CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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April 29, 2019 Start: 1:20 p.m. Recess: 4:00 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: DANIEL DORM

Chairperson

YDANIS A. RODRIGUEZ

Chairperson

FERNANDO CABRERA

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Adrienne E. Adams

Andrew Cohen

Robert E. Cornegy Jr.

Laurie A. Cumbo Vanessa L. Gibson Barry S. Grodenchik

Rory I. Lancman Steven Matteo Francisco Moya Keith Powers

Helen K. Rosenthal James G. Van Bramer Chaim M. Deutsch Ruben Diaz, Sr. Rafael L. Espinal, Jr.
Peter A. Koo
Stephen T. Levin
Mark Levine
Carlos Menchaca
I. Daneek Miller
Antonio Reynoso
Donovan J. Richards
Deborah L. Rose
Ben Kallos
Alan N. Maisel
Bill Perkins
Kalman Yeger

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

Jeffrey Shear, Deputy Commissioner of Treasury, Payments and Operations, NYC Department of Finance

Sheela Feinberg, Director of Government Affairs, NYC Department of Finance

Joseph Fucito, NYC Office of the Sheriff, NYC

Joshua Benson, Deputy Commissioner for Traffic Operations, NYC Department of Transportation

Gerald Burgess

Jack Davies, Policy and Research Director, Transportation Alternatives

Nicole Espstein, Gotham Government Relations

Gerry Vadas, CJS Violation Services

Leo Gonzalez, Finance Manager, UPS North Atlantic District

Arthur Miller, Private Practice Attorney, Specializing in the Trucking Industry, Publisher of NewYorkTruckStop.com

Zach Miller, Retro-Metro Region Vice Chair Trucking Association of New York

Ken Thorpe, Chairperson, New York Trucking and Delivery Association, NYTDA & Member, New York City Delivery Solutions Coalition

Edward Funk, Sound of Inclusion Market Advertising Group

[sound check] [pause] [gavel]

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3 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, good afternoon 4 and welcome to today's oversight hearing on the 5 Parking Violations Bureau. My name is Daniel Dromm 6 and I'm Chair of the Committee. Today's hearing is 7 being jointly held with the Committee on 8 Transportation chaired by Council Member Ydanis 9 Rodriguez, and the Committee on Governmental 10 Operations chaired by Council Member Fernando 11 Cabrera. We've been joined today by Minority Leader 12 Steve Matteo, Council Member Peter Koo, Council Member Costa Constantinides, Council Member Alan 13 14 Maisel, Council Member Barry Grodenchik, Council 15 Member Mark Gjonaj, Council Member Reverend Diaz, 16 Sr., Council Member-Council Member Yeger. I think I 17 got everybody so far. Okay. Good. In addition to 18 conducting oversight of the Parking Violations 19 Bureau, we'll be hearing 11 bills, which propose to 20 adjust its adjudication and collection function or to 21 otherwise adjust the city's parking rules on 22 enforcement regime. As a result, we're going to keep 23 our opening remarks brief before diving into the 24 Department of Finance testimony, questions from the members and bills themselves. Last year more than 10 25

2 million parting tickets alleging violations of DOT Parking Rules or State and Local Law were written 3 primarily by NYPD traffic enforcement agents, but 4 5 also by NYPD officers and by representatives from 6 several dozen other municipal agencies and entities. 7 About 10% of violations are contested and adjudicated by an Administrative Law Judge at the Parking 8 Violations Bureau either at an in-person hearing or 9 10 remotely upon submission supporting evidence by mail, online or by DOF's Smart Phone App. Unpaid parking 11 12 violations accrue late fees and ultimately become judgment debt, which is-which once it exceeds \$350, 13 14 commits the Department of Finance Sheriff and city 15 marshals to pursue that debt by booting and towing. 16 In 2004, the Department of Finance had a voluntary enrollment program for businesses, the Stipulated 17 18 Fine and Commercial Abatement program, which provide them discounts on certain parking violation fines in 19 20 exchange for waiving their appeal rights. Such programs represent about 10% of total ticket volume. 21 2.2 Finally, last December the Department of Finance 23 created the Office of Parking Summons Advocate to 24 help the public understand their hearing rights and 25 also to help identify systemic issues. We look

forward to learning more about the office and its efforts. Let me briefly mention the four bills that are in the Committee on Finance that are being heard today. Intro 661 sponsored by Council Member Rodriguez would require DOF to report on cars towed because of outstanding parking tickets. Intro 1066 sponsored by Council Member Lancman would permit an ALJ in the Parking Violations Bureau to reduce or waive late penalties in the interest of justice. Unpaid parking violations accrue late fees, and ultimately come judgement debt, which once it exceeds \$350, then it's the Department of Finance's job and city marshals to pursue that debt by booting and towing. Since 2004, the Department of Finance has had a voluntary enrollment—has had a voluntary enrollment programs for businesses [background comments/pause] Okay, Intro 441 introduced-sponsored by Council Member Constantinides would prohibit reducing parking violation fines absent a hearing and a written determination. Intro 1520, which I have sponsored, would require DOF to report on the operations of the Parking Violations Bureau. now turn the mic over to Council Member Rodriguez for

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2 his remarks, and then we'll hear from Council Member 3 Cabrera.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Chair. First of all, one thing that I would-I would like to be clear is that this package of bills by no means that we are compromising enforcements. We want to be sure that drivers are comfortable. We also want to be sure that whoever break the law should pay for the consequences. So, by no means as we hope in this hearing we're sending the message to our city that we want to reduce any level or enforcement. This is about bringing clarity and fairness in this process when it come to the parking status in our city. Thank you, Chair Dromm and Chair Cabrera, good afternoon everyone, and welcome to today's hearing. I'm Council Member Ydanis Rodriguez, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation. As you heard, as you hear-heard today, the Committees on Finance, Transportation and Governmental Operations are conducting a joint oversight hearing on the Parking Violations Rule that also includes several bills related to parking violations, fines, towing, abandoned vehicles, and construction parking permits. Of the legislation that we are hearing today, I will

quickly summarize those bills that are in the 2 Transportation Committee. Intro 122 by Council 3 4 Member Lander will increase the monetary first call (sic) for the removal of motor vehicles for the 5 6 purpose of satisfying parking violation adjustments 7 from \$350 to \$500. It will also allow motor vehicles to be removed for the purpose of satisfying parking 8 violation adjustments where there are more than five 9 parking violations. Intro 176 by Council Member 10 Maisel, will create an interagency task force to 11 12 study the city's assistance system or removing from public street vehicles that have been abandoned or 13 14 parked without license plate or proper registration. 15 The task force would collect information about the 16 effectiveness of current practices and evaluate potential solutions for this problem in the final 17 report. Council Members cause—cause waits (sic) 18 would—who has two bills today, the first is Intro 504 19 20 that would make DOT temporary parking restriction permits at construction sites 7:00 a.m. to 6:00-from 21 2.2 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. by default instead of 24 hours 23 when a variance for 24 hours permit obtained-24 attainable through the Department of Buildings. second Intro 506 will make it a violation to park a 25

motor home on a residential street in excess of the-2 of three hours or overnight and would make mobile 3 homes park in violations subject to impoundment. 4 COUNCIL MEMBER Gjonaj also have two bills on today's 5 agenda, Intro 1187 would place a strict timeline on 6 7 the Department of Transportation of Sanitation, and private towers to remove vehicles left on the street 8 without license plates or registration stickers. 9 10 Intro 1188 will make removing license plates or registration stickers unlawful and will raise the 11 12 penalty for abandoning cars or other large property, or removing components of motor vehicles to \$500. 13 14 Before turning it back to-back over to Chair-Chair 15 Dromm and Cabrera, I want to touch upon two of the 16 other bills. First, I'm looking forward to hearing testimony from the Administration and advocates on 17 18 the Stipulated Fines Program and Intro 1141. I am co-sponsor of this bill as are many of my colleagues, 19 20 and I believe we need to learn-to learn more about the pros and cons of this program and how it 21 2.2 influences the behavior of commercial drivers on our 23 streets. With the rise of Amazon and Ecommerce, 24 delivery trucks are crowding our streets and often 25 have nowhere to go because curb space is taken up by

the private vehicles. This problem is nog going
away, and we need to think about all aspects of the
commercial deliveries including the Stipulated Fines
Program allocating curb space in ways that are more
beneficial to the city as a whole, increasing loading
zones and expanding DOT's of our delivery program.
Intro No. 661, a bill that I have sponsored. This
piece of bill legislation will require the Department
of Finance to issue a biannual report on the number
of motor vehicles that were towed because if the
owners owe more than \$300-\$350 in outstanding parking
tickets, having this information will help us to
evaluate whether the city's practice of towing these
vehicles is effective or equitable. I look forward
to hearing the testimony from the Administration and
all the other stakeholders, and I hope that we can
come up with some sensible recommendations on how to
move forward these bills, and before I turn it to
Council Member-thank you Chair and thank you again
Chair Dromm, and before it turn it to Council Member
Cabrera, I would also like to apologize because I
will be leaving this hearing before. Thank you.

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2 CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you so much. Good afternoon. I am the Chair of the Committee on 3 Governmental Operations, Council Member Fernando 4 Cabrera. I want to thank my fellow Chairman Council 5 Member Ydanis Rodriguez and Daniel Dromm for 6 7 organization this oversight hearing. Today the Governmental Operations Committee will be conducting 8 a first hearing on Introduction 168 sponsored by 9 Council Member Alana Maisel, which will transfer the 10 Parking Violations Bureau from the Department of 11 Finance to the Office of Office of Administrative 12 Trials and Hearings. OATH was originally established 13 14 in 1979 for a limited purpose of conducting 15 administrative trials and hearings at the direction 16 of the mayor or for civil service related hearings in subsequent years. The number already of cases refer 17 18 OATH grew significantly. In 2008, it took summonses issues by the Department of Sanitation, Buildings, 19 20 Environmental Protection, Fire and Environmental—and Environmental Protection. In 2011 and 2016, it took 21 2.2 on tribunals that were run by the-by the Health 23 Department, the Taxi and Limousine Commission, and the Department of Consumer Affairs, and in 2017, it 24

began hearing our low level summonses from NYPD that

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used to be filed in Criminal Court. Today, with the exception of the Parking Violations Bureau, all significant agency tribunals are not adjudicated by OATH. Introduction 168 will transfer the Parking Violations Bureau to OATH. All employees, businesses, rules, regulations, records, property and equipment will be transferred to OATH. No pending proceedings are to be affected by the transfer. I would like to thank my Committee staff, Daniel Collins, Elizabeth Kronk, Emily Forgione, as well as my own Legislative Director Claire McLeveighn. Now, I'd like to turn it back to my esteemed Co-Chair Daniel Dromm.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you very much

Chair Cabrera, and before I turn it over to the

sponsors of the legislation, I'd like to say that

we've been joined by Council Members Moya, Council

Member Kallos and Council Member Cornegy, and Council

Member Constantinides, I know you wanted to make a

statement as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER CONSTANTINIDES: Thank

you, Chair Dromm, Chair Rodriguez, Chair Cabrera. I

just want to quickly address my legislation Intro

1141. Created in 2005, the Stipulated Fines Program

2 was intended to be a way for the city to guarantee a stream of revenue from delivery trucks that double 3 park, blocked traffic lanes or crosswalks or commit 4 other traffic infractions, we're having to expand the 5 6 city's adjudicatory system. It should be apparent, 7 you know, right now that our city is facing different challenges in a different time. Over the past few 8 years, this Council has worked with the 9 Administration to combat the serious issues of 10 traffic safety and congestion. We have made lots of 11 12 great progress. A program where trucks have no incentive to find even something resembling a legal 13 14 parking space, impedes our progress and all of these 15 objectives. When a truck blocks a lane of traffic a 16 two-way street for instance, it blocks a critical line of sight down a street needed to walk, bike, or 17 18 drive safely. Cars having to enter the opposite lane to pass the truck after waiting for find a safe 19 20 chance to pass only slows down traffic in both directions. In fact, DOF Commission Jacques Jiha's 21 2.2 own admission the program needs to be reformed in 23 part to ease congestion. All of this comes at a cost as 43% of the 2 million-2.6 million parking 24 25 violations issued in FY17 fell within the stipulated

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2 fines and Commercial Abatement Programs, and while DOF is now acting to roll in the worst excesses of 3 the programming, they are still offering discounts on 4 5 a number of fines. Incredibly they are actually lowering the fines for blocking bike lanes, 6 7 crosswalks and sidewalks and intersections. Consequently, the city will be foregoing tens of 8 millions of dollars in potential fees from the cost 9 10 of adjudicating each parking ticket decreases as more and more ticket disputes are heard online, not by a 11 12 That's why Intro 1141 is so important. iudae. would simply require DOF and the Parking Violations 13 Bureau to treat each violation as an individual 14 15 infraction rather than allowing them to be 16 collectively disposed of. You can't put a price on safety, but that's what this program has done for too 17 18 long. I want to thank Chairs Dromm, Rodriguez and Cabrera and all of the staff that helped put this 19 20 hearing together. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you very much and I believe that Council Member Maisel has a statement also.

