait or go So, why are they not being charged a fee? Then on top of that, why-yes, I think if a regular

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person has to come in, they should be involved also

in the cost. We pay a tax that goes nowhere as an 3

FHV driver. What are they doing with that money or 4

5 that income that they take in? We also pay a bad

(sic) car front fee that we pay that helps us out a 6

7 little bit. [bell] So, in all if you look at all of

the things that's put on, let's be fair to everyone.

Not just FHV drivers. Not just Yellows. Yellow 9

cannot take another fee put on their back.

Who's going get in a Yellow now? Are you trying to 11

12 kill the industry or are you trying to help us? So,

13 we do-we give a service to everyone.

14 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: That-I should know 15 that's the gift of our beloved governor not us.

MICHELLE DOCKEN: Right.

CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Not the city. That's your friend upstairs.

MICHELLE DOCKEN: Well, he's not my friend. At this point if we're looking to help people, then we look at everyone.

2.2 CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: [interposing] Okay

23 MICHELLE DOCKEN: We should be looking at

24 everyone.

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2	CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: [interposing] What I
3	thinkwhat I think that you have you proposed
4	something that makes sense. It makes sense.
5	Everybody should be subject to the same penalty or—or
6	thing that you are trying to pose the driver. Thank
7	you very much.
8	MICHELLE DOCKEN: You're welcome.
9	CHAIRPERSON DIAZ: Ladies and gentlemen,
10	this concludes our For-Hire Vehicle Committee hearing
11	this morning. Thank you, all of you for being here
12	for listening for participating, and you took more
13	time that we want. [laughs] [gavel]

${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

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 February 15, 2019