CBDTP Congestion Pricing Program Environmental Assessment Public Hearing August 28, 2022

1	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT CONGESTION PRICING PROGRAM
2	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PUBLIC HEARING
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4	VIDEO CONFERENCE VIA ZOOM
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6	DATE: AUGUST 28, 2022
7	TIME: 1:01 P.M.
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1	APPEARANCES:
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3	Lou Oliva, Hearing Officer
4	Allison C. de Cerreño, MTA Deputy Chief Operating Officer
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6	Nichola Angel, Vice President, Triborough Bridge
7	and Tunnel Authority
8	Nicolas Choubah, Chief Engineer
9	William Ullom, Deputy Director of Traffic Engineering and Planning
10	Engineering and Planning
11	Rick Marquis, New York Division Administrator for the Federal Highway Administration
12	the rederal highway Administration
13	Anna Price, Director for Office of Programs for
14	the Federal Highway Administration
15	Leah Flax, Moderator
16	Michael Wojnar, Moderator
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1	MR. OLIVA: Good afternoon. We
2	will now begin the hearing. Today is
3	Sunday, August 28, 2022, and the time
4	is 1:01 p.m. My name is Lou Oliva,
5	and I will be today's hearing officer.
6	This hearing is being
7	live-streamed and recorded and will be
8	available publicly on the MTA YouTube
9	channel and the Central Business
10	District Tolling Program project
11	website at mta.info/CBDTP.
12	Stenographers are present and will be
13	creating a written record of today's
14	hearing. By attending this virtual
15	hearing, you consent to be recorded.
16	Today's hearing will begin with
17	opening remarks, followed by a
18	presentation on the Central Business
19	District Tolling Program Environmental
20	Assessment, and then public comments.
21	There are 197 speakers signed up.
22	Speakers will be called in the order
23	they signed up.
24	After we get underway, through
25	the Q&A function, we will send each

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speaker present today your place in the speaker list. Please give us a little time as it will take some time to get this message to each speaker in attendance.

Throughout today, we will regularly let everyone know where we are in the list so you can gauge how much longer you may need to wait to speak.

If you've joined the Zoom under a name that is different from the one you used when you signed up to speak or if you did not sign up to speak or would like to speak, please identify yourself in the Q&A function.

You may also request to speak anonymously. If this is your preference, please indicate this in the Q&A function and we will give you further instructions.

Please do not use the Q&A function for comments you would like to submit on Central Business District Tolling Program. Comments can be

1 submitted by visiting mta.info/CBDTP, calling (646)252-7440, via mail to CBD 2 Tolling Program, 2 Broadway, 23rd 3 4 Floor, New York, New York 10004, or via email at CBDTP@mtabt.org. 5 You may also submit comments 6 7 directly to the Federal Highway Administration via email at 8 9 CBDTP@dot.gov or by mail at FHWA-New 10 York Division, Re: CBDTP, Leo W. 11 O'Brien Federal Building, 11A, Clinton 12 Avenue, Suite 719, Albany, New York 13 12207. Comments submitted by mail, 14 phone, e-mail, online or verbally at a 15 hearing will be considered equally and 16 carry the same weight. In addition, and again in 17 18 recognition of the overwhelming 19 interest, we have added the ability to 20 submit personally-recorded video comments. As with oral comments at 21 2.2 the hearing, video comments should be 23 limited to three minutes. Recorded 24 video comments may be submitted via 25 e-mail to CBDTP@mtabt.org.

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comments shall be considered equally and carry the same weight as all other methods for submitting comments.

CART Captioning and American
Sign Language interpreters are
available at today's hearing. To turn
on CART Captioning use the CC button
on the bottom of the screen. Sign
Language interpreters will appear on
screen for all attendees. To hear the
translated audio, use the
interpretation button on the bottom of
the screen.

We will now start with opening remarks from Dr. Allison C. de Cerreño, MTA's Deputy Chief Operating Officer.

DR. C. DE CERRENO: Thank you.

And thank you all for joining us today. We are excited to be here as we continue our public outreach on this historic project. I'd like to thank you for taking the time to learn more and share with us your thoughts and comments.

1	This afternoon, I am
2	representing the Triborough Bridge and
3	Tunnel Authority and MTA more broadly,
4	and am joined by Nichola Angel, Vice
5	President of Triborough Bridge and
6	Tunnel Authority and other members of
7	the agency, as well as other
8	colleagues from the other project
9	sponsors for this effort. Nicolas
10	Choubah, Chief Engineer for the New
11	York State Department of
12	Transportation, and William Ullom,
13	Deputy Director of Traffic Engineering
14	and Planning.
15	We also have with us this today,
16	Rick Marquis, New York Division
17	Administrator for the Federal Highway
18	Administration, the lead Federal
19	agency for the project. He will be
20	joined by Anna Price, Director for
21	Office of Programs.
22	Key personnel from all four of
23	our agencies are also in attendance
24	today, listening to what you have to
25	say; your comments will be recorded

1	indexed and responded to as part of
2	the Environmental Assessment process.
3	Last year, we held ten
4	webinar-style public sessions, nine
5	similar sessions focused on
6	environmental justice communities, and
7	several meetings each of the
8	Environmental Justice Technical
9	Advisory Group and Environmental
10	Justice Stakeholder Working Group.
11	Since then, we have incorporated
12	comments heard during these sessions
13	into the technical analyses for the
14	Environmental Assessment, or EA.
15	I want to thank you all for your
16	earlier input; I believe you will see
17	firsthand how your comments affected
18	what we explored and how we addressed
19	concerns.
20	On August 10, 2022, we released
21	the Environment Assessment for public
22	review. If you have not yet had an
23	opportunity to read the entire
24	Environmental Assessment, the
25	Executive Summary, which has been

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translated into multiple languages, is available on our website.

The rest of the document is also on the website, and you can find a hard copy of the entire EA at numerous locations throughout 28 counties in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. A complete list of locations is also available on the Project website.

In a few moments, we will begin with a presentation that provides a summary review of the EA findings. It is a bit longer than one might expect, but there is a lot of important information here and we want to ensure that everyone has an opportunity to hear about the areas in which they may be interested.