COUNCIL MEMBER MAISEL: Thank you very much, Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to just

2 speak very, very briefly about 168 and 176. One of the most consistent complaints that I get in my 3 office is the unfairness that people feel when they 4 5 go before the Parking Violations Bureau. 6 Parking Violations Bureau basically is the-the judge, 7 the juror and the beneficiary of the fines that they impose. That can't be fair. If you go before a 8 hearing officer, that hearing officer is under a 9 10 certain amount of pressure to make sure that too many people with innocent pleas, who are actually right, 11 12 get a fair shake because if they don't do what they're expected, they don't get reassigned or 13 14 reappointed. So, as Mayor de Blasio said, he wants 15 to make New York the fairest big city in the country 16 certainly. By moving PVB to OATH, people will get the understanding that OATH is impartial. T hey don't 17 18 work for anybody. They are not the beneficiaries of the fines that are imposed and I trust OATH to do the 19 20 right thing. So, I really would like to see this bill passed, and I appreciate the opportunity to have 21 2.2 it heard, and the second bill, which is 176 in certain communities in the city there is a huge 23 24 increase in the number of parked vehicles that are 25 parked illegally. In my district in particular

because it's a one and two-family home area, we don't have too many commercial streets, we are inundated with cars that are being trucked in, literally trucked in and—and dumped on the streets, and not enough is being done to resolve this problem, and I speak to colleagues in similar situations. The local Police Departments do not have the ability to deal with this issue the way it should be dealt with, and that's why I think we need to have a lot of hits together and talk about this problem an interagency task force is necessary. So thank you, Mr. Chairman

and Mr. Chairman and Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the

opportunity to be heard.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you very much.

We've also been joined by Council Member Mark Levine.

We'll now hear from several representative of the

Department of Finance, and staring with--[background
comments] starting with Jeffrey Shear, Commissioner

of Treasury, Payments and Operations; Sheela

Feinberg, Director Government Affairs, and Sheriff

Joe Fucito as well as a representative from the

Department of Transportation, Josh Benson after they
are sworn in my Counsel.

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2 LEGAL COUNSEL: Good afternoon. Do you affirm that your testimony will be truthful to the

best of you knowledge, information and belief?

COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I do.

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LEGAL COUNSEL: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Good afternoon, Chairs Dromm, Rodriguez, Cabrera and members of the Committees of Finance, Transportation and Government Operations. I am Jeffery Shear, Deputy Commissioners for Treasury and Payment Services at the New York City Department of Finance. With me today is New York City Sheriff Joseph Fucito; Sheela Feinberg, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs at the Department of Finance, and Joshua Benson, Deputy Commissioner for Traffic Operations at the Department of Transportation. The first of the bills that DOF would like to address is Intro 1141, which relates to our stipulated fine in commercial abatement programs. Before addressing the specifics of the bill, we would like to provide some context as to why these two programs exist. All motorists receiving parking summonses have a constitutional due process right to contest the summonses if they choose. This right applies to both individuals and

1 18 **OPERATIONS** 2 commercial entities. There is no way to compel motorists to pay for parking summonses without first 3 4 offering the chance to contest them. Further, motorists may offer a variety of defenses in 5 6 contesting a parking ticket including that their 7 vehicle was not properly identified, that the ticket agent did not properly indicate the parking 8 infraction, that proper notice was not given 9 regarding the prohibitive action or that their 10 vehicle did not commit the specified infraction. One 11 12 defense for commercial vehicle is provided by the city's parking rules. The rules recognize the lack 13 14 of available parking spaces and the need for 15 commercial vehicles to make deliveries to city 16 businesses and individuals by providing an expeditious delivery defense for some parking 17 18 infractions. The expeditious delivery defense is often asserted by companies and their parking ticket 19 20 brokers, and many tickets are dismissed in this manner. For example, in Fiscal Year 18 67% of 21 2.2 tickets for double parking outside of Midtown 23 Manhattan were dismissed as part of our Fleet Program 24 in which companies regularly-companies receive 25 regular reports of their parking tickets, and attain

2 the right to contest them. In addition, it is generally more difficult for traffic agents and 3 4 police officers to identify commercial vehicles than 5 passenger vehicles. 98% of tickets issued to individuals are incurred by vehicles with a passenger 6 7 registration tag, but tickets issued to business vehicles are more evenly divided between vehicles 8 with registration types such as commercial, 9 medallion, livery, rental, light trailer, regular 10 trailers and semi-trailer. In this identification of 11 12 vehicle registration type may result in the dismissal of a parking ticket. Traffic agents and police 13 officers must also make fine distinctions between 14 15 commercial vehicle body types. Recent court 16 decisions resulted in the dismissal of tickets that did not correctly distinguish between tractor-17 18 trailers and other truck body types, and between international registration plate and a portion of 19 truck body registration types even for vehicles 20 registered outside of New York in a state that does 21 2.2 not make such distinctions. DOF is drafting state 23 legislation that would prevent tickets from being dismissed for such technical reasons. Lastly, 24 companies are more likely to hire parking ticket 25

2	brokers who are experts in finding deficiencies in
3	parking tickets and are, therefore, also more likely
4	to contest parking tickets. With this in mind, DOF
5	created a stipulated fine in Commercial Abatement
6	Programs. The purpose of the programs was not to
7	discount tickets, but rather to look at the dismissa
8	rate of parking tickets by companies enrolled our
9	Fleet Program, and charge the same expected value or
10	outcome for contested tickets without the need for
11	formal hearings. Companies participating in the
12	program waive their right to a hearing and agree to
13	pay roughly the same rate as companies that actively
14	contest their tickets. As a result, program
15	participants do not need to hire a parking ticket
16	broker to review outstanding tickets, establish a
17	defense or attend a hearing. The Department of
18	Finance for its part does not need to hire judges to
19	adjudicated these hearings. In Fiscal Year 19, DOF
20	did make an important adjustment to the programs. We
21	determine that as an inducement to get large
22	companies to join the program, shortly after it was
23	piloted in 2003, and went widespread in 2005, we did
24	charge rates that were significantly less than those
25	warranted by the dismissal rates in the Floot

2 Program. We, therefore, conducted a review in 2018 that included outreach to DOT, the NYPD and the to 3 many of the companies enrolled in the programs. As a 4 5 result, DOF made major changes to the payment 6 schedule for the programs as of December 3, 2018. 7 For the Stipulated Fine Program, rates were increased for 38 violations including 11 violations for which 8 we decided that the seriousness of the offense would 9 not cause us to charge less than the base fine. 10 also align the smaller Commercial Abatement Program 11 12 payment rates with those of the stipulated fine program. These changes will increase payment from 13 14 program participants by \$7.2 million in Fiscal Year 15 19, and \$12.3 million in each fiscal year thereafter. 16 With this context in mind, DOF opposes Intro 1141. Intro 1141 would prohibit the Stipulated Fine and 17 Commercial Abatement Programs. Current participants 18 would simply hire parking ticket brokers rather than 19 20 pay the full base fine amounts. With no change to the payments made for illegal parking, there would be 21 2.2 no impact on congestion in the city. The impact of 23 the law would be to drive up the business of the parking ticket brokers, but leave parking ticket 24 25 revenue unchanged while significantly increasing the

2 city's costs. First, the city would have to hire more judges for additional parking ticket hearings. 3 Second, the bill requires that our judges write 4 formal decisions for all parking tickets contested in 5 6 our Commercial Adjudications Unit as opposed to the 7 current practice in which judges enter the results of each contested ticket without having to write a 8 formal decision. This includes parking tickets that 9 are currently adjudicated in CAU for companies that 10 contest tickets outside the stipulated fund and 11 12 Commercial Abatement Programs. The combined cost increase would be over \$9 million annually. 13 Furthermore, we would expect the cashflow intro issue 14 15 in Fiscal Year 20 as our ability to hire and train 16 more judges would lag behind the demand for more hearings, and hearing decisions creating a backlog of 17 18 tickets awaiting a hearing. Intro 1066. Department of Finance is committed to transparency 19 and fairness and our currently adjudication process 20 allows for every New Yorker to contest their parking 21 2.2 tickets and be heard by an administrative law judge. 23 While DOF understands the Council's interest in allowing judges to abate a penalty with dismissing an 24 entire violation, the bill in its current form does 25

2 not provide a methodology or rubric or that would given guidance to our judges as to when to obey the 3 penalty without dismissing the entire ticket. The-the 4 5 dismissals would likely be subjective, which would be 6 unfair to the public and to the judges who are trying 7 to fairly and consistently apply the law. The likely result would be complaints from motorists who did not 8 receive penalty abatements, and could not receive a 9 10 satisfactory explanation as to why. Furthermore, without a methodology, DOF has no way to estimate the 11 12 impact the bill would have on parking ticket revenue. DOF therefore, must oppose the bill. However, DOF 13 14 would like to have time to further explore the 15 possibility of giving judges the ability to dismiss 16 penalties under limited well defined circumstances and to begin a conversation with the Council on this 17 18 matter. We envision taking into account, for example, the length of time that has elapsed before a 19 20 member of the public has received a parking ticket to encourage good behavior and detail your-tailor 21 2.2 penalty abatements to individual motorists who now can be assisted by DOF's Parking Summons Advocate, 23 but do not have access to the wide variety of 24 25 programs that are offered to commercial motorists.

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2 We look forward to having this conversation. Intro 122. The Department of Finance understands that this 3 bill would increase the monetary threshold for the 4 5 removal of motor vehicles for the purpose of 6 satisfying parking violate-parking violation 7 judgments from \$350 to \$500. While it may have been unintended, this bill rewards people who hold off on 8 resolving their parking tickets by making payments or 9 contesting the tickets. It also runs counter to some 10 of the city's Vision Zero goals because it applies to 11 12 all parking violations including red light camera violations for example. The Department of Finance's 13 14 Scofflaw Enforcement Program sees 118,000 vehicles in 15 calendar year 18. Vehicles are initially booted and 16 are then towed if payment is not made with 48 hours. This represents the enforcement of 551,000 17 18 outstanding parking, speed camera and red light camera violations. This legislation if enacted 19 would result in a 65% reduction in Scofflaw seizures 20 annually. A 65% reduction in Scofflaw seizures would 21 2.2 exempt approximately 240,000 parking, speed, and red 23 light camera violations from being enforced. would trigger a 46% reduction in deterrence 24

enforcement for speed camera, red light camera, and

2 other public safety violations. The 46% reduction would amount to approximately \$24 million in lost 3 revenue annually. In addition to creating a culture 4 5 of compliance for parking and camera violations, the 6 Booting Program provides DOF with an opportunity to 7 check that seized vehicles have proper registration and insurance. Of the 118,000 vehicles seized in 8 Calendar Year 18, 13,000 were retained in Sheriff's 9 10 custody for being unregistered and uninsured making New York City streets safer. If the boot threshold 11 12 were raised at \$500, approximately 6,000 fewer unregistered and uninsured vehicles would be kept off 13 the streets. Intro 661. This bill requires the 14 15 Department of Finance to report on the motor 16 vehicles, which were removed to satisfy outstanding judgements for parking violations totaling more than 17 18 \$350. DOF is committed to transparency and broadly supports this bill. We already provide some of this 19 20 data on the Open Data Portal including the date of removal, the amount of outstanding judgments for 21 2.2 parking violations, whether the motor vehicle has 23 been booted prior to being removed, and whether the motor vehicle was redeemed or sold at auction. DOF 24 25 can provide a report to the Council on these data

points, but we wanted to make sure that Council is 2 aware that this information is already available on 3 open data. There are two additional data sets that 4 5 the Council is requesting: The location and Council District from which the motor vehicle was removed. 6 7 DOF has strong concerns about the former as releasing 8 the specific lo cation information on open data or in the report could be a violation of the privacy of the 9 owners of the booted vehicle. In addition, releasing 10 this data could serve as a roadmap for predatory 11 12 businesses and individuals to approach the vehicle owners. As for the Council District level 13 14 information, that data is not yet available, but DOF 15 will have a new vendor, and it will be possible to 16 provide this information on open data later this Intro 1520. This Local Law would require the 17 18 Department of Finance to report on the operations of the Parking Violations Bureau, including specific 19 20 information about the number of types of parking violations issued by the bureau, the efficiency of 21 2.2 its parking violation penalty collection, and the 23 adjudication processes, efficiency and outcomes. DOF 24 is supportive of this bill as it aligns with our 25 transparency goals. We do want to know, however,

2 that staff working on parking summons related matters and functions are located in various divisions 3 throughout the agency, and not together in a central 4 5 unit. Bills Added Last Week: As for the six bills that were added last week, DOF, other impacted 6 7 agencies and the Administration are still reviewing, but we do have some preliminary thoughts on Intro 8 168. Let me begin by sharing some of the efforts DOF 9 has undertaken to improve the customer's experience 10 with regard to appealing parking tickets, and 11 12 navigating the adjudication process. In April 2017, DOF introduced its Pay or Dispute Mobile App, which 13 14 allows motorists to use their cellphones to pay our 15 request a hearing for a parking ticket. The app also 16 allows users to upload photographs as evidence for contested tickets. Since its introduction, the Payer 17 18 Dispute App has been downloaded or 862,000 times. Over 1.4 million tickets have been paid using the 19 20 app, and over 489,000 hearings have been requested. For the 23-month period before and after the launch 21 2.2 of the mobile app, the increase in hearings 23 adjudicated was approximately 230,000. In April 24 2018, the Department of Finance launched a new 25 office, the Office of the Parking Summons Advocate,

2 which is headed by Jean Wesh. The purpose of this office is to help New Yorkers with parking and camera 3 4 violation issues, and complaints that cannot be 5 resolved through normal Department of Finance channels. MR. Wesh and his team provide services to 6 7 motorists in person in our five borough business centers on a rotating basis. In addition to 8 receiving referrals be it mail and email, the office 9 gives customers tips on how to effectively present 10 their evidence in contesting summonses, assist them 11 12 in filing appeals, and bring systemic issues to the attention of DOF and DOT staff. It is important to 13 note that the Office of Parking Summons Advocate 14 15 supports individuals directly not individuals and 16 companies that can afford to hire parking ticket 17 brokers to advocate on their behalf. Also, many 18 people are not aware that the dismissal rate for individuals who contest summonses before and 19 20 Administrative Law Judge is 45%. Furthermore, DOF has take steps to ensure that its different divisions 21 2.2 performing parking summons functions operate 23 independently of one another. In particular the 24 Adjudications Division is separate from the Legal Affairs Division, which handles enforcement matters. 25

2 Please note that the Adjudications Division and its Administrative Law Judges do not have revenue goals. 3 The judges are trained to fairly apply the law, and 4 5 issue impartial decisions on the cases before them. 6 Their primary performance measure is how quickly the 7 public is served. Wait time for the public to see a 8 judge for a parking summons is typically under two minutes, and the entire hearing process from 9 individual respondents takes 10 to 15 minutes. 10 Hearings run by the Office of Administrative Trials 11 12 and Hearings are typically longer and more detailed. For these reasons, and because the city's Law 13 14 Department is still reviewing the bill, DOF and OATH 15 impose Intro 168 as the current system works for all 16 New Yorkers. As mentioned earlier, DOF, other impacted city agencies, and the Administration are 17 18 sill reviewing the other bills that were added to this hearing. However, are not testifying or 19 commenting on these bills should not be interested as 20 support or even neutrality. We look forward to 21 2.2 continuing the conversation with the Council before 23 the bills are considered for passage. In closing, 24 thank you for the opportunity to testify today. We 25 are happy to answer any questions you may have.