After the presentation, we will listen to those of you who would like to provide oral public comments. The formal comment period on the EA continues through September 9th. For those who prefer not to speak but still want to submit comments, we will

1	provide information on other ways to
2	do that again, later in the session.
3	Now, let's begin our
4	presentation.
5	[Taped presentation begins -
6	Narrated by Dr. C. de Cerreño.]
7	So what is the Central Business
8	District Tolling Program? In 2019,
9	New York State enacted the MTA Reform
10	and Traffic Mobility Act, which
11	authorized the Triborough Bridge and
12	Tunnel Authority or TBTA to design,
13	develop and implement a vehicular
14	tolling program to reduce traffic
15	congestion in the Manhattan Central
16	Business District.
17	As defined by the act, vehicles
18	entering or remaining in the Manhattan
19	Central Business District on or below
20	60th Street, which is shown in the map
21	in orange, would be tolled. The FDR
22	Drive, West Side Highway, Battery Park
23	Underpass and any surface roadway
24	portion of the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel
25	connecting to West Street. In

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essence, the dark red line along the edges of the orange area on the map to the right, would be excluded from the toll.

After covering the project-related capital and operating expenses, revenue collected would fund MTA's 2020 to 2024 capital program and successor capital programs.

By law, 80 percent of the net revenues would be used for New York
City transit capital improvements, ten percent would be used for Long Island
Rail Road and ten percent for improvements for Metro-North Railroad.

With respect to how the

Manhattan CBD Tolling Program would

work, locations for infrastructure

would include detection points placed

at entrances and exits to the

Manhattan CBD. On the avenues, these

detection points would generally be

between 60th and 61st Streets and an

algorithm would be used so those who

stay on excluded roadways are not

tolled.

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In essence, as someone is coming down the roadway, the detection points would detect their vehicle and determine how long it should be before they are seen at the next location.

Assuming they continue to be seen at each location within the allotted time, no toll would be charged.

If, however, the vehicle is not seen and then not seen again, at some point the system will determine that they must have entered the Central Business District and a toll would be charged.

On the right, you can see an example of what the infrastructure and the tolling system equipment would look like. It's predominantly poles, as you see on the right, and mast arms, as you see on the left.

Importantly, the tolling system equipment will be clustered and housed in a single-unit enclosure as shown on the bottom.

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The enclosures are purposely designed to minimize the amount of equipment on the poles and to reflect light in a way that makes them less visible to someone walking or driving.

With respect to how customers would pay, it would be very similar to what people experience today. They would be able to pay with E-ZPass or Tolls by Mail, or an image is taken of the license plate and a bill is mailed to the registered owner of the vehicle. And we will also have the capability for future third-party providers. In essence, these are companies that may use different types of technology that can link into the technology that the system would have.

The benefits of the program

would include reduced vehicular

traffic in and near the Manhattan

Central Business District, improved

travel times within the Manhattan

Central Business District, including

for buses and deliveries, and a new

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source of local recurring capital
funding for subways, trains and buses
as well as improved regional air
quality.
So why is an Environmental
Assessment or EA needed for this
project? Well, some roadways in the
Manhattan Central Business District
have received federal funds, so

approval for tolling is needed from

the Federal Highway Administration.

Before a federal agency makes a decision, the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, requires the federal agency to understand and disclose the environmental effects of the action. In this case, the tolling. An EA is performed to ensure federal agencies consider the environmental impacts of their actions in the decision-making process.

For a proposed action that is not likely to have significant effects or when the significance of the effect is unknown, the EA aids in determining

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the significance of the adverse
effects. Since the project could have
effects on environment justice
populations, Federal Highway
Administration and the project
sponsors incorporate an enhanced
public outreach and coordination with
federal and state resource agencies.

The project's purpose is to reduce traffic congestion in the Manhattan Central Business District in a manner that would generate revenue for future transportation improvements pursuant to acceptance into Federal Highway Administration's Value Pricing Pilot Program, or VPPP.

The need is to reduce vehicle congestion in the Manhattan Central Business District and create a new local recurring funding source for MTA's capital projects. The purpose and need are refined through four objectives; to reduce daily vehicle miles traveled, or VMT, within the Manhattan Central Business District by

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at least five percent, to reduce the number of vehicles entering the Manhattan Central Business District daily by at least ten percent, to create a funding source for capital improvements and generate sufficient annual net revenue to fund \$15 billion for capital projects for the MTA capital program, and to establish a tolling program consistent with the purposes underlying the New York State legislation entitled the MTA Reform and Traffic Mobility Act.

You may be asking why do we need to toll the Manhattan Central Business District. Well, traffic congestion has been a problem in the Manhattan Central Business District for many years and one of the most challenging policy problems for generations.

Many efforts have been made and yet, congestion in New York City consistently ranks among the worst in the United States. Indeed, congestion costs 102 hours of lost time, equating

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to	almost	\$1,600	per	year	per	driver
in	delay.					

Between 2010 and 2019, travel speeds fell 22 percent in Manhattan Central Business District and local bus speeds have declined 28 percent since 2010. The average speed of Select Bus Service, New York City's bus rapid transit service routes in the Manhattan CBD is 19 percent slower than in the outer boroughs.

With respect to MTA's subway, rail and bus systems, they need to be repaired and modernized. Funding from the project would support the 2020 to 2024 capital program and the successor programs that prioritize investing to improve reliability, committing to environmental sustainability, building an accessible transit system for all New Yorkers easing congestion and creating growth, and improving safety and customer service through technology.

I'll now walk you through the

1 findings of the Environment 2 Assessment. There were two project 3 alternatives that are evaluated in the Environmental Assessment. 4 no-action alternative in which there 5 is no program to toll vehicles in the 6 7 Manhattan Central Business District, no comprehensive plan to reduce 8 congestion, and no new annual 9 10 recurring funding for MTA capital 11 programs. 12 And there is the central 13 business tolling or action alternative 14 where we implement a tolling program 15 consistent with the Mobility Act to 16 toll the vehicles entering or remaining in the Manhattan Central 17 18 Business District. We install tolling 19 infrastructure and tolling system 20 equipment and signage within and near the Manhattan Central Business 21 2.2 District, and generate funds for MTA's 23 capital investments to subways, buses 24 and commuter railroads.

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The Environmental Assessment

explores each of the topics in this
chart. The specific chapters that
address the analysis for each area are
identified here. As you can see, the
analysis shows that most of the areas
have beneficial effects or no adverse
effects, but there are few areas with
potential adverse effects. The slides
a bit later in the presentation will
address each of the areas and identify
any mitigation that is needed.
This slide has a lot of

This slide has a lot of information and it is in the executive summary and in chapter two of the Environmental Assessment for further review. I am going to spend a few moments reviewing and explaining it here so everyone can understand its importance.

As I said a moment ago, there are two alternatives for this Environment Assessment, the no-action and the Central Business District Tolling Alternative.

Within the Central Business

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District Tolling Alternative, there are a number of tolling scenarios that vary in several ways. Modeling these different scenarios helped us to understand the full range of effects of the Central Business District Tolling Alternative since the decision on the actual tolling scenario has not yet been made.

For those of you who participated in the early outreach, you may notice that we now have seven tolling scenarios when we originally discussed six. That is because we added a tolling scenario, which I will get to shortly, as a result of concerns raised during the early public outreach.

So let me walk you through.

Along the top, are the tolling scenarios. Tolling Scenario A we referred to as the base plan. This is the plan that is characterized in the legislation. Tolling Scenario B has that same base plan but starts to add

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caps in the form of how many times a vehicle can be tolled and certain exemptions.

Tolling Scenario C adds what we call low-crossing credits for vehicles using tunnels to access the Central Business District with some caps and exemptions. Those crossing credits, when they are low are roughly \$6.50. When they are high, as you see in tolling Scenarios D, E and F, the credits are roughly \$13. And this was used for modeling purposes.

In D, E and F, you see those high-crossing credits. In D and E, they are applied to the tunnels that enter into the Central Business District. And in F, vehicles using all of the toll facilities that enter Manhattan would be eligible for crossing credits.

Moving down the left side, you see the distinction on the items that are varying. First, the potential crossing credits. Again, these are

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credits that would be applied toward the Central Business District toll, for tolls paid at facilities prior to entering the Central Business District.

As you move to the right, you can see the nos and yeses which determine whether or not that potential crossing credit applies to the facilities that are identified.

Moving to the next group, are potential exemptions and discounts in the form of caps on the number of tolls per day. Importantly, by legislation and in the modeling, and in the program, passenger vehicles would be charged only once per day. But other vehicles could be charged more than that.

And as you read across to the right, you will see under each of the different tolling scenarios how these different types of vehicles were treated with respect to caps or exemptions.

1	Finally, as you move to the
2	bottom, we have the approximate toll
3	rate for autos, small trucks and large
4	trucks that resulted from the
5	modeling.
6	The one tolling scenario I'd
7	like to mention is tolling Scenario G,
8	all the way to the right. This
9	tolling scenario has a base plan with
10	the same tolls for all vehicle
11	classes. We'll talk about that a
12	little bit later in the presentation.
13	But importantly, as you see on the
14	bottom, the toll rate is set the same
15	for every type of vehicle.
16	So that was a lot of
17	information. And so, I'd like to
18	leave you with some key takeaways.
19	First and foremost, tolling the
20	Manhattan Central Business District in
21	all scenarios, reduce traffic entering
22	the Manhattan Central Business
23	District and results in a net benefit
24	in congestion reduction for the
25	region.

Discounts, crossing credits and
exemptions result in the need for
higher toll rates. Higher toll rates
lead to a greater degree of traffic
reduction in the Manhattan Central
Business District, but also lead to
increased traffic diversions,
including increases along the Cross
Bronx Expressway and the Staten Island
Expressway.
Crossing credits lead to more
parity in the total cost among
different routes that are taken by

Crossing credits lead to more parity in the total cost among different routes that are taken by vehicles entering the Manhattan Central Business District, but those same crossing credits change the balance of effects on traffic.

It results in less effect reducing traffic from Queens and much less effect reducing traffic from New Jersey. They result in greater effects reducing traffic from north of 60th Street in Brooklyn and they result in more traffic at the Queens-Midtown tunnel, the Hugh L.

1	Carey Tunnel and the Long Island
2	Expressway.
3	Before we move on, I thought it
4	was helpful to give at least a sense
5	of where are the commuters actually
6	coming from into the Manhattan Central
7	Business District.
8	On the left, you can see the
9	28-county region. Again, this is all
10	in the Environmental Assessment for
11	further review. The colors on the map
12	denote the proportion of total
13	commuters to the Manhattan Central
14	Business District from each county in
15	the 28-county region.
16	The map also shows how many
17	commute by transit, car or some other
18	transportation mode to reach the
19	Manhattan Central Business District.
20	Not surprisingly, counties that are
21	further away tend to have fewer
22	commuters to the Manhattan Central
23	Business District.
24	For example, of all the
25	commuters to the Manhattan Central

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Business District, fewer than one percent come from counties like New Haven and Duchess. About one to three percent come from counties like Rockland, Morris and Richmond. And roughly four to five percent come from Bergen, Hudson and Westchester counties.

Closer in, about six to ten
percent come from Nassau County and
the Bronx. While the remainder of the
New York City boroughs contribute 11
to 22 percent of the commuters to the
Manhattan Central Business District.

On the right in the figure, you can see that of all the people commuting to work in the Manhattan Central Business District, the vast majority, 85 percent, commute by transit. Of the 11 percent who commute by car, approximately eight percent of them are from counties in New York, roughly three percent in New Jersey and less than one percent from Connecticut.

1	Now we'll go through the effects
2	of each of the topic areas. On the
3	top right of each slide, you'll see
4	that we've identified whether effects
5	are beneficial, not adverse or
6	adverse. In this case, this is the
7	regional effects of transportation.
8	Broadly speaking, all tolling
9	scenarios reduce the number of vehicle
10	entries into the Manhattan Central
11	Business District and reduce vehicle
12	miles traveled in the Manhattan
13	Central Business District.
14	The table on the bottom left
15	provides the degree to which the
16	traffic is reduced. In this case,
17	there is a reduction of vehicles
18	entering the Manhattan CBD of nearly
19	20 percent to roughly 15 percent,
20	depending upon which tolling scenario
21	one is looking at.
22	On the right-hand side, you see
23	the increase or decrease in daily
24	vehicle miles traveled for each of the
25	areas throughout the 28 counties. And

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as	you	can	see,	bı	roadly	sr	peaking,	
regionally		agair	n,	there'	s	largely	а	
bei	nefit	.						

In the Manhattan Central
Business District, VMT decreases
anywhere from a little over nine
percent to about seven percent.
Throughout New York City, the
reduction is roughly 1.5 percent to
about 0.7 percent and so on down the
group.

With respect to highways, we have beneficial effects and we do have some adverse effects in a few locations where mitigation will be required. Some locations experience a decrease in congestion, which is a beneficial effect. There were three highway segments, though, that would experience adverse effects in the form of increased delays at certain times.

As you can see here, it's the Westbound Long Island Expressway near the Queens-Midtown tunnel in the mid-day, approaches to the Westbound

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George Washington Bridge on I-95 also in the mid-day, and in the evening, the Southbound and Northbound FDR Drive between East 10th Street and Brooklyn Bridge.