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2 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you very much. Before we go to questions, I want to say we've been 3 4 joined by Council Member Cohen, Rosenthal, Powers, 5 Van Bramer, Cumbo-Cumbo, and Rose, and let me start 6 off by asking some questions about the Stipulated 7 Fine Program. In December, a new fine schedule went into effect for the Stipulated Fine Program and for 8 the Commercial Abatement Program. What were your 9 objectives in generating the new fine schedule? 10 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: 11 12 objectives was to more closely alight the payment schedule used for those programs with the outcomes of 13 14 hearings for commercial vehicles in our Fleet 15 Program. 16 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Did you consult with others before implementing the new program? 17 18 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: We did. consulted with the Department of Transportation, the 19 20 New York Police Department, and we also held meetings with many of the companies participating in the 21

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So, does the new fine program reflect substantial policy decisions and thigs that the city cares more about like blocked bus

Stipulated Fine Commercial Abatement Programs.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

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2 lanes or bike lanes, orders that really reflect the—
3 the dismissal rates.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So, it-it reflects both. So, there are 11 violations for which we are now charging the full base rate due to the seriousness of the violations, and I have a list here. So, they include camera related violations. So, that's actually two types. The Speed Camera violations and the red light camera violations, oh, and the third the bus lane violations. Handicap permits are charge the full base fine. Pedestrian ramp blockage, fire hydrant. As indicated before, bus lane violations, bus parking in Lower Manhattan, obstructing traffic, blocking the intersection, idling, overnight trailer parking, and standing in taxi for-hire vehicle relief zones. So, those are all charged the full base fine under the new schedule.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Has there been any substantial change in the number of people or companies that have been registered for the Stipulated Fine Program since the new fines went into effect?

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shut down, companies would then be hiring parking

ticket brokers contesting the tickets and paying the

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same amount. We also want to point out that the

Stipulated Fine Program is available for large and

small companies. You need as few as one vehicle and

be involved in commercial services in order to be

enrolled in the Stipulated Fine Program. It is not

7 limited to large companies.
8 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: In your testimony you

mentioned that you were opposed to 1141 I believe, and you mentioned that it would cost about \$9 million to the city. Can you give us a breakdown of how you

12 got that estimate?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So, what we did was we looked at two things, one was what would the cost be to hold all those additional hearings.

So, that means hiring more Administrative Law Judges or having them work longer hours. So, that cost was a little under a million to hold the hearings. The bill also requires that for every single parking ticket heard that a formal decision be issued. These decisions are usually two, three, four pages, and having to do that not only for companies that were moving from the Stipulated Fine Program, but also for companies that are already enrolled in the Fleet Program, and already has tickets via our Commercial

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL 1 35 OPERATIONS 2 unnecessary. We think that where the program stands now it serves New Yorkers. 3 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Is it true that in 4 5 order to maintain the Stipulated Fine Program 6 membership, the company must be clean Scofflaw 7 judgments? So, if there is a company that does have 8 Scofflaw violations against it, they are not allowed to join or become a member? 9 10 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: That is 11 correct. 12 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So, I've also heard that some of the-the documented judgment list for 13 14 places like Federal Express, UPS, Verizon, Fresh 15 Direct, each with many judgments, but they were all 16 allowed to maintain membership in the Stipulated Fine Program. Is that true? 17 18 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I would have to look at specific examples. To the best of my 19 20 knowledge, that's not true. CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So, is there—are there 21 22 instances where companies who are in-in judgement, 23 who have a judgment against them are allowed to 24 remain in the program?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I think we would only allow people with judgments to remain in the program if there was some type of error or delay on our part. It's not something that we would typically grant to a company.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay. According to DOF's Parking Brochure, nearly half or about 45% of all tickets that are disputed are dismissed. Do you consider this dismissal rate to be high?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I consider it to be about right. I—I think it shows our commitment to fairness. We let our ALJs decide the—the cases on their merits, and we don't have a target percentage for them to adhere to.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So are they—is it typically based on the merits or is it from a—for a technical reason or for some other reason that the approximately half of the tickets are dismissed?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: It's on the merits. As I mentioned during my testimony, there are a variety of potential defenses that someone may offer in contesting a parking ticket, and if the ALJ agrees that any of those are present, then they are bound to dismiss the ticket.

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2 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Do you get a breakdown
3 in terms of the reasons why they're dismissed?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I—I don't have that here. We—we do have—we do keep track of reason (sic) codes. So we could provide the Council with that information given some time.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So, in your opinion, what could the city do to improve the—the dismissal rate?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: In—in—you mean reduce the dismissal rate?

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: No, to-to more fully implement it or to make sure that tickets are being written correctly.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Right. So, certainly we find that tickets are more—are less likely to be dismissed when they are issued by handheld devices rather than being handwritten by ticket agents. So within the Police Department it's our understanding that the traffic enforcement agents use the devices, but that the police officers handwrite the tickets, and we think in other agencies particularly the Sanitation Department that most of the tickets are handwritten. So, increasing the use

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of the devices would be one way to do it. I also mentioned during my testimony that we are looking at writing legislation regarding a recent court case that made a fine distinction between two different play types. One is a portion, which are for trucks that are used in say multiple states, and the other one is International Registration Plan, IRP, which pertains to the trucks that would also be used in other countries. So, having legislation that would not force our agents to make such fine distinctions especially for trucks that are registered outside of New York State, in states that do not make that distinction, and they're play types would be helpful. Joshua, do you have something to add?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BENSON: Yeah, I just wanted to add, Mr. Chairman, that one of the ways we're working with the Department of Finance to improve the-the rates at which the—the violations can be upheld is by rewriting the rules around double parking. The—the existing double parking rules actually provide some latitude to double park more latitude than—than maybe is appropriate given all the changes that we've seen in—in the last several year of the population increasing more, ecommerce more

deliveries. So, we've made-we've proposed some-some
very significant changes to the double parking rule
moving away from this concept of expeditiously
delivering, which is a little vague, which is not
helpful when you're trying to make a violation stick
to actively engage to actually making the delivery at
that moment. There's a 30-minute time limit in the
existing. We're moving to a 20-minute time limit.
We're expanding the zone of Midtown in which double
parking is completely forbidden. We are tightening
up the—the definitions of how far you can be from a
legal parking space, and we're also adding a
provision that you cannot block the only lane of
travel in a direction. So, Council Member
Constantinides brought that up before and rightfully
so. That's a serious issue. So, those are some of
the parameters we're trying to tighten around double
parking, and that's a very large portion of the
commercial related violations. So, that should help
with the rate of dismissals as well.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Has any thought been given to loading or unloading zones because even in neighborhoods today we see such a large increase in terms of the number of packages that are being

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delivered. Every afternoon when I go home now, you know, there's very little in the mailbox, but there's certainly a large number of packages, and that's not going to go away, and I think that part of the thinking needs to include ways that we can provide some of these companies with a way to be able to deliver the packages without facing the fines.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BENSON: Council Member, it's a really good point. We agree very strongly. We just-DOT as part of our safety projects, we actively look at all of the parking regulations along any corridor. So, we're doing a bus lane or a pedestrian safety project. We-we also survey the parking and look for opportunities to create dedicated space for loading. So, that's a proactive approach we do. We are very happy to hear from communities or Council members where they-where there's perceived to be a concern about loading. just did some work on Austin Street in Forest Hills working with the Council Member, the Community Board there, the business owners. We created a lot of dedicated loading space, time of day that actually coincides with when the deliveries were-were most frequently occurring, and then even paid passenger

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parking for customers in the afternoon when fewer deliveries were occurring. So, that was a street where it's one—I don't know familiar one with Austin Street. It's one lane in each direction. So, if someone is double parked, you got to cross the double yellow to get around them. It's not a safe situation. So, getting space for those deliveries is very important there for safety reasons. So, that's been working well. We look forward to doing more projects of that nature but, you're right—

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [interposing] the same things actually.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BENSON: --we didn't want a delivery space.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: I was going to say
the same thing is actually true in Jackson Heights,
my district where you have, you know, two-way roads
and very little opportunity. Although we have Park
Smart for deliveries, it still has not really changed
the behavior for those deliveries as much as we'd
like to see, but I'm also interested in residential
areas, particularly where we do have bike lanes, and
you see double parking in bike lanes in the
residential areas as well because Fed Ex and UPS or

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2 whoever it may be, is making deliveries to apartment 3 buildings.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BENSON: Right. I think it makes sense. It's sort of a new territory that we need to get into for sure because as you—as you mentioned, there is just more and more deliveries taking place in residential areas. So, we look forward to continuing the dialogue with you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay. The Office of Parking Summons Advocate has been open only since December of 2018, and the Council has very limited information about the functioning performance of the office. How does the parking summons advocate connect with the people who may need this assistance, and is only at the Finance Business centers and via the—the website?

SHEELAH FEINBERG: Right now, he is at the business centers. That is the easiest place to reach him, but what he does, the Parking Center's Advocate right now as—as Jeff and the Deputy Commissioner Shear outlined in his testimony, he helps individuals with their specific appeals because as we can all attest, it's a complicated process for some folks. So, what his real value add and his—what

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1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 43
2	he's trying to do is really help people navigate that
3	process so that they can appeal their ticket in a way
4	that-
5	CHAIRPERSON DROMM:[interposing] Ms.
6	Feinberg
7	SHEELAH FEINBERG: [interposing] Yes.
8	CHAIRPERSON DROMM:does-does he help
9	before they have to take a plea?
10	SHEELAH FEINBERG: He can do that, but I
11	think often times when they reach out to him it's
12	when they get that first word back that they want to
13	appeal, and that's where he's really helpful.
14	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: And-
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Council
16	Member, I would also note that in the summons senses
17	he's reached out to the Department of Transportation
18	when customers have pointed out confusing or
19	misleading signs. So his role goes beyond just
20	helping with the particular hearings.
21	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: And how much
22	publicity have you done in terms of outreach to let
23	people know that this positions exists and that that
24	person is there for help?
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SHEELAH FEINBERG: I think we started the Soft Lodge (sic) last fall, and we're being more aggressive with that communication now. I just also wanted to note that he has handled 381 cases, and there are 561 inquiries, and the cases completed have resulted in the dismissal of 321 tickets with a value of \$33,736.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: And I—I would add to that that we are looking to include information about the office in our parking ticket hearings. We—we haven't done that yet, but now that the office is up and running, we are looking to do that that in the near future.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, and what-

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay. Well, how much—how much staff does he have?

SHEELAH FEINBERG: I believe right now he has a staff of four people.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Does the Office of
Parking Summons Advocate have any data on the number
of people or you gave that. I'm sorry. Has the
Office of Public Summons Advocate already identified
any systemic issues and made recommendations about
how to resolve them?

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2 SHEELAH FEINBERG: Not at this time. I
3 believe he's working on an initial report.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: DOF provides notice by mail of accumulating late fees. Does DOF make any other effort to collect pre-judgment parking ticket debt?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So one of the things that we're recently implemented was this past fall in October we started sending emails to people who had paid for parking tickets on our website, and whose total balance is approaching \$350. So, we're letting them know that they're getting close to the threshold for booting, and we're recommending to them that they address that before their car is in that situation.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: So, do the booting and towing fees collected upon the vehicle redemption fully cover the expenses for booting and/or towing?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: The booting and towing fees are generally statutory. They're set by law. So, the sheriff's fees are set by the CPLR. So, whether they make the—the cost or not, that's what the law says we can charge, and then the tow rates are comparable to DCA tow rates.