For mitigation, the project sponsors implement a monitoring plan prior to the project beginning that identifies thresholds for adverse effects. If the thresholds are reached, as a result of the project, the project sponsors will institute Transportation Demand Management measures such as ramp metering, motorist information or signage, at identified highway locations with adverse effects.

In addition,

post-implementation, the project

sponsors will monitor effects. And if

needed, Triborough Bridge and Tunnel

Authority, TBTA, will modify the toll

rates, crossing credits, exemptions

and/or discounts to reduce those

adverse effects.

1	Note the call-out in the upper
2	right and recall what I mentioned
3	regarding tolling Scenario G earlier.
4	During our early outreach in
5	conversations with environmental
6	justice communities we shared
7	information regarding changes in
8	traffic patterns. Here on the left,
9	you can see one of the maps that was
10	used for analysis related to traffic
11	and air quality effects. These are
12	areas with environmental justice
13	communities. Under this tolling
14	scenario, some of these communities
15	would experience reduced vehicle miles
16	traveled. Others would see some
17	increases as traffic diverts to avoid
18	the toll. As noted earlier, as the
19	toll goes up, these diversions
20	increase.
21	Participants raised concerns
22	about the increased traffic along the
23	Cross Bronx Expressway and asked what
24	that meant in terms of truck traffic,
25	as trucks are associated with

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particulate matter and associated health effects. The team reviewed the initial six scenarios at a specific location, Macombs Road and found the daily increases in truck traffic in the table to the right. During the same outreach period, the trucking associations also raised their concerns that people can move to transit to avoid the toll. But trucks cannot do this.

Further, the tolled bridges roadways and tunnels typically charge higher tolls for trucks given the wear and tear on the roadway. The purpose of this project is to reduce congestion.

The project team looked closer at why trucks were diverting in the modeling. We found that the extent of the diversion was linked to the truck toll and price differential in the initial six tolling scenarios where trucks are tolled at a higher price.

To test this, we created tolling

1	Scenario G, which prices all vehicle
2	types the same.
3	The results, as you can see,
4	reduced the diversions along with the
5	relative incremental number of trucks
6	on the Cross Bronx Expressway. Given
7	the concerns raised, the project team
8	decided to include this tolling
9	scenario formerly in the Environmental
10	Assessment.
11	With respect to local
12	intersections, again, there were
13	beneficial effects and adverse effects
14	where mitigation is required.
15	Specifically, most intersections would
16	experience decreases in delay.
17	Tolling Scenarios D, E and F, the
18	high-credit scenarios, have four out
19	of a 102 intersections that
20	experienced adverse effects in the
21	modeling in the form of increased
22	delay at certain times. And you can
23	see them here on the right.
24	Project sponsors will monitor
25	those intersections where adverse

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effects are identified and implement appropriate signal timing adjustments to mitigate the effect for New York City Department of Transportation's normal practice.

In terms of transit, we found beneficial effects and some adverse effects where mitigation is required. With respect to beneficial effects, reduced roadway congestion would result in reliable faster bus trips. There is an increase in transit ridership of one to two percent system-wide for travel to and from the Manhattan Central Business District, but no adverse effects from increased ridership on any lines or transit stations.

We do see that in some scenarios increased ridership could adversely affect passenger flows at specific stairs or escalators, what we refer to as stationed elements.

With respect to mitigation, in tolling Scenarios E and F, TBTA will

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coordinate with New Jersey Transit and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to implement a monitoring plan with specific thresholds for pedestrian volumes on a specific Station Stair in Hoboken Terminal.

If the thresholds are reached, TBTA will coordinate with these agencies to implement signage and wayfinding. In all the tolling scenarios, TBTA will coordinate with MTA's New York City Transit to implement monitoring plans with specific thresholds at the locations bulleted here.

At 42nd Street and Times Square, there's a specific stair affected.

And if the threshold is reached, the center handrail will be removed and the riser will be adjusted. At Union Square Subway Station and Flushing and Main Street Station, there are two escalators, one in each, that could be affected. If the thresholds are reached, we would increase escalator

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speeds. And at Court Square, there's a stair affected. If the threshold is reached, we would construct a new stair to increase capacity.

With respect to pedestrians and bicycles, the EA found that increases in passengers at transit hubs would have no adverse effects. There would be some increases in bicycle trips overall and near the transit hubs, but again, no adverse effects.

Outside the Manhattan Central
Business District, increased transit
usage at individual stations would not
adversely affect pedestrian conditions
on nearby sidewalks, crosswalks or
corners. But within the Manhattan
Central Business District, there are
two crosswalks and one sidewalk that
would be adversely affected.

You can see here, on the right with the red lines that they occur on 8th Avenue near West 32nd Street and 7th Avenue and on West 34th Street and Avenue of the Americas. For

mitigation, the project sponsors will
implement a monitoring plan with
threshold for action. If the
threshold is reached, pedestrian space
would be increased and obstructions
will be removed or relocated.
With respect to parking and to
social conditions, specifically
population characteristics and
neighborhood character, we found
either beneficial effects or no
adverse effects.
With respect to social
conditions, improvement in travel time
and safety, reduced vehicle operating
costs, and reduced emissions would
occur from the project. There would
be no adverse effects on neighborhood

and safety, reduced vehicle operating costs, and reduced emissions would occur from the project. There would be no adverse effects on neighborhood character or access, travel to employment within the Manhattan Central Business District or reverse commuting, traffic patterns on local streets or community facilities and services.

With respect to parking, the

1	study found a reduction in parking
2	demand within the Manhattan Central
3	Business District and increased
4	parking demand at subway and commuter
5	rail stations and park-and-ride
6	facilities outside of the Manhattan's
7	Central Business District. But the
8	increase at any individual location
9	would not be large enough to result in
10	an adverse effect from the project.
11	Economic conditions found
12	increased productivity as well as
13	safety improvements. There were no
14	adverse effects to any particular
15	industry or occupational category in
16	the Manhattan Central Business
17	District.
18	Depending on the tolling
19	scenario, the toll could reduce taxi
20	and for-hire vehicle revenues in the
21	Manhattan Central Business District.
22	While the industry would remain
23	economically viable overall,
24	individual drivers could be adversely

affected, and this is dealt with a

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1 little bit later in the presentation. 2 In terms of energy and noise, again, there are beneficial effects 3 4 and no adverse effects. With respect to energy, the region would benefit 5 from reductions in regional energy 6 7 consumption as a result of reductions in the vehicle miles traveled. 8 In terms of noise, 102 9 10 intersections were assessed and all the crossings into the Manhattan 11 12 Central Business District. The study 13 found imperceptible increases or 14 decreases in noise levels resulting 15 from changes in traffic volumes. 16 With respect to air quality, the Environmental Assessment found that 17 18 regionally, air pollutants would be 19 reduced including precursors to 20 greenhouse gases. There would be no 21 local exceedances of air quality standards. 2.2 23 Recognizing that air quality is 24 of great concern to many constituents,

we have several enhancements though

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there were no local exceedances of those standards. New York City
Department of Transportation will coordinate to expand the New York City community air survey network of air quality monitors. This will be supplemented by a small number of real-time monitors for particulate matter.

Also, based on feedback during outreach for the project, MTA will prioritize Kingsbridge and Gun Hill Bus Depots, both located in and serving primarily environmental justice communities in Upper Manhattan and the Bronx, when electric buses are received in MTA's next major procurement of battery electric buses.

In terms of environmental
justice, the study did find adverse
effects where mitigation is required.
The map to the right shows the
communities that are environmental
justice communities throughout the
region. They are widespread and as

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shown earlier in some cases, certain EJ communities will benefit directly from this project.

However, the project would have the potential for disproportionately high and adverse effects on low-income drivers who do not have an alternative transportation mode for reaching the Manhattan Central Business District and on taxi and for-hire vehicle drivers in New York City, many of whom identify as part of an environmental justice population.

This adverse effect occurs specifically in tolling scenarios that toll their vehicles more than once per day. We have a number of mitigation for low-income drivers which you can see here on the left.

There will be a tax credit for Central Business District tolls paid by residents of the Manhattan Central Business District whose New York adjusted gross income for the taxable year is less than \$60,000. TBTA will

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coordinate with New York State

Department of Taxation and Finance to ensure availability of documentation needed for drivers eligible for the credit.

TBTA will also post information related to the tax credit on the

related to the tax credit on the project website with links to the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance website to guide eligible drivers to information on claiming the credit.

TBTA will also eliminate the \$10 refundable deposit required for E-ZPass customers with no credit card linked to their account. They will increase promotion of existing E-ZPass payment and plan options and will work with MTA to increase outreach and education on eligibility for existing discounted transit fare products and programs.

The project sponsors will establish an environmental justice community group that will meet on a

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biannual basis with the first meeting six months after project implementation to share updated data and analysis and hear about potential concerns.

For effects on taxi and FHV drivers, the project sponsors will work with appropriate city and state agencies so that when passengers are present in the vehicles, the passengers will pay the toll rather than the driver.

Again, these mitigations would be for New York City taxi and FHV drivers if a tolling scenario is implemented with tolls of more than once per day for their vehicles.

TBTA will work with MTA New York
City Transit to institute an
employment resource coordination
program to connect drivers
experiencing job insecurity with a
direct pathway to licensing, training
and job placement with MTA or its
affiliated vendors at no cost to the

drivers.

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For those who may not want a commercial driver's license, TBTA will coordinate with MTA New York City

Transit to submit a request to the Federal Transit Administration for a pilot program that will help increase eligibility of taxi and FHV drivers to use their vehicles to provide paratransit trips and MTA's New York City Transit will implement this program if approved.

With respect to construction effects, no adverse effects were found. Construction would consist of replacement of existing poles or installation of new poles and mast arms excavation and construction of foundations, placement of new support poles or structures attachment of tolling system equipment, and restoration of the roadway, sidewalk or ground surface.

The construction would occur on streets and sidewalks and take

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approximately one to two weeks per location. During this time, there would be temporary disruptions to traffic and pedestrian patterns and temporary noise disruptions at nearby land uses such as residences and businesses. The project sponsors would require the contractor to develop and comply with plans and procedures to minimize construction effects.

With respect to visual resources, there were also no adverse effects. Infrastructure is similar in form to street light poles, sign poles or similar structures already in use throughout New York City. Signage is similar in size and character to signs already present and the color would match existing light pole colors.

On the bottom right, there's a rendering of tolling system equipment that would be placed on existing infrastructure. Again, as noted earlier, the tolling equipment is

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clustered into those single enclosures to reduce visual impact and cameras would use infrared illumination at night so there would be no visible light needed. The project would have a neutral effect on viewer groups and no adverse effect on visual resources.

With respect to Section 4(f), a de minimis impact is one that after taking into account any measures to minimize harm, results in either a Section 106 finding of no adverse effect or no historic properties affected on a historic property, or a determination that the project would not adversely affect the activities, features or attributes qualifying a park, recreation area or refuge for protection under Section 4(f).

Central Park and the High Line have the potential for a de minimis use. Federal Highway Administration is soliciting input from the public on the effects of installing equipment and signs within and on these

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properties. Signage and for replacement poles with tolling technology would be installed in Central Park.

Tolling technology equipment would be added to the underneath of the existing structure of the High Line. You can see some of the renderings at the bottom here.

With respect to the findings, the Central Business District Tolling Alternative does not result in adverse effects pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

And it does not adversely affect the activities, features or attributes that qualify the resource for protection under Section 4(f).

Federal Highway Administration
has concurrence on a proposed finding
from officials with jurisdiction over
Central Park and the High Line and
will consider public input on its
proposed finding received during this
public review of the Environmental

Assessments
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There were two final additional enhancements I would like to mention, and again, they were in response to outreach during the early outreach period.

First, the project sponsors are committed to ongoing data collection and reporting on the potential effects of the project. Data will be collected in advance and after implementation and a formal report will be issued one year after implementation and then every two years thereafter.

The reporting website will make data, analysis and visualizations available in open data format to the greatest extent possible with updates provided on at least a biannual basis as data becomes available and analysis is completed.

Again, through our conversations and public outreach and particularly with environmental justice

1 communities, we are also committed to 2 prioritizing equity and bus service improvements. New York City's buses 3 4 serve a greater share of low-income minority households and other modes 5 including subways. 6 7 MTA developed a new approach that combines considerations of equity 8 9 and air quality to identify equity 10 priority areas, which are then used to 11 target improvements and investments to 12 promote equity and access to 13 opportunities in transit-dependent, 14 historically marginalized and 15 underserved areas. 16 Information on our early public outreach is here on the left. During 17 18 that period, we held ten virtual 19 public outreach meetings as well as 20 nine environmental justice outreach 21 meetings. 2.2 We had three meetings of the

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Environmental Justice Technical

Environmental Justice Stakeholder

Advisory Group and two meetings of the

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Working Group. During the 19 public outreach and EJ outreach meetings, we had over a thousand participants registered and nearly 400 speakers.