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CHAIRPERSON DROMM: My question is more about whether or not the fees that you're bringing in pay for the-pay for the work that you're doing, Sheriff?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: We've-we've never done analysis of how much the revenue that we're bringing towards the amount of resources that we put towards it because it's a court enforcement process.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay. Does DOF make any other effort to collect post-judgement parking ticket debt? For example, does it seek advancementattachment of non-vehicle assets for the defaulting parties or use the collection agency to contract with-to collect ECD debt to collect parking ticket debt?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So, yes. does use collection agencies for both ECB judgment debt and for parking centers debt, and our Collections Division will go after higher dollar debt, parking summons debt for vehicles that have not been booted or towed, and we'll look for other assets chiefly bank accounts where it can make seizures.

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CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [coughs] What is the amount of outstanding parking violations debt on the books and has that number been growing?

COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I'll have to get back to you with that figure. It has been fairly steady. We've reported every year in the—in the city's budget. I think it's a little over and \$2 to \$300 million.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, I'm going toI'm going to stop here and then let my Co-Chairs ask
questions as well. So, Council Member Rodriguez.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Chair. So, as I said in the beginning, like we feel that enforcement has to continue in our city. We want for our city to be safe or, you know, and pedestrians and cyclists, but we also have seen how when it comes to seeing the numbers of vehicles being towed in the city of New York, we also have heard a lot of concern from people in the—in the underserved community about what is a double standard. About how there is a location where there's like a no parking area, and there are supposed to be consequences. Like those people should get a ticket, but we have seen may vehicles being towed in an area that they are

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supposed to be to get a fine instead of vehicles to

be towing What is the policy that New York City

traffic follows in order to tow a vehicle?

JOSEPH FUCITO: So, I think first we want to be clear that there is two types of vehicle seizures that are done. So the Sheriff-of the Finance and the Sheriff's office we are moving vehicles only if they have more than \$350 in judgment debt. We have license plate reader technology that drives around al city streets. We complete a run of all city streets about once every two weeks I believe, and we are solely and only looking at the amount of parking ticket debt owed on those vehicles. In addition to us, the New York City Police Department does traffic towing whenever it sees a safety or other hazard. So, for example, if a car is parked next to a fire hydrant, we will not necessarily boot that vehicle unless it has \$350 or more of parking ticket debt. The Police Department, however, may choose because they see a hazard of towing that vehicle even if-if it has no debt whatsoever. So, I'm struggling to answer your question because I think some of the instances that you maybe citing Council Member may be from the

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NYPD's towing program, and some may be with ours, and we're happy if you have examples, issued to look into them with you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I just believe that we're living like in a bubble. We live like in the movies. We know the real end of the movies, but we can tell a different end like come on, let's be honest because when we go to sleep, here we are well so. The city relies here we are negotiating at \$2 billion for 20-for the next fiscal year, and we know that that's not the case. We know that there is many hard working people that their vehicles being towed today because we need to raise our revenue. revenue that we need to account with in order to balance the budget. Like I don't want to be in your I'm not saying your are the same individual, shoes. but the men and women that work in traffic as a parent, and I can give you and example: 20 Park Montessori School; 93rd and Riverside Drive and you know. We don't have to write it down. We know that that's the case. No parking. There's someone from Traffic just waiting there for their parents to go there, park the car and towing the vehicle. Like we live in a small community. We-everyone know the

1 2 story. We know that the productivity still is part of the job of the men and women they have to do. 3 We're mandated to do. It's not because of safety. 4 It's because there's a number that we have to 5 6 accomplish. And again, what I say is that I am for 7 and whoever breaks the law, they should pay the 8 consequences. Whoever park a vehicle in a no parking is—it's nor a matter of safety. It is not a matter 9 10 of a person, the driver owe \$350 or whatever the amount of that is that that we already put in the 11 12 They should get a ticket and pay-pay the system. fine. Every day especially underserved communities, 13 14 we have a double standard. There's people from 15 Traffic towing vehicles to individuals that they 16 don't owe on \$1.00 and that's because we the city give them a mandate to raise the revenue. So, I just 17 18 hope again that we are able to be real to ourselves. I have a bill that will like the-not on the parking 19 issue, but I have a bill that will allow drivers to 20 park their vehicles after Sanitation clean the 21 2.2 street, and I mean with some people who are 23 representing that work, you know what they told me? 24 If we pass the bill the city will reduce to get \$38 25 million. So, for us, especially that we are

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balancing this budget with the responsibility that we have that we counting, we're overseeing the balance to open, you know, the libraries and everything. We need that money, but we need to address enforcement. If someone owe the more than \$350 and whatever is the amount that we have decided after that amount of vehicles to be towing, great. That's the law, but is anyone doing investigation? Anyone from the TV from the newspaper? If anyone goes out and see what's going on, there's thousands and thousands of hard working people that the vehicle they're towing because we the city are given the order to traffic go out and remove those vehicles. So, you don't know about that practice?

excuse me. That's sounds like you're referring to the—the NYPD, and we are not involved in that practice. I think it may be a little bit easier to understand that the seizure of property can occur under two different sets of principles in the law. What you're describing is a police authority to govern people for public safety purposes.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: No, sorry. Let me-let me. No, let me give about it. First of all,

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I'm not making the case of men and women that they are working to keep us safe. I'm talking about the Traffic Division of the NYPD who we send every day to collect revenue because we need that money. There's places where care owners park their vehicles in the no parking, nothing related to safety. Let's and I can give you an example.

JOSEPH FUCITO: I-I understand-I understand.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: 93rd, 93rd and Riverside and Riverside Drive. 20 Park Montessori School. That said no parking there.

JOSEPH FUCITO: I understand.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: [interposing] And there's—there's people from Traffic going around being ready to remove the vehicle of someone who is dropping their child at school because we need to make the revenue.

JOSEPH FUCITO: I understand. We agree in principle. We're not agreeing on nomenclature. What—what I was saying the principle behind seizing a vehicle by NYPD Traffic towing a vehicle that's an authority of the state, a police authority of the state to govern safety in a location. That's an

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authority the Council has. That's the authority that
State Legislative body has that enables a police
authority or a state authority to take someone's
property. The principles behind the programming of
the Department of Finance is a court enforcement
principle that the individuals in the process have
been adjudicated and the sheriff has been given a
court order to seize their property. That's how the
Department of Finance's program works. It's a court
enforcement program. It's not the same type of
program that's used by DOT.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: A corner, an area says no parking. The driver should get a ticket.

Traffic comes and tow the vehicle. Isn't that a practice that happens in New York City?

JOSEPH FUCITO: I think you should address this to the Police Department. It's really nor our area.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I hope that in the collaboration that you establish with the NYPD then that we also are able to address that situation.

SHEELA FEINBERG: We can certainly raise this with them. They're not able to be here today, but we can certainly raise your concerns with them.

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2 CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: But they are not 3 here today?

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay. The delivery company argued that whether or not the program the program is fixed, they are too, there are far too few places for them to park legally, and you heard something in that direction that the Chair of Finance also addressed. Does the DOT agree with that argument, and if so what effort, are DOT working—are DOT working right now to—to ensure that that deliveries can be made safely and efficiently in our city.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BENSON: Council

Member, it—it is a real challenge I think for some of
these companies to find space to—to make the
deliveries. I don't, you know, certainly each
circumstance is unique but that's definitely a real
challenge out there. So, some of the things that
we're doing at DOT each street improvement project,
safety project that we do we—we do an analysis of the
parking regulations, and look for places where we can
add dedicated delivery space, and—and allow those

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delivery vehicles to get in legally, safely to make the deliveries without needing to double park. So, that's one way we get some reach across the-the entire city. We also adjusted [coughs] our parking rates and commercial parking rates as well to encourage more turnover, get people to get in and get our faster, and that's been successful. We are also in-in the growth stages of a-what we call our off hour delivery program. So, we have about 500 different locations primarily in Manhattan that have a greed to receive their deliveries overnights and outside of the normal congested periods of the day, and the Mayor recently announced we're expanding that to 1,500 locations. So, that's a program that can alleviate a lot of the challenges that businesses face in receiving their deliveries, and the uncertainty of how long it might take for delivery to arrive because of the traffic congestion, and-and some of the costs of receiving deliveries associated with congestion. So, we have participants like Just Salad, Anheuser Busch, Japoltlay, Dunkin' Donuts, Pratt, Rite Aid, Whole Foods are participating in that program, and-and we're expanding it to get those deliveries at times of day that just make more sense,

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quite frankly, because do you want to be competing with people who are going to school, going to work while you make a delivery or would you rather do it when it's quieter and less congested at night?

That's—that's the logic and it's working.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you. Chair

Cabrera.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Thank you so much to both of the Chairs and to the panel. Welcome. Thank you so much. I want to-I just have two brief questions because I know we have colleagues from different committees that have questions, but if you can, sir, just briefly but in detail what efforts, if any, has the Department of Finance taken to combat the public perception that public-that parking violation hearing whether online by email or apps are skewed in favor of the city? Alongside with that, in particular that adjudication to division, you mentioned it is separate from the Legal Affairs Division, which handles enforcement matters. Can you go into more detail how that division is taking place, and now do you-how do you handle the perception that Council Member Maisel earlier in the

hearing of his opening statement was mentioning that
you're battling right. You have a perception problem
that is since this is all housed the Division of

5 Finance that—that is seems fair—unfair?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Yes. think we're doing a number of things in this area. One Is just we are trying to make it more broadly known that the dismissal rate on people who do choose to have hearings is 45%. I know when I go to a public presentation and I ask people what do you think it is? Is it between 0 to 10, 10 to 20? Most people are raising their hands when it's lower. So, one is just trying to-to change the perception. Similarly, we are trying to through our mobile app, we are trying to make it easier for people to have hearings. So, more people can take advantage of the process, and in particular what we think the-the mobile app allows people to do is in the heat of the moment they go to the car. They see that orange envelope. They're really ticked, and they can take the picture right then with their phone. There is the sign or there, you know, here is the 15 feet from the hub. Whatever it is, take the picture in the moment, upload it in the moment, and have the hearing

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR:

So-so we

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think that's a very valuable tool to avail more of the public to a process that has a 45% dismissal rate. With regard to the first part of your question so the—our Office of Legal Affairs reports up to our General Counsel and Deputy Commissioner for Legal Affairs. So, that's the office that's involved for example making the legal referral to the sheriff's office each week of all the vehicles that are eligible for booting. That office is separate and distinct from the Adjudications Division. There is—the Legal Affairs Office does not oversee the Adjudications Division, which is where the Administrative Law Judges are making decisions.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: I'm wondering if there's a better way for your PR that would change your branding to take place. I don't know, through public television or more, you know, social media presence. I don't know if you spend some funding to let the word go out with this 43. Was it 43 or 45?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: 45%.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: 45% and that's a pretty good shot, you know.

2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Yes, so we're
3	looking to leverage more news about the establishment
4	of the Parking Summons Advocate Office, and we will
5	certainly included that statistic and we will share
6	that with the Council. We want people to know that
7	they have help. So for those people who don't win,
8	and sometimes it's not a matter of right or wrong.
9	It's what they present to the judge. Do they present
10	the key evidence or do they go in trying to show well
11	I'm a good person, and so giving them those tips,
12	letting them know that they can go for an appeal and
13	what that process is, and it's not that hard. Those
14	are all things that the Summons Advocate is looking
15	to publicize. We're looking to publicize that office
16	through mailing, through social media, and we'll
17	certainly look to further publicize that—the
18	dismissal rate, and to get input from the Council on
19	how to best do that.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: Okay, great. I just had a question on something you mentioned that I didn't know. You said it's illegal to double park in Manhattan.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So, inthere's a defined part of Midtown that where's it's

illegal to double park currently, and we're expanding the boundaries of that under our rule changes.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: And that's because?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Because of—
it's mainly congestion rule to—to, you know, reduce
the likelihood of congestion.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: You know what my next question is. What about the outer boroughs?

Don't we go through the same thing?

and—and, you know, Council Member it's a very good point, and that's why I wanted a new, the other new provisions in our rule is actually that on a—a street that only has one lane of traffic or one lane or traffic in each direction, you will no longer be allowed to double park on—on that lane. It's the only lane of travel. So, like Austin Street what we talked about before or I—give me a two-land street in your district. You won't be eligible for double parking any more. It is today, but it won't be under the new rule.

CHAIRPERSON CABRERA: And when does that go into effect?

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bus lane, and enough travel lanes to accommodate the needs of New Yorkers as well as handicap parking and

4 accessibility. We don't live in that world. New

5 York City wasn't built that way. My concerns to go

6 back to the question that was asked about when

7 | vehicles are towed. What is the cost for booted? For

8 a vehicle after they've reaching the \$350 threshold?

9 The car gets booted. If it's not paid within 24

10 hours they are then towed. What is that total dollar

11 amount that is imposed now on that driver or that

12 | vehicle?

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JOSEPH FUCITO: Hello. First off, my name is Joe Fucito. I'm the Sheriff. To answer that question, first when we seize the vehicle, the only has 48 hours to redeem the vehicle. After that point in time, the cost that gets added onto the motorist is about \$80 in fees. They're called Sheriff or Marshall fees. They're set by statute. The CPLR dictates what those fees are, and then five percent of the judgment amount. So, the amount will vary depending on the principal judgment that originated the seizure, and then there's the towing cost, which can vary which usually depends on the rate with DCA. Hey go up and down. We do try to keep it in a

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limited format. You know, we try to limit the amount of tow costs, but sometimes if the vehicle is a large size vehicle like a bus, that would cost more to tow than say an automobile.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Right, which is a regular passenger vehicle, 2-door, 4 tires, \$350.

They don't--within the first 48 hours what is that total penalty including average tow?