All of the sessions were left on our project website and people could access them through YouTube. To date, we've had over 14,000 views and we received over 7,300 comments. Our current public outreach sessions will include six public hearings starting on Thursday, August 25th and running through Wednesday, August 31st.

We will also have another
meeting of the Environmental Justice
Stakeholder Working Group and another
meeting of the Environmental Justice
Technical Advisory Group.

With respect to schedule, this shows where we currently are. We did our early public outreach in 2021. In early 2022, we prepared the Environmental Assessment, we've notified agencies and organizations and individuals of the Environmental

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Assessment's availability and we're now in the midst, in orange here, of public review and comment on the Environmental Assessment.

After the formal comment period closes, there will be a determination whether the action, in this case, the tolling, will result in significant effects.

Ultimately, we're expecting that in early 2023, Federal Highway

Administration will issue a decision document. If adverse effects are not significant or can be mitigated below significant levels, FHWA would issue a FONSI, a Finding of No Significant Impact. If there are significant effects that cannot be mitigated, then an Environmental Impact Statement or EIS would be required.

As noted, our public comment period is open until September 9, 2022. If you would like to submit written comments, you may do so in the following ways: Through our project

1 website, by email, mail, phone or fax, 2 or to the Federal Highway Administration by email or mail. 3 All of this information is also 4 available on our website and the 5 information on the project website 6 7 email, mail, phone and fax for MTA bridges and tunnels is also in the 8 Environmental Assessment. 9 10 addition, formal oral comments can be 11 made at the public hearings as many of 12 you are doing today. They will be 13 recorded by the stenographer. 14 Thank you again for attending 15 this public hearing to learn more 16 about the Environmental Assessment for the Central Business District tolling 17 18 program. And now, we look forward to 19 hearing from you. 20 [Taped presentation ends.] 21 MR. OLIVA: We encourage anyone 2.2 joining via Zoom or livestream to take 23 a short survey using the QR code or 24 link currently being displayed. 25 link can also be found in the chat

section of the Zoom.

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We are gathering public comment today on the Environmental Assessment for the Central Business District Tolling Program. Comments will be recorded, indexed and responded to as part of the Environmental Assessment process.

There are 197 speakers signed up to speak today. Each speaker is limited to three minutes. At the two-and-a-half-minute mark, the clock will turn red and you will hear it beep notifying you that you have 30 seconds remaining. We ask that speakers keep their remarks to the three-minute time frame out of respect for all other speakers.

We will be calling speakers in the order that they signed up, but anyone who wishes to speak will have an opportunity. Due to the volume of speakers, there may be extended wait times to speak. Comments submitted by mail, phone, e-mail, online form, or

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verbally at a hearing will be
considered equally and carry the same
weight.

If you have joined the Zoom under a name that is different from the one you used when you signed up to speak or if you did not sign up to speak but would like to speak, please identify yourself in the Q&A function.

You may also request to speak anonymously. If this is your preference, please indicate this in the Q&A function and we will provide you with further instructions.

Please note that comments on the Central Business District Tolling
Program are not being received via the Q&A function. And comments submitted in that fashion will not be part of the hearing record.

When you are called on to speak, there will be a brief transition on your screen before you will be able to unmute and enable your camera. Please make sure that once your screen

1	updates, your camera and your
2	microphone are enabled before
3	beginning your remarks. If you do not
4	wish to use your camera, you do not
5	have to do so.
6	You will not be able to unmute
7	or enable your camera until it's your
8	turn to speak. Please remain patient
9	until then. In the event you miss
10	your name being called, we will call
11	you again after all other speakers in
12	attendance have been called a first
13	time.
14	As a reminder, this hearing is
15	being livestreamed and recorded and
16	will be available publicly on our
17	YouTube channel and on our project
18	website at mta.info/CBDTP.
19	Stenographers are present and will
20	create a written record of today's
21	hearing. By attending this virtual
22	hearing, you consent to be recorded.

hearing.

public comment portion of today's

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MS. FLAX: We will now begin the

1	Our first speaker is Philip
2	Papaelias, followed by Rita Simpson.
3	Our next speaker is Rita
4	Simpson, followed by Inocencio Lopez.
5	Our next speaker is Inocencio
6	Lopez, followed by Warren Ashenmil.
7	Our next speaker is Warren
8	Ashenmil followed by Diane Canino.
9	Our next speaker is Diane
10	Canino, followed by Michael Murray.
11	Our next speaker is Michael
12	Murray, followed by Jason Stahl.
13	Our next speaker is Jason Stahl,
14	followed by Diana Palermo.
15	Our next speaker is Diana
16	Palermo, followed by Thomas Huzij.
17	Our next speaker is Thomas
18	Huzij, followed by our tenth speaker
19	on the list, Robert Schulman.
20	THOMAS HUZIJ: Hello, everyone.
21	Thanks for letting me speak today.
22	I'd like to comment that I found the
23	Environmental Assessment to satisfy
24	all of the concerns that people might
25	have had about the program.

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I feel that the program is going to satisfy all of the goals set out by the MTA Reform and Traffic Mobility

Act. The goals specifically are to reduce vehicle miles traveled. It's going to -- it should successfully do that up to a nine percent reduction in the MTA. Another goal is to reduce the total number of vehicles entering the CBD, it should do that up to a 20 percent reduction of vehicles, which is fantastic.

And finally, it's going to produce a great deal of money for the MTA capital funds. Some of the scenarios could do it up to 1.5 billion, which actually exceeds, by a great deal, what the goal was. So I'm satisfied by the findings of the Environmental Assessment.

I think it's pretty obvious that the tolling will not create adverse effects for the New York City region, and I believe that the Federal Highway Administration should issue a finding

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of no significant impact. I believe
the Traffic Mobility Review Board
should proceed expeditiously and
approve and implement one of the
tolling scenarios. Our city has been
plagued by car traffic, air quality
pollution, and traffic violence which
kills or maims my fellow New Yorkers
every day.

Having reviewed the scenarios, I
think Scenario D is the best one.
Scenario D creates no exemptions,
which I support, beyond those that are
defined by the Reform and Traffic
Mobility Act. There's no reason why
anyone should get an exemption. And
by creating any exemptions for anyone,
it will open the door for more and
more, which can only -- which will
only increase the cost for people who
are not exempt.