JOSEPH FUCITO: Eyeballing it, it would—it would probably come out to around \$600, slightly over \$600.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: So, a \$350 fine now has a \$600 penalty tow fee, boot fee?

JOSEPH FUCITO: Okay, correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: And twice that of the—almost twice that of the original?

JOSEPH FUCITO: And—and it was actually designed that way. It was baked into the legislature in regards to judgment enforcement. Remember early on I said we use a judgment enforcement process. So, the Parking Violations Bureau has no right to tow a vehicle. The ability to seize a car lies with the Sheriff or Marshal. So, when the Sheriff or Marshal is enforcing a process, the law says that when you

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have a judgment against you-debt against you, [bell] you have an obligation to pay it. So, you have an obligation to pay a judgment when it's against you. If somebody sues you in court or a parking violation sues you in a tribunal, you have an obligation to pay it, and if you don't pay it, the law doesn't want vigilantes. They don't want people taking the law into their own hands. So, even though this was a private, even though the city is involved, when there's litigation, it's considered private litigation between the parties, and then the State Legislature says if law enforcement has to get involved in that dispute, then that cost has to be borne by the party who didn't comply in the first place. So, yes, there is a-a-an increase in the cost if the sheriff or marshal gets involved, but it's

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Marshal, thank you.

JOSEPH FUCITO: Sure.

designed that way by the statute.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: In the limited time, I just want to get to the point. My point being is that I'm certain there's a reason why those tickets aren't being paid, and it's most—probably the

most common explanation is affordability. I just don't have it let alone now the double punishment of \$600 in towing fees and penalties on top is an unfair burden. There's another way to do this, and that could be when they go in to renew one of their licenses that you don't renew their licenses until all tickets are paid. When they do that annual vehicle inspections, when they do their registrations we can find other ways. Let's not-the idea is not to hurt New Yorkers, make sure they pay for the fines that they're supposed to be paying or at least be held accountable. But the last I reviewed this there's a-there's a real sense of success in owning a car, and I feel as many car owners do that they're viewed as another means to raise revenue whether it be through fines or parking fees or tickets or registration fees or plate fees is just another way to squeeze another dime out of pocketbooks or everyday New Yorkers. Can you tell me about the DOT policy on commercial deliveries? Are they allowed trucks to park in parking lanes to make deliveries? JOSEPH FUCITO: Trucks are allowed to park in parking lanes to make deliveries, yes.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: At any given

location, at any given time?

JOSEPH FUCITO: There, you know, the regulations vary block to block. So, you've got to refer to regulations in effect on that block, but as a general matter, they don't have to double park or be in a loading dock. They—they may use the curb lane, the parking lane so—

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: There's no restriction on them using a regular parking lane anywhere in the city of New York to make a delivery?

JOSEPH FUCITO: There are restrictions,

but they're case-by-case. You know, it depends on-on the regulation on that block.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Can you tell me that some of those restrictions what they could be?

JOSEPH FUCITO: No standing, you know--

regular passenger vehicle parking options. So, a passenger vehicle could park in designated areas.

Are there any restrictions on commercial trucks? So parking in the same spots as a regular passenger

24 vehicle.

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parking in a passenger parking space on a commercial
corridor?

JOSEPH FUCITO: No standing, a taxing stand and things like that. Restrictive regulations.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Those restrictions further create a burden on commercial vehicles for parking.

JOSEPH FUCITO: And it's—it's a balancing situation, right. You want to accommodate the needs of people who want to park to patronize the businesses, too. So, there are—there are multiple needs usually on any given block.

world we'd have adequate parking spaces, driving lanes, bus lanes, bike lanes, sidewalks, handicap parking. That's a perfect world. This is not a perfect world. The point I'm trying to make is parking and delivery of commercial vehicles is integral to this city as the MTA whether it be bus uses or train use, and the problem that we have, and you go—I go back to one of the size restrictions that commercial trucks have or commercial vehicles have for parking on commercial corridors just to finding the space to make a delivery, and I'm going to use a

2 perfect example: Vision Zero, taking to lanes, road diet, make it into one lane and a bike lane with only 3 a select place for commercial trucks to park to make 4 5 deliveries. Today, Morris Park in my district a mile and a half stretch with more than 100 businesses is 6 7 going to have a 30-foot section for commercial trucks to park and make their deliveries. Impossible to 8 meet the demands—the demands of those commercial 9 corridors. Impossible for those supplies and 10 deliveries to get to those merchants, but what will 11 12 happen is those trucks will have to double park forcing vehicles to either come to a dead halt by 13 14 creating congestion and blocking the only traffic 15 lane or they have to use side streets or they have to 16 risk a head-on collision by driving over the markings and risk a head-on collision from oncoming traffic. A 17 18 mile and a half of a commercial corridor with limited delivery spaces where there's already a high demand 19 20 for parking of pedestrians and customer use for 100 businesses. What's going to happen is you're going 21 2.2 to have traffic agents out there giving tickets to those delivery trucks quicker than they can blink 23 24 their eye. I can call NYPD and talk about a drug 25 deal on the corner, wait two hours for someone to

2 respond, but I'll have ten traffic agents there

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3 walking by issuing tickets in the same timeframe.

for our business owners because those delivery trucks are hardworking New Yorkers meeting the needs and the

It's unfortunate. More needs to be done to stick up

7 demands of our small businesses, and they've only

been squeezed as piggybanks. It's not fair and it's

9 not just. It's set up to fail. For the Fleet

10 | Program, what are the qualifications? Is there a

11 | number of trucks that you must have of vehicles that

12 you could apply for when it was in operation or

13 anyone that owned a commercial vehicle could apply

14 | for the Fleet-for the Fleet Program benefit?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Yes. So, one

or more commercial vehicles and-and I do want to be

17 clear because we've discussed two different programs

18 today. So, that's true for the Fleet Program, which

19 you referenced where enrolled companies receive

20 regular notification of their tickets, and they can

21 contest them and the stipulated fine program where

22 companies big and small can enroll and they agree in

23 advanced to waive their right to contest, but they

pay the average outcome roughly of what happens in

25 | the Fleet Program.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: I-I've exceeded my time, and I'm gracious to the chairs but I'm going to ask-I'm going to make one more statement. I think you can do a better balancing act on making sure that we don't target these deliveries or the illegal, the double-parked cars because the punishment and then subject them to a \$600 fee on top of it, and the average ticket for a meter-for what? For a hydrant is \$115. If you don't know that you receive the ticket that increases in fines. So, within two tickets you can hit the \$350 mark not even know about it because your son used your car, and ripped up the ticket, be subject to a \$600 fine on top of it. hurts New Yorkers. We need to be more mindful that we shouldn't be using this where we're not holding a hammer in one hand and a pair of scissors in the other saying which one would you rather have because New Yorkers don't deserve it and we just can't afford it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you. Just to follow up a little bit on that, isn't there an opportunity for a respondent who owes more \$350 to enter into a payment plan?

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL 1 OPERATIONS 74 2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Yes, there 3 is. 4 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Can you describe it for me? 5 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: We offer 6 7 payment plans So, it—the terms vary, but if people 8 come in and they need a payment plan we will agree to terms with them, and we will place an enforcement 9 hold in our database so they do not face the risk of 10 being botted. 11 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Is there a different 12 variety of them? Payment plans or a number of them 13 14 different plans that you have? 15 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So for all-16 the-the plans vary in terms of-of length and number of payments. The key thing is that interest does 17 18 continue to accrue. So, we urge people to enter into as short a plan as they can for which they can 19 20 afford. CHAIRPERSON DROMM: And-and then if a car 21 22 is booted or towed is there a way that they-from what 23 I understand they can pay 50% of the fine, and then still retrieve their car? 24

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: They can—if
they have an issue they can come to the Department of
Finance. They can speak to the Parking Ticket
Advocate, which was described earlier. They have
various payment plans and as I mentioned earlier,
this is a court process. There is a whole segment of
the CPLR that—that could modify the enforcement
procedure. So someone if they're completely unhappy
with the Department of Finance's approach, can go to
the Civil Court, and ask for a protective order
directing how enforcement could be done.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Alright.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: But typically if somebody is having trouble through a lack of means for a booted vehicle we will require that the sheriff and towing fees be paid upfront, and we can work out an arrangement for the remainder.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, that's what I was trying to get at. Thank you. Alright, and Council Member Powers.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Good. Thank you.

Thanks for the testimony. I'm just going to go-I

have a couple of questions, and I'll try to go quick.

You mentioned you're expanding the Midtown area,

are cases in which it can be revoked. It's not legal

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everywhere and only illegal in—in Midtown, but it's expressly forbidden in Midtown and then there are mitigating circumstances, which can make it legal, which is if you're expeditiously making a delivery or service call, there's a 30-minute time limit. If there's no available parking on the same block on either side. I'm telling you the current—

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Yep.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: -- ones now. So, what it's going to change to is you need to be actively engaged in the delivery, pickup or service call 20-minute time limit-the-the available space that-that could be considered is only 100 feet in either direction on the same side of the street. So if there's an empty spot on the opposite side, you have to take it. You cannot double park under the new concept, and then if you're-another new element is if you're blocking the only lane of travel. So, you're one a one-lane street like a side street or you're on a two-lane-one lane in each direction twoway street. You wouldn't be able to double park there either for safety reasons. So those are some of the new restrictions so existing. [background comment] Okay, okay, so the existing zone is 14-14th

reasonable expectation is we're looking to expand

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technology. That—we're looking to have better data, more reporting. We may add other types of judgment forms into the program, but that's later down the road, and-and it's not really being discussed in the initial phases.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, and so some people have raised concerns at other hearings about it either in the cost—like I heard my colleagues mention in the cost of it. Can you give us some input on how the contract—if you're renewing it, you're keeping the same person—the same vendor?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I-I can't

speak to the contract process while we're in the-
COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: [interposing] And
we'll not. Okay and any-can you just share-share any
feedback into how it's working and so-so far? I know
that you scaled it up, and whether--[background
comments/pause]

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Okay, the-the fees are actually--for the Booting Program is actually going down. We're actually looking to reduce it. I think it's about \$10 or \$15. I—I don't want to go into great detail because we're still in the middle of the contract process, but that was one

seen this in other areas. What are the rules for

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Post Office parking as we're having a conversation around parking violations?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I—I can't speak to the rules. I can only speak to the seizure of property related to money judgments. If the vehicle was owned by a private postal employee, then it would be subject to seizure like any other type of person.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: [interposing]
Well, maybe—maybe DOT can answer that then. Like
what is a—what does a Post Office truck have to do to
in terms of living under the New York City parking
regulations?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BENSON: So, you know, we want all vehicle operators to comply with—with the rules that are out there. I don't think we have different expectations for different, you know, owners regarding that.

council Member Powers: There's—there's—so let me—let me focus a little bit. They are—the Post Office's position is that they do not have to comply with New York City parking signage or regulations. Is that just the city? Does the Administration agree with that?

yeah, I understand and-and the Administration

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Great. Thanks so much. Thanks Chair—to the Chair.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Council Member Yeger followed by Council Member Adams, and I also want to say we've been joined by Council Member Deutsch, and Council Member Richards.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. Just to—to piggyback on Council Member

Powers' question. You can't actually even summons

the Post Office vehicles, can you? Because they don't

have license plates. Does anybody know that? Okay,

well, they don't have license plates.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So, we—we what—we don't issue the summonses. Finance doesn't issue the summonses, which I could repeat about how—how they do it.

council Member Yeger: Never mind. I'm on the clock. We'll go quick. I'd like to talk to you about the Introduction 1066 by Council Member Lancman, the Interest of Justice Dismissal, which you opposed and your reason for opposing it and I don't want to characterize it so I'll read it. The dismissals would likely be subjective, right? Okay. Well, that's an interest of justice dismissal. It's

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But yes--

subjective. It's—it's based on, you know, the 70—year—old walking into the judge and saying yeah, I got the summons. I am guilty, but I live on a fixed income. I've never gotten a summons before. Hey, can you dismiss it and the judge says yes. Right now the judge can't do that. This bill would allow the judge to do that. That's an interest of justice dismissal. So, isn't your objection something that you would anticipate we considered in drafting this bill?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So, I'm not going to guess.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay, don't answer that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR:

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: [interposing] The answer is yes. It's-it's-it's-the point is that right now judges don't have the ability to dismiss a

summons in the interest of justice based on a good

not excuse for having parked that way, but hey can

you forgive me this one infraction if you don't mind, and the judge says yes, and you've—you've further

testified that—that you don't have—the bill doesn't

25 give a methodology or rubric that would give guidance

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to the judges as to when obey the penalty without
dismissing the entire ticket, but you can write rules
to that effect if you wish, right?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So, we think it would be—you've mentioned two things in your—your question that—that I think are worthy of consideration. One was you made reference to income. Someone on a fixed income, and you also indicated that someone who I think didn't get a ticket for—So, we think that it's important to be explicit in the bill itself, and we're happy to have that conversation.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Do you just your ALJs to make wise decisions?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: We trust them to make wise decisions when we give them the proper quidance for them to do so.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: But that's the point of the bill. The bill is—the bill is to authorize judges to dismiss when they feel—feel like it's subjective that the interest of justice would be served by the dismissal of the summons. You don't really need rules. You just have to make sure the judges are not on the take. I assume we can take for

granted that we don't think the judges are on the take, and they could dismiss it. It-it's-the-the statute has been written [bell] specifically to deal with the issues that there are no rules to govern some situations, and getting rules to govern the situations of dismissal in the interest of justice I think would sort of run counter to the whole point of the bill.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: We think that objective criteria are better than subjective criteria. We welcome working with the Council on this. We—we find that the best legislation that we've done. For example, we have new payment plans on property taxes that we work with—with Chair Dromm, and the Council was over a year in the making, but I think both sides feel that we came up with a really good bill.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: So, let's-let's talk about working with the Council on it. The bill-have you had any conversations with the Council about this bill at all?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I have not.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I have only recently seen that.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: The bill was introduced here in the Council in this chamber of August 8^{th} of last year, and here we are in April and now you're telling us that you'd like to work with the Council to get a better bill, and I'm suggesting maybe in the last eight months would have been a good opportunity to do so, but that's not really a question. That's just-that's just me. I'm-I'm just-I'd like to talk about your Pay or Dispute Program for a moment because you said something very interesting, and I'd just like to explore that a little bit. You-you said, and I like it. You said that if someone gets the summons and they can snap the picture right then and there, upload it, but then you seem to indicate that there's a particular credence given to the-based on the time of when the picture is uploaded and the defense is submitted, and you didn't do it with kind of this. It's just like you had it on there. (sic)

No, no. No, I think all I was saying is that somebody when they first get the ticket is probably

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: [interposing]

most upset, and this program allows them to act on it. It's not about that that should be given more

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: [interposing] So, it isn't. It—it isn't given more credence based on the timing of the defense submitted, you know, within 10 minutes of getting the summons as opposed to, you know, an our or the next day or six days later.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I—I don't think it's the time. I think it may help to take a picture where the vehicle is actually there. So, if you are saying the vehicle was far enough from the hydrant, better to have the picture where—where the vehicle is right there than to come back a day or two later, and—and to say oh, the vehicle was up to this tree. If a —if a—if a summons is issued for violating a 15-foot rule on a hydrant then let's use your example, and the respondents submit to a defense saying the cab was only 10 feet away from the hydrant. Here's a picture, can you imagine a scenario that a judge dismisses the summons based on that defense and that defense alone?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I-I--

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credence, it's--

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: [interposing] Or let me-or let me rephrase it, or give a better-give 3 better clarity. Isn't the burden on the defendant to 4 5 prove-to-isn't the summons issued prima facie evidence that the violation was committed and thus 6 7 the burden is shifted upon the respondent to disprove that prima facie evidence? How would the 8 respondents' picture disprove anything? I was asking 9 you how you Pay or Dispute make a difference in the 10 lives of anybody with a picture being able to be 11 12 submitted? Are—are judges being given instructions as to how to receive this information and how to give 13 14 credibility to it? 15 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Our judges 16 look at many, many pictures when they make the 17 determination, and there is a dismissal rate of 45%. 18 I don't-our--19 COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay. 20 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Yeah. COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: And that's good. 21 2.2 Okay, good. Thank you. 23

SHEELA FEINBERG: I just wanted to add that the—the Pay or Dispute Act was really for the individual who wants to dispute their ticket. What

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2 we're trying to do is make something easier for 3 people.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Make it easier.

5 No, I got it. I appreciate it.

> SHEELA FEINBERG: We want to make sure that's there.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: I just want to make sure that it's clear about what the purpose and the nature of it. I have one more question with regard to Introduction 1141. In the previous administration, there's been a program at-1141 is the abatement, the big bill. Okay. In the previous administration if there had been a program where if someone receives a summons the respondent can go online and say I don't really like this summons. Don't have to give a reason, hit submit. The system spits back, well, this is a \$35 summons. Pay \$25 and you're good to go, and are you familiar with that program?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I'm aware of that.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay, and no excuse necessary, and if the respondent accepts it

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2 right then and there, can pay it. No defense needed 3 to be submitted at all. Yes?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I believe that's how it worked.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay. the 1141 has-and I know we don't have that program today, and there's no indication that the administration wants to do it. Then it's within the discretion of the Administration to do it if it chooses to, or upon the Council to require it, if it chooses to. So, right now it's not happening because neither the Administration wishes to do so and the Council has not so instructed the Administration to do so. Introduction 1141 has as its last sentence in Section 1: No city agency may agree to reduce fines for parking violations in exchange for a waiver of the right to contest such violations. As I read that sentence, if this introduction is adopted, the city would not be able to create such a program for the individual motorist who receives a summons. Is that correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: That's correct.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay. So, it's not just that this summons battles the-if-if there's 3 a problem with the fleets or not or if there's a 4 5 problem with the Commercial Abatement Program or not, 6 but it actually would forever at least until it would 7 be amended prohibit the city from ever creating a 8 program to help the average motorist who has a clean record and submits their summons and says, you know, 9 10 I'd like to take part of this program if the city should ever wish to have such a program. 11

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: I believe so.

COUNCIL MEMBER YEGER: Okay, alright.

Let's-Chair and I-I appreciate allowing me to go over the time. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you very much, and as a follow-up to that also, I thought that Administrative Law Judges do have the discretion to determine the outcome, but just that the Department of Finance has not established that criteria by which to inform the ALJs that they can do so under certain circumstances.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: So

Administrative Law Judges have the authority to

dismiss tickets entirely. Currently, they do not

have the authority to dismiss just the penalty, and to instate the—the rest of the ticket, which I believe is the purpose of—of the bill.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay. Council Member Adams.

COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Thank you, Mr.

Chair. I thank the panel for coming in this afternoon. Thank you all for your testimony, and taking this just to a slightly different track just for a second, and looking at transference from the Parking Violations Bureau to OATH. If the Parking Violations Bureau, were transferred from the Department of Finance to OATH, how would you envision that being accomplished? Would the Department of Finance transfer all aspects of the operation or would there be the same that the Department of Finance should retain? Would there be some that they would retain like the Collections Unit? How—how does that look?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: At a high level I think the purpose of the bill is to transfer simply the adjudications of hearings to OATH and not to—and not to transfer other functions such as noticing IT enforcement, et cetera. Other than that,

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1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 96
2	it's really hard for me to comment. As indicated in
3	the testimony the-the Law Department is still
4	reviewing the bill.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: So, then we really
6	wouldn't be thinking at this point of the impact of
7	the transfer on its operations, its business centers
8	or anything else at this point?
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Right. As we
LO	understand the bill, it would impact the
L1	Adjudications Bureau.
L2	COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Okay, thank you.
L3	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Council Member
L 4	Deutsch.
L5	COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: Thank you.
L 6	Thank you very much. I'll be very brief. A
L7	question. Do Sanitation summonses go to you, too as
L8	well or that's how it used to be?
L 9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Parking
20	ticket summons—al parking ticket summonses come to
21	us.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: And is handled
23	within that or that ECB? I meant that goes to a
24	different

violations.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: So, if someone writes a defense, does that go to you? Does that come to your office?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: No, so OATH
the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings
adjudicates the EBC violations. So, if somebody gets
a violation for failing to sweep the sidewalk for
example, Sanitation typically writes that, and then
the hearing is done through the—the Office of
Administrative Trials and Hearings, and then if the
respondent still is liable after the hearing, and
doesn't pay, and a judgment is entered, then it would
be referred to the Department of Finance.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: So, if there'sif there's judgment entered then it would just come
to you only for payment, correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: So, nothing else. So if there is any type of appeal, nothing doesn't come to you?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: Right, if somebody seeks to—to reopen the judgment and to have a hearing after judgment that application has to go to OATH.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: It has to go to OATH. Okay, got it. Okay. No further questions.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, thank you very much. We are going to end it here. I thank you for coming in and giving testimony. We'll have follow-up questions for you obviously and we look forward to communicating with you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHEAR: [off mic] Thank you all for your time.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you. Okay, I'm going to call up our first panel. Gerald Burges I believe, CJS and violations yes. Glenn Valosky, parkingtickets.com. Jack Davies, Transportation Alternatives; Nicole Epstein from Win It, and Diane Jojack. (sic) [background comments/pause] Okay, who would like to start? Yep. Just you have to hit that button so that the little red light comes on.

GERALD BURGESS: There we go.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay.

GERALD BURGESS: Good afternoon, Chairman Dromm, Councilman Yeger and Councilwoman Adams.

Thanks for coming by, and first of all, I want to compliment the Council for holding these very important hearings today on a myriad of important

OPERATIONS bills to protect the safety of New Yorkers. So, in regard to 1141 in particular, it's about safety, and safety always trumps everything else. I'm sure everybody would agree with that. So, when vehicles are double parked any vehicle who is double parked created a possible safety hazard because there's a line of vision that is a blur. The line of sight is blurred. Just a quick thing about that. Some of the Council people before spoke about a double standard. I think that was Chairman Rodriguez, and there is a double standard right now because the individual person has to fight or pay their ticket, but programs designed for the largest fleets--and that's what they were designed for-may get off scott free or close scott free. So, there was testimony before this committee back in May 8th or 2018. It's closing in on a year-year from now where they said they were going to increase the fines in the Stipulated Fine Program to reduce congestion, improve safety. documents that we've given to the Committee today, show that the opposite has happened. The reduction of certain fines within the Stipulated Fine Program

on page number -- I think it's 6 sows that --

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GERALD BURGESS: Yes, we do, we do. He has them all. [pause] There's more, there's more in there. Yes. more and more. In the back please, more

of these things. [squawking mic] [pause]

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, go ahead.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Do you have a copy of

Thank you, Chairman. GERALD BURGESS:

So, page 6 shows that in the New York City Stipulated Fine Program in the comparative period using the DOF's own Open Data Portal, it's official data of the city of New York, that the comparative 3-month period of December, January and February that ended in 2019 compared to the prior three-month period, the number of tickets issues for illegal double parking-I should say alleged illegal double parking, skyrocketed here. They went up quite a bit. You could see the bar chart right here. The next page, page 7 due to the changes in the quote/unquote "increase in fines" in the Stipulated Fine Program actually included some reductions in fines for bus stop ticket as opposed to increases. There once again, the quantity of tickets has skyrocketed on page 7. [bell] [background comments] Page 8 shows that the number of fines for

2 bus lane violations have basically more than doubled in the same three-month comparative period of time 3 since Finance increased the fines, and reduced fines 4 5 in the New York City Commercial Stipulated Fine 6 Program. The increase in tickets at bus stops, bus 7 lanes, double parking are truly safety issues. Whether it be an individual who has full use of their 8 legs or an individual who is disabled who wants to 9 10 get on a bus, they're blocked at the bus stops, and to get a discount for that just seems morally wrong 11 12 It also seems morally wrong to me that if to me. I've got to fight or pay a ticket and if every 13 14 Council person has to do the same, if every priest 15 and rabbi and learned individual has to do the same, 16 those individuals who have the most resources, the largest companies [bell] the largest fleets, could 17 18 certainly do their part and do the same for their at least on a perception basis, which another councilman 19 20 spoke about today, should eliminate this double standard. So, safety, safety, safety comes first. 21 2.2 There's also a legislative history in the same 23 Chamber here almost 11 years ago today I was here 24 speaking about Intro 637, which is shown in here as 25 well. There's an index. Intro 637 was put forth by

1 **OPERATIONS** 2 the Bloomberg Administration and it sought to legislate the Stipulated Fine Program, but this 3 Council, the committee indeed saw fit to table that 4 measure. Notwithstanding the fact that the 5 legislative elected officials had decided to table 6 7 the issue. The Finance Department ignored it. They could care less. So, according to that alone, it 8 seems to me to be ironic that they've been allowed 9 10 even all these years to proceed with a program that was tabled by the very committee that could have 11 12 enabled it. I remember clearly sitting here 11 years ago, and some of the Council people were very 13 14 offended by the Finance Department's program because 15 the Police Department itself came out against it. 16 that time, Commissioner Ray Kelly called it Park and Slide, and we had different Council people including 17 18 a former Attorney-General of the State of New York Oliver Koppell who sat here and said: We are taking 19 20 the police work of writing tickets, and just ripping up these tickets, [bell] which is a terrible use of 21 2.2 police time. We need them to do the right thing and-23 and when they write the tickets to have them either upheld or fought and if improperly ticketed, 24

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dismissed or paid.

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2 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: I'll have to ask you 3 to wrap it up.

GERALD BURGESS: Yes, sir. Of course, congestion happens, which causes pollution and other vehicles to be double parked, you know, who are caught behind double parked vehicles, and there's a time and place for double parking when it's done expeditiously, and DOT is proposing some rules. the extent that anybody is still from the DOT Committee, we would ask them to try to put some pressure on the DOT to please hold off on any rulerule making because when it comes to double parking if anyone of us has to double park for four minutes, three minutes to wait for the other guy to get out of his spot, and an individual we're ticketed. There is not even a five-minute grace period, and I've seen vehicles, passenger vehicles ticketed. So they've kind of absolved themselves of any legitimacy when they don't give the average guy even a minute, even a New York minute to illegally double park. So, again, first history of the bill, or which was rejected by the committee back in 2008, April 30, 2008, safety, safety, safety and, of course, the social equity issues, social economic justice issues. There is not

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2 just an implied double standard, but a de facto double standard, which is wrong and the congestion is 3 costing the city upwards of \$10 billion a year, \$20 4 5 billion according to the partnership of the city of 6 New York for the region, and at least half of that, 7 and then stipulated fine program members themselves 8 recognized the issues in the Stipulated Fine Program. They brought suit against it because it was not 9 10 administered fairly, and -and to their credit brought action against the city for that bad behavior. So, 11 12 it's an abusive discretion. I'd like to just quickly comment about some of the things if I may. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: I just need to move

On. CHAIRPERSON DROMM: I just need to move

GERALD BURGESS: Okay, yes sir. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Alright, thank you. Next please.