Scenario D has the third highest reduction in daily trips with 24,000 vehicles -- or sorry, 24,000 trips; which is, I think, perfectly

1	acceptable. And it's going to create
2	1.34 billion dollars in revenue for
3	the MTA, which it desperately needs
4	for its Capital Program.
5	So I'd like to just support the
6	program, and I'm looking forward to
7	the air quality improvements for our
8	region and the reduced number of
9	vehicle trips.
10	Thank you.
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Robert
13	Schulman, followed by Cristian Ivan
14	Beard.
15	Robert, you may unmute yourself
16	and begin your remarks.
17	ROBERT SCHULMAN: Just the idea
18	that this first of all, your last
19	speaker used the word produce money.
20	It's not really producing money, it's
21	really a flatout taxation. And we
22	need to be clear about any of the
23	choices, it's just a matter of
24	extraction. And anybody who thinks
25	that it is not unfair to every

business and every human being that lives south of 60th Street, is just going through a dream sequence. We have services and goods that need to be delivered, and every resident operating in there is going to pay directly for it, whether they have a car or not.

I'm not even going to address the issue of people who live south of 60th Street that have a car because that is -- not making an exemption for them is inherently unfair. Nobody in the world has to pay a tax to go home except them.

But leaving that aside, because that's not the biggest part of this.

Every commercial activity that has to take place in that traffic zone will continue to have to take place. If a truck needs to make a delivery, it still needs to make a delivery. And when it makes that delivery, it's going to add the cost of crossing 60th Street or going over one of the

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bridges to the expense associated with the activity.

So the idea that this activity is not paid for from anybody or comes from somewhere is a fiction. The very wealthy who work in Midtown will pay it and it will just reduce the ability for us to rent Midtown space because it's more expensive to work there. This idea that this somehow magically does not hurt the city, you're taking the guts of the city and the guts of the revenue production in the city and you're raising the taxes on it with the assumption that it makes no difference to anybody and somehow, somehow magically, people are going to take the train. Well, nobody is going to be delivering food to supermarkets on the train.

And you're really saying we're going to tax the area underneath and your not being -- you're being very inflexible about it. If you said we want to --

1	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
2	remarks. Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Cristian
4	Ivan Beard, followed by Lesedi
5	Toussaint.
6	CRISTIAN IVAN BEARD: Hello?
7	MR. OLIVA: Cristian, you may
8	begin your remarks.
9	CRISTIAN IVAN BEARD: You guys
10	can see me?
11	MS. FLAX: Your camera is off.
12	You can turn it back on.
13	CRISTIAN IVAN BEARD: I'm
14	trying. I'm sorry.
15	MS. FLAX: There you go. We can
16	see you. Please begin your remarks.
17	CRISTIAN IVAN BEARD: Say it
18	again?
19	MS. FLAX: Please begin your
20	remarks.
21	CRISTIAN IVAN BEARD: Yeah. So
22	I want to say thank you, guys. I
23	appreciate you guys a lot.
24	Are you there? Hello?
25	MS. FLAX: Please continue your

1	remarks.
2	CRISTIAN IVAN BEARD: I wanted
3	to ask you a question.
4	You ready? What I wanted to
5	know is like are cops and firefighters
6	going to be exempt?
7	You there? Did you hear what I
8	said?
9	Hello?
10	There you go.
11	Are cops and firefighters going
12	to be exempt? And you guys can hear
13	me, right?
14	MS. FLAX: Cristian, we can hear
15	you. Please continue your remarks.
16	You have a minute and a half left.
17	CRISTIAN IVAN BEARD: What's the
18	question I wanted to ask? Which
19	government agency is going to be
20	responsible with enforcing the
21	congestion pricing thing? And another
22	thing, when are you doing in-person
23	hearings again?
24	That's it. That's all I wanted
25	to know.

1	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
2	MR. OLIVA: I would like to
3	remind the attendees today that this
4	hearing is an opportunity for the
5	members of the public to comment on
6	the Environmental Assessment for the
7	Central Business District Tolling
8	Program. Your comments will be
9	recorded, indexed, and responded to as
10	part of the Environmental Assessment
11	process. Responses will not be
12	provided during today's hearing.
13	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
14	Lesedi Toussaint, followed by Sharon
15	Jenkins.
16	Our next speaker is Sharon
17	Jenkins, followed by Tim Lau.
18	Sharon, you may unmute and begin
19	your remarks.
20	Sharon, if you could unmute
21	yourself.
22	SHARON JENKINS: Yes. Hello.
23	Can you hear me?
24	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
25	SHARON JENKINS: Okay. Hi.

1	MTA, please understand that New
2	York is comprised of five boroughs,
3	not one-half of an island.
4	Implementing this program will create
5	an unfair dividing line. Please
6	see understand my point. There are
7	several specialized high schools in
8	Lower Manhattan with students from the
9	outer boroughs.
10	One example, the High School of
11	Art and Design. If you have a huge
12	art project too big to travel with on
13	a train and your parents drop you off,
14	there is a toll. Parent-teacher
15	conferences, there will be tolls for
16	all of those schools.
17	Most doctors are downtown, I
18	drive my mother to her doctor which is
19	near 33rd Street and Park Avenue. The
20	number six train where there are steep
21	stairs and no elevators, my mom is 84,
22	she cannot manage the stairs. Most of
23	the stations have no elevators, are
24	dangerous and filthy. The few
25	elevators that exist, are used as

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bathrooms. No viable alternatives are provided to help people who need to travel downtown. Forcing people into dangerous situations on the subways will lead to lawsuits.

Entertainments like plays and theaters and show are below 60th Street. We're not on in high school so we don't want to dress up and wear our best on the dangerous trains to go out. Neighbors will have a lot of people parking from regions farther out to take the train. This is true no matter what your surveys say.

New Yorkers love to support our local stores and restaurants, but with the tolls, we will not be ordering from the vendors who will put their prices to -- at additional to the food or goods that we order.

If the tolls are \$23, it'll be cheaper to go to Jersey, Yonkers or Connecticut to shop and eat. With the toll, does that make parking under 60th Street free? If not, what's the

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incentive? You're crushing the
working people again. Once we leave,
you'll definitely have a problem with
goods and services being provided.
MTA received millions during the
pandemic. What was the money used
for? If you don't want people from
uptown downtown, then cut our tax
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tor? If you don't want people from uptown downtown, then cut our tax dollars. Train services are not consistent. We don't drive and sit in traffic because we like to; we have things that we have to do, running errands, and specific chores that we have to do.

Please reconsider this
thoughtless and imposing toll, it
hurts the average New Yorker. I'm a
South Bronx resident and life-long New
Yorker and it doesn't make sense for
you to continue to tax us on top of
taxes, we pay a high amount of taxes
now.