JACK DAVIES: Thank you, Chairman. Good afternoon. My name is Jack Davies. I'm the Policy and Research Director at Transportation Alternatives. I want to build on something that Councilman Gjonaj spoke on earlier and that's—that is as we craft city policy that governs on-street parking it's critical

2 that we both appreciate both the context the current rules were written in and be mindful of the 3 environment we are formulating policy in as we seek 4 to create a safe and sustainable and equitable New 5 York City. New York today is pretty wildly different 6 7 than the 1950's planners who laid out the parking lot that's still largely govern the city envisioned. 8 They assumed that the principal form of future 9 transportation would be cars for everyone and we know 10 that's obviously not the case today, and these 11 12 antiquated policies are costing New Yorkers. Some of the proposed policies in front of the Council today 13 14 are important first steps in remedying these 15 inefficiencies. Intro 1141, which would eliminate 16 the Stip Fine Program would prioritize the needs of the many of the few and guarantee that there are no 17 18 exemptions when it comes to following the law. various bills that proposed better enforced laws 19 requiring license plate and proper registration that 20 limit mobile home and trailer parking, and report 21 2.2 more enforcement data will help reclaim the streets as people are in the public places that deserve. Our 23 policies and our actions they need to be in service 24 25 at mission to create a New York where no one needs a

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car to get around quickly even if they have one, it should be safe it should be efficient, it should be sustainable and the proposals heard today are an important first step towards helping us get there, and that Transit Alts support them. Thanks.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you very much. Next please.

NICOLE EPSTEIN: Great. Hello. Thank you, Chairman Dromm. My name is Nicole Epstein. I'm with Gotham Government Relations. I represent women. It's an app that helps individuals dispute parking tickets. So, I'm going to keep it very short and sweet and simple. I am here in support of Intro 1066 and 114. 1066, which gives the ALGs the discretion to remove a late fee policy in the interest of justice and Councilman Yeger actually hit it perfectly. You know, ALGs are judges. Judges also think about and make decisions on issues that that are much more severe than \$30 late fee penalty. You know, so, look that was perfect and we should give her ALGs, the discretion. Again, of course, DOF adjudicating the parking tickets as well as collecting the revenue that is an inherent conflict in interest. Unfortunately for Jane Doe citizen

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2 they're a top or, you know, the most popular attraction of government. Usually it's through 3 parking tickets. So, just in the interest of good 4 5 government and fairness, it really makes sense to 6 give judges, the ALGs the discretion to remove the 7 late fee penalties. Again, that's not if a ticket is 8 in judgment, which is past I think 120 days. No they That different. If someone is coming in, 9 cannot. you know, the point of a penalty a late fee penalty 10 is coerce compliance. So, if someone is coming in 11 12 there, you know, pleading their case trying to pay and do the right thing, it's a good start. 13 14 on another note that Deputy Commission Shear pointed 15 out, what's-oh, how is this going to impact the 16 revenue? Well, for example, in 1986, the city of New York decided to give an amnesty program to waive the 17 18 late fee penalties. What happened? Tons of people came flooding in, and had hearings, and paid their 19 20 tickets and there was this surge of revenue. So, the same logic should apply here, and one thing on the 21 2.2 Stipulated Fine Program, it's very important to note 23 is that there is all this discussion about expeditious delivery. So, the point of the hearing, 24

the one thing that's not discussed is that when you

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2 have the parking ticket hearing for those companies

3 not enrolled in the program, what the ticket brokers

4 do is they go in there. You have show with delivery

5 receipts, time stamped whatever it is that it was

6 actually expeditious. Why are under the program?

7 It's assuming—then the word has no meaning, and

that's the whole point of getting rid of the

9 Stipulated Fine Program.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, thank you.

JERRY VADAS: Good afternoon, Chair.

11 Next please.

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name is Gerry Vadas with CJS Violation Services. I'm a broker as well, and I go down to court on a regular basis, and as Alan Maisel clearly stated, we are talking about fairness, and it's vey troublesome.

I've being doing this 25 years, and we're seeing some change through this administration. So, as we're discussing the penalties, we used to always be able to have that waived, and we have certain proofs and documentation, and now they're telling us to take it up with the Administration. So, what is happening as Jeffrey Shear pointed out as well, you have all these different programs. You have these apps, but it's

discretionary on the judge. So, you have all these

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2 apps and so forth, and judges again will rule against you stating that it's not done in a timely manner or 3 you don't have all the photos or all the streets, or 4 5 you don't have conclusive evidence of the time and 6 the date and so forth, so on. So, we ask that we 7 have a little more transparency, and you call us the 8 brokers and other people to really shed a little more opening and light on the situation at hand. 9 wanted to make it brief, and just state that we're 10 hoping that you guys will allow the Administrative 11 12 Law Judges to go and conduct the hearing so it is a fair impartial hearing because now on the contrary 13 14 times have changed. You have certain brochures that 15 were stated of the rules and regulations that again 16 we talked about the effect of tickets no issued 17 correctly, and even with that now we say it's an out 18 of state vehicle. It doesn't apply to New York City. 19 It certainly does. We have to hold everyone 20 accountable. So, it's-it's an ongoing issue of so many factors. So, you'll probably see a lot of 21 2.2 different reports here, and the numbers are not 23 substantiated what they're claiming. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Okay, thank you and thank you to this whole panel. I appreciate you all

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LEO GONZALEZ: Okay. Good afternoon Chair Dromm and the members of the Committee. My name is Leo Gonzalez and I'm a Finance Manager at the UPS, the North Atlantic District, which covers the New York City. UPS is the world's largest package delivery and leading provider of logistic services. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on Intro 1141 related to the Stipulated Fine Program. UPS operates in 220 countries and territories delivering almost 5 billion packages annually. Here in New York UPS operates out of 12 facilities and employs 5,465 New Yorkers. We're proud to be the largest single employer of Teamsters in the nation. Even beyond directly employing thousands of New

	OPERATIONS
2	Yorkers, we deliver medicine, emergency medical
3	equipment, financial documents, retail inventory and
4	other goods that support small and middle market
5	businesses. For years UPS has distinguished itself
6	leader of the safety and the delivery of logistic
7	industry. We invest millions of dollars in health
8	and safety training every year, and UPS has spent
9	more than 5.8 million hours in training. This
10	training is generating real results on the road for
11	our drivers and those around them. UPS' Circle of
12	Honor recognizes drivers who have not had avoidable
13	accidents for more than 25 years. To date, over
14	10,300 UPS drivers have earned this distinction and
15	over 700 drivers have been accident free for over 35
16	years. UPS uses technology to increase the
17	efficiency of our package delivery as well. All
18	packages including critical overnight and next day
19	air packages are consolidated on one truck, which
20	reduces the number of vehicles deployed on city
21	streets. Our cutting edge technology allow drivers
22	to select the most efficient delivery routes, which
23	has helped UPS reduce miles driven by 100 million
24	companywide. In addition, programs like UPS My

Choice and Access Points have allowed UPS to reduce

2 miles traveled by minimizing re-delivery attempts when customers are not available to accept 3 deliveries. By participating in the Stipulated Fine 4 Program, UPS waives its right to contest parking 5 6 tickets, thereby, incentivizing our drivers to park 7 legally at all times. Unfortunately, despite UPS' extensive training efforts, drivers are often unable 8 to find legal parking due to a lack of available 9 10 curbside space. Throughout the city, and particularly in Manhattan there is an insufficient 11 12 amount of dedicated loading zones. Those that do exist are often blocked by idling for-hire vehicles 13 and other vehicles making them inaccessible to our 14 15 drivers for deliveries. This severe reduction in 16 curbside space in recent years has resulted in a 12% increase in tickets that the UPS gets, further 17 18 straining UPS' New York operations and vastly increasing the cost for private unionized carriers to 19 20 service New York City customers. Conversely, the USPS does not pay tickets for taxes at all giving 21 2.2 them the ability to park illegally [bell] without 23 repercussions. The absolution of the Stipulated Fine 24 Program put us at an even steeper competitive 25 disadvantage and staff for future innovation and job

creation. UPS fully supports truly comprehensive
efforts to make New York City safer and more
efficient. As we have done in other cities around
the U.S., we would welcome the opportunity to partner
with the city, and the Council to evaluate ways to

9 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you very much.

for deliveries. Thank you for your time.

maximize curbside access to meet the growing demand

Next, please.

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ARTHUR MILLER: Good afternoon. My name is Arthur Miller. I'm an attorney in private practice. I've worked with the trucking industry for over 30 years. I appear at the Traffic—at the Parking Violations Bureau, the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings or OAT, the Traffic Violations Bureau, which is a TVB and in the Criminal Courts. I also publish NewYorkTruckStop.com the online community for news and views for those who operate commercial vehicles within the city. I'm a long time Queens resident. Council Member Koslowitz's district in Rego Park, and I appreciate this opportunity to speak before the joint session of the Finance, Transportation and Government Operation Committees. When one appears in a real court, the

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sign above the judge's head reads: In God We Trust. The motto implies the existence of a higher power, the independence of the judge, a chance for justice and mercy. At the PVB and other administrative agencies like OATH and the Traffic Violations Bureau, the sign above the judge's head is the name of the agency that hired the judge. At the Department of Finance the Administrative Law Judges who work for the Department of Finance are per diem attorneys serving at the pleasure of the agency as the city's tax collector has become more concerned with increasing its metrics, in other words its winning rate than assuring justice and mercy. The ALJs are losing their independence. If they don't follow official "policiies" or "guidenace" on how to decide cases, they're services may no longer be needed. Deputy Commissioner Shear just mentioned for I think in-in response to Council Member Yeger's question, I think he said that with the proper guidance the hearing officer s know how to make the right decisions. So, I think there you have it. It's up to you our elected leaders to make sure that our citizens and those who deliver the goods and services that the life blood of the city and not just viewed

1 **OPERATIONS** 2 as revenue streams, but as respondents clearly deserving the justice, mercy, due process and equal 3 protection under the law. That said, I 4 5 wholeheartedly support Council Member Lancman's Intro 6 1066 giving hearing examiners discretion to reduce or 7 waive additional penalties for parking violations. 8 Sometimes there are compelling reasons why there are late penalties. So, the-the ALJs need that 9 10 flexibility. Truly independent judges should also have the discretion to vacate judgments-judgment 11 12 tickets, which are over a year old. Right, now the law does not permit them to do that. If one finds 13 14 out that that they have a judgment and they go to a 15 judge, the Department of Finance says sorry that's 16 more than a year old. We can't even make the decision based on that, you can't even get that in front of a 17 18 judge. So, I think that bill the 1066 should go even further. Regarding Intro 168's proposed-proposal to 19 20 move PVB into OATH, the city's tax collector should not adjudicate its own revenue stream. The problems 21 2.2 with the adjudication of parking tickets, that won't be changed by merely changing the sign above the 23 judges' heads. The Council should clearly consider 24 whether building a better adjudicatory [bell] 25

2 process, and any such move would be better off, andand keep in mind pleased that with more camera issued 3 tickets on the way, like blocking the box and passing 4 school buses and things like that, people can get 5 6 their license suspended. So, we must be very careful 7 to having the needs of raising revenue that balance 8 with those who may get their license suspended. Let me just add quickly yet. Intros 5-506 and 1187 I 9 10 find extremely problematic and-and those need to be withdrawn. With Councilwoman Koslowitz my Council 11 12 Member's bill to prohibit parking of mobile homes, it also says to allow the towing of trailers. One of 13 the reasons that trailers parked right now it's a 14 15 confluence of the lack of parking for trucks, Federal 16 DOT rules that mandate they have computer monitored hours of service. So, if a driver is out of service, 17 18 that driver has to stop. It would be a violation to drive on, and then secondly, that the Mayor's Clear 19 20 Curbs Program where they're trying to steer deliveries to only certain hours. So, you've got 21 2.2 places for a tractor-trailer to park. I think the same objectives rather than towing could be met by 23 changing the signage, and-and-and letting the-the 24 25 tractor-trailers park in industrial areas rather than

just making everything a violation. Similarly, you
have Intro 180-1187 would permit the towing for the

4 improper registration of a vehicle. Right now

5 they're issuing tickets for example for a box truck

6 that has the license place a little too high. If

7 that becomes a towable offense, that's a further

8 restriction on—on—on the ability to make deliveries

9 and what-what-what the-the city, the DOT and the

10 | Department of Finance is basically doing is

11 | weaponizing the vehicle and traffic law in order to

12 raise revenue, and if every single delivery taking

13 | away double parking, [bell] taking away lanes of

14 | traffic and-and things like that becomes-makes it-

15 makes it illegal for trucks to make deliveries, that

16 | that's going to add a chilling effect on commerce and

17 | the ability to get things done in the city. And I-

18 I'd certainly be happy to work with the Council on-

19 on—on improving some of these proposed Intros and

20 providing any further information based on the

21 | experience and the-the clients I represent large and

22 small. Thank you.

23 CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you. Next

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2 ZACH MILLER: [coughs] Good afternoon.

My name is Zach Miller and I serve as the Retro-Metro Region Vice Chair of the Trucking Association of New I would like to thank Chairman Rodriguez, Chairman Dromm and Chairman Cabrera as well as the members of the committee for the opportunity testify before you today. For over 85 years, TANY, a nonprofit group has represented the trucking industry in New York advocating for the industry at the local, state and federal levels. We provide educational programs to our members, which enhance their safety and maintenance efforts and offer numerous Council and committees to meet the diverse needs of our members. TANY comprises over 600 member companies from New York, Canada, every border state and other states across the country, and is the exclusive New York affiliate of the American Trucking Association. Thee are several bills being heard today, but I'd like to focus on Intro 114, 122 and 1066, which will have a significant impact on our industry. With regard to Intro 1141, the Stipulated Fine Program, which has been a crucial tool for our industry to conduct business throughout New York City for the past 15 years. Given the lack or commercial parking

2 and loading zones in different part of the city, our members are forced to double park to offload 3 deliveries to many businesses. In the past, this 4 5 practice resulted in thousands of tickets being 6 issued and ultimately lets a significant backlog of 7 cases at the Parking Violations Bureau. The 8 Stipulated Fine Program was implemented in 2004 to address this backlog, and give our members the 9 10 ability to pay off a majority of these fines, and continue to conduct business in the city. 11 12 Manhattan alone, there are nearly 100,000 establishments that generate over 350,000 shipments 13 14 of deliveries on a daily basis. Our members rely on 15 the Stipulated Fine Program as part of the way they 16 do business. I would also like to dispel the notion that the big players in this industry are the only 17 18 ones who benefit from this program. TANY has many smaller members with two or more trucks to take 19 20 advantage of the Stipulated Fine Program. With the cost of doing business rising every day, removing a 21 2.2 critical program like Stipulated Fines strikes yet 23 another economic blow at smaller businesses who are 24 already struggling to stay afloat. While we 25 understand the reducing traffic congestion is a

1 **OPERATIONS** 2 priority, we need to do so in a reasonable manner that balances the interests of the city's economy. 3 Businesses in the city rely on deliveries our members 4 5 make and complete repeal of the Stipulated Fine 6 Program as proposed in Intro 1141 will significantly 7 impact businesses not just in Manhattan, but across the five boroughs. We believe the right approach to 8 the problem of congestion should stay focused on 9 improving curbside access for deliveries through 10 additional and enhanced loading zones as well as 11 12 increased enforcement for existing commercial parking. TANY is glad that he Council is taking 13 14 steps to reform the enforcement of parking violations 15 through Intro 122 and 1066. Intro 122, which would 16 raise the threshold from \$350 to \$500 before a vehicle can be removed to satisfy parking judgments 17 18 is something TANY would be supportive of. If there was additional clarification on the language 19 20 concerning removing the vehicle when there's a judgment of five or more parking violations. In many 21 2.2 cases truck owners especially those who lease out 23 vehicles and in some cases may be out of state 24 operators are unaware of the number of violations

that may have been issued to a vehicle. TANY would

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1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS 122
2	like clarifications on the types of parking
3	violations that the bill seeks to enforce before
4	supporting it. However, TANY does support the bill's
5	intention to raise this threshold to \$500 because it
6	would give our members additional time to resolve any
7	[bell] any Fs (sic) or any tickets they may not be
8	aware of. TANY also supports Intro 1066, which will
9	empower the Administrative Law Judges to reduce or
10	waive additional penalties in the interest of
11	justice. Many of our members lease out their vehicles
12	and may not be aware of the fine for several days of
13	weeks that a notice has been violated. We look
14	forward to continuing to work together with the City
15	Council to address these issues. Thank you.
16	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you very much.
17	You're a good reader. [laughter]
18	ZACH MILLER: The world's fast reader.
19	[laughter]
20	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Next please.
21	KEN THORPE: Good afternoon, Council. My
22	name is Ken Thorpe and
23	CHAIRPERSON DROMM: [interposing] You
24	just have to hit that red light.

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2 KEN THORPE: I'm sorry. My name is Ken Thorpe, and I'm the Chairperson from the New York 3 Trucking and Delivery Association, NYTDA, and you 4 have one package in front of you there relative to 5 6 I'm also a member of the New York City Delivery 7 Solutions Coalition. It includes Fed Ex, Fresh Direct, Coca Cola, UPS and others, and you have a 8 separate package submitted to you there, and I've 9 signed in twice and if you will-two things: Allow me 10 to testify on behalf of each. Also, please bear with 11 12 I'm just getting a bronchial condition. If I do what he does-did, I will die. Primarily, I'm going 13 14 to discuss 1141. NYTDA was with this program at its 15 onset in its early days with a few other large 16 companies. The difference was I represented a handful at that time of small businesses, and as 17 18 Martha Stark, Commissioner at that time testified before this committee back then, that I was 19 20 responsible for making the program successful. Why? Because I turned it from the UPS/Fed Ex show into a 21 2.2 small business show. I myself put 1141 companies, 23 small business companies, 1 and 2-they're mom and pop shops, and medium size companies as well into this 24

program, and the program was really designed more for

them than UPS, Fed Ex and all the big guys I'll talk 2 about later. Why? Because the guys are busy. 3 They're running their trucks. They don't have time 4 5 to be going to court. The fact of the matter is 6 stipulated fines is a small business program, and it 7 helps small businesses, and that's something most people don't realize because all they think about-I'm 8 sorry, but they think about the Giants, and they 9 think about they can afford it. Well, guess what? 10 My guys can't, and I'll tell you something, I put 11 12 1,141 companies into this program. I've only got about 700 and something now. They didn't leave to go 13 14 to the brokers. A couple do, of course. 15 them are out of business not just because of the cost 16 of fines, but because it's tough to do business in New York. We get-small businesses were beaten up 17 18 every day, and the guy who gets a couple extra tickets that day is not moving the food onto his 19 20 family. He's not paying the bill. Okay, what this program did for the average small business was allow 21 2.2 them to not pay attention to their tickets other than 23 the fact that we-what this program does that being outside the program does not do it trains people. The 24 25 whole purpose behind this, which is missing by the

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2 Department of Finance is about the inception of this program. When this program was conceived, it was the 3 difference between good, not go good and very bad 4 5 type fines. In fact, they used to have them colored 6 [bell] green, yellow and red, severity of the fine. 7 The idea was to train drivers to park in the less severe areas and not the worst including handicap 8 spots and so forth. Now testimony was given before 9 that these handicap spots and other safety violations 10 when up, and I think Mr. Velosky testified to that. 11 12 They went up substantially in the last quarter. right, except one thing, his day is distorted. All 13 fines across the board did. There's been a surge in 14 15 parking ticket issuance over the last three or four 16 months. All tickets, all categories not just safety violations has been on up. So, that is distorted 17 data, and it's untrue. The fact of the matter is 18 this program is designed to emulate hearings, and it 19 20 does. You're going-by eliminating this program, you're not going to charge these people more. You're 21 2.2 going to charge them the same. The difference is the 23 small businesses are going to have to re-cost the costs, incur the cost of paying somebody else to go 24

to go to court for them or take the time off to do it

2 themselves. The truth of the matter is there's nothing wrong with this program. Everybody here, all 3 the stakeholders here have reasonable disputes 4 5 whether it's Transportation Alternatives, People with 6 Disabilities. Here's the problem. I did this on 7 purpose not to be judge. I'm not a judge. This is an 8 egg carton. It's our city. You need a piece of it, 9 you need a piece of it, you need a piece of it. 10 egg carton is not getting any bigger. We keep piling and piling and piling and piling on top. When it 11 12 comes to the trucking industry, we're a captive audience. We have to come into the city. How are 13 14 you getting everything you have on your desk? 15 are all of us getting things that we order on Amazon. 16 Now, I have to defend the big guys. They deliver all The fact of the matter is we 17 those packages, too. 18 consumers businesses [bell] and governments say bring 19 those packages to us and bring them now. But here's 20 the problem. We have now divided this egg carton up into everything. We've got them definitely flagged 21 2.2 as bike lanes, bus lanes. We have Ride Share, Bike 23 Share. This, we could slice that even smaller, but 24 what do we do? We blame the truck-why do we blame 25 them? Because he's in the way. Where is he parking

2 folks? Why don't we start talking about that more? Where is he parking? Now, much could we fine him? 3 Double Parking Rules were put together by small 4 5 people like you. You said there is nowhere to park. 6 Let the guy park for a half an hour to make a 7 delivery. It's a pain in butt, well now especially 8 with everything else we've thrown into the pie. What are we going to do? Stop? Well, you've been talking 9 10 about the one lane. You're talking about the one lane and the two lanes and the four not parking. 11 12 You're not parking in it. Who's serving those Who's dropping the packages off into 13 businesses? 14 the houses? Guess what? We're still going to do it. 15 The only difference is we're going to get fined for 16 doing it. Why we're going to do it? Because you demand it, and I don't just mean you particularly, 17 18 all of us demand it. It has to happen. The bottom line is it's not the program. It's not the manner in 19 20 which a ticket is adjudicated. It's how are we going to meet the needs in this city when we keep piling it 21 2.2 up? We're crushing it to death. Stop looking to take away choices. We need more choices, more smart 23 ideas. Maybe instead of 3,500 traffic agents out 24 25 there to give the parking tickets, maybe what we do

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2 KEN THORPE: That was on behalf of the 3 NYTDA and small businesses.

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: No, I know, but you're the same person. But I'll let you speak twice, but you have to keep it within the three minutes.

KEN THORPE: That was Ken Thorpe. I'm

Kenny Thorpe, and I'll make this as quick as I can.

CHAIRPERSON EUGENE: Okay.

KEN THORPE: Thank you very much. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf to the Delivery Solutions Coalition, which is comprised of the following members: Fed Ex Corporation, United Parcel, Liberty, Coca Cola Beverages, Verizon, Fresh Select, Charter Communications and New York Trucking Delivery Association. The programs started in 2004 by New York City Department of Finance with the assistance of many members of this coalition. original purpose of the program to expedite payment of violations to remove the burden from the City of adjudicating hundreds of thousands of individual tickets yearly. Today, the participants of this program have receive over one million tickets annually. Since the inception of the Stipulated Fine Program the city has saved millions of dollars in

1 2 operational costs to adjudicate these violations through the Stipulated Fines Program. 3 The program has been mutually beneficial to all parties involved. 4 It saves everyone administrative costs and the time 5 6 it takes to adjudicate these tickets. 7 participant program gives the right to challenge any of the violations they received in exchange for a 8 basic amount reduction through certain violations. 9 These reductions would most likely have been achieved 10 if they had been adjudicated in court. In exchange, 11 12 the city receives a payment of violation within 45 days from the time the ticket is logged in the system 13 14 as opposed to waiting several months to receive 15 payment. The city has generated more than \$40 16 million annually from the Stipulated Fine Program and this year estimated collections will be in excess for 17 18 \$60 million. Due to the increase of fees, an increase in the volume of tickets given by NYPD and 19 20 to ES (sic). Delivery Solutions Coalition respectfully opposes the 1141 as it calls for the 21 2.2 elimination of the Stipulated Fine Program which will 23 be detrimental to all parties involved. We cannot 24 support the demise of the Stipulated Fine Program for 25 the following reasons: The Stipulated Fine Program

2 is mischaracterized by the promises of free giveaway or corporate work, when, in fact, the city has made 3 parking increasingly difficult for the Coalition 4 5 members. The city has consistently reduced 6 commercial loading and unloading zones while 7 increasing bike lanes, bike racks, docking stations, 8 but lanes, pedestrian walkways and city issued parking placards. There has also been a significant 9 increase in the number of for-hire vehicles on the 10 streets, which has significantly reduced the number 11 of legal parking spaces for truck deliveries and 12 other service providers. While the purpose these 13 14 initiatives is worthwhile, it comes at a cost to 15 those of us who need to access the curb space to make 16 deliveries, necessary deliveries and provide necessary services. Given the sheer number of 17 18 vehicles delivering products and services, there simply are not enough legal parking spaces in New 19 20 York City. Participants do not want to get violations as the cost of doing business. However, the city of 21 2.2 New York has not presented any other options for our members to legally deliver essential products and 23 services to our customers and your constituents and 24 25 yours truly. We deliver necessary goods and provide

essential services to residents. Businesses in the 2 city of New York would not be able to operate without 3 4 the services we provide. We find our companies being 5 targeted, by NYPD and DEA daily including new 6 congestion pilot programs that make it increasingly 7 difficult for our workers to do their jobs in a timely and safely manner. Now, this proposed would 8 eliminate [bell] the Stipulated Fine Program just 9 four months after the DOF increased fines have cost 10 our companies 40% more than this time last year 11 12 without providing any other relief. The elimination of this program would dispropor-disproportionately 13 impact small companies who are already struggling to 14 15 survive in New York City. These businesses would 16 incur additional costs to adjudicate tickets themselves or would have to have brokers who wanted 17 18 to do so. Brokers and lawyers are the only clear winners of the Stipulated Fine Program that would go 19 away because they would an immediate increase in 20 their revenue, which is why they would consistently 21 2.2 lobby for the demise of the Stipulated Fine Program. 23 The Stipulated Fine Program has operated efficiently for the city of New York while costing them virtually 24 mothing to collect the millions of dollars in annual 25

CHAIRPERSON DROMM: Thank you very much for coming and so thank you to this panel as well.

I ask you to please vote for 1141. Thank you very

individuals that are disable, people who can't drive.

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much.

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS	.34
2	We appreciate your time and sharing your opinions of	
3	the proposed legislation. Thank you all. [backgrown	und
4	comments] Alright, and with that this meeting I	
5	adjourned at 4:00 p.m. the afternoon. Thank you.	
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date May 23, 2019