We love this city, we stayed here throughout the pandemic, and this is the thanks we get? This is the

1	straw that may break the camel's back.
2	We've been here, we've hung in here
3	with this city, and now we're being
4	taxed again. We're not here because
5	it's cheap, we're here because we love
6	the city. But you're pushing your
7	working people away.
8	Please reconsider and no
9	exemptions for anyone if you're going
10	to do this.
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Tim Lau,
13	followed by our 15th speaker on the
14	list, Annie Jung.
15	Our next speaker is Annie Jung,
16	followed by Mariel Felix.
17	Our next speaker is Mariel
18	Felix, followed by Susan Lazor.
19	As a reminder, if you have
20	joined the Zoom under a name that is
21	different from the one you used when
22	you signed up to speak, or if you did
23	not sign up to speak but would like to
24	speak, please identify yourself in the
25	Q&A function.

1	Our next speaker is Susan Lazor,
2	followed by Ilan Cardenas-Silverstein.
3	Our next speaker is Ilan
4	Cardenas-Silverstein, followed by Paul
5	Campione.
6	Our next speaker is Paul
7	Campione, followed by Elizabeth
8	Fennimore.
9	Our next speaker is Elizabeth
10	Fennimore, followed by Judi Edwards.
11	Our next speaker is Judi Edwards
12	followed by, Danielle Quinn.
13	Our next speaker is Danielle
14	Quinn, followed by Brian Seminario.
15	Our next speaker is Brian
16	Seminario, followed by Nisan
17	Cornibert.
18	Our next speaker is Nisan
19	Cornibert, followed by our 25th
20	speaker to sign up, Eugene Weston.
21	Our next speaker is Eugene
22	Weston, followed by Gerald Adames.
23	Our next speaker is Gerald
24	Adames, followed by Mary Di Gregorio.
25	Gerald, you may begin your

remarks.

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GERALD ADAMES: I want to thank you for all of the work that your entire panel and your entire team has put into doing the Environmental Assessment, the mindful consideration for the different exemptions, and making a spread of tolling charges depending on the vehicle size, and so many other variables as well.

What I would like to address here is that part of this initiative is to create a positive environmental impact. With that being said, I feel it would be useful if your team would consider any sort of discounts for those who are operating electric vehicles, and I mean full electric vehicles.

And how this could work is in the E-ZPass when you register your vehicle, you would have to provide your VIN along with your information as you normally would, and New York would be able to determine if you have

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a full electric vehicle. I think it would be a fair assessment to make that an electric vehicle below the 60th -- you know, the tolling zone, would have a zero environmental impact on A, noise, because electric vehicles make no noise at all. B, CO2 emissions, zero emissions from an electric vehicle. I think this is noteworthy and should be up for consideration.

Last but least, I hope that this assessment took into consideration one major piece, and that's -- that the hypothesis is that this will lower vehicle traffic into the tolling zone. And as a skeptic I want to say that that's not going to change, it's not going to reduce the total number of vehicles going into the zone in a meaningful capacity. I do think that this is going to raise money for -- you know, for meaningful purposes.

But I don't think it's actually going to reduce the total number of

1	vehicles.
2	With that being said, if it
3	doesn't reduce the total number of
4	vehicles, I hope there's consideration
5	given to what you know, what some
6	next steps could be to create that
7	positive environmental effect which
8	you're seeking.
9	Thank you so much.
10	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Mary Di
12	Gregorio, followed by Malki Sinensky.
13	Our next speaker is Malki
14	Sinensky, followed by Andy Pollack.
15	Our next speaker is Andy
16	Pollack, followed by Edgar Carmona.
17	Our next speaker is Edgar
18	Carmona, followed by Carlos Castell
19	Croke.
20	Our next speaker is Carlos
21	Castell Croke, followed by Bruce
22	White.
23	Our next speaker is Bruce White,
24	followed by Jack Kaplan.
25	Our next speaker is Jack Kaplan,

1	followed by Isaac Gottesman.
2	Our next speaker is Isaac
3	Gottesman, followed by Robert Sidbury.
4	Our next speaker is Robert
5	Sidbury, followed by Thomas Miller.
6	Robert, you may unmute yourself
7	and begin your remarks.
8	ROBERT SIDBURY: Hello. Yes, I
9	just want to speak in regards to this
10	congestion pricing. I grew up in
11	Brooklyn, New York and moved to
12	Riverdale in the Bronx, and met my
13	wife in Yonkers. And due to pricing
14	in New York City, we were forced to
15	look at other avenues of where to
16	live. And we moved in New Jersey back
17	in 2007 just due to the cost of
18	pricing and everything.
19	We commute into work. I work in
20	Midtown West as well as the Upper West
21	Side. My wife is an early childhood
22	therapist who works in the Upper West
23	Side. And our kids go to private
24	school in the city. Now, for us
25	coming into the city, there's no way

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when we leave the house at 5:30 in the morning to get into the city to do our jobs and also for our kids to go to school is for us to drive in through the Lincoln Tunnel.

And by us coming through the Lincoln Tunnel, our -- our son goes to the upper school, which is the Barry school which is on 52nd Street, we drive in, we stop at a deli right around the corner, pick up food for them. They eat their food in the car right in front of their school, he's dropped off at school.

And then from there, she proceeds to go to the upper school which is on 70th Street between Broadway and Columbus to drop off our younger son. There's no means to do a mass transportation, you know, realm of this process and everything.

After them being dropped off there, they then -- she drops the car off at the garage and we start our day working. All this is being done to

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just try to make the ends meet and to do what's best for our children to give them a successful education as well as being where we work within New York City.

And by -- you know, one of the first people who said about there should be exemptions, there should be exemptions because people are being pushed out of the city due to the costs of it to live in the city and we're looking to mitigate congestion.

But by putting more of these charges and things on people, it's only going to affect the people who are in the lower and middle-class.

It's not affecting anyone in the upper or any other realms of people who live in the city or within the lower parts of the -- under 60th Street.

So I just want to know that if this is going to come into place, there should be -- definitely be exemptions put into place and a means where we know if our kids go to school

1 how they will be allowed to do things like this. Because we're talking 2 about five different points in this 3 4 zone by dropping our son at the upper school and then going to the lower 5 school, and at the end of the day, the 6 7 same thing again before we then head back home. 8 9 And how we're going be able to 10 do this and be able to afford it since 11 our income never goes up, but there's 12 always extended charges. And my 13 ten-year-old had a good point, who's 14 only ten, and his point is why can't 15 there be a 50 or 100-dollar tax that's put onto the eight million people that 16 live in the city and also outside the 17 18 city than doing this a kind of a 19 congestion pricing. 20 Thank you. 21 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 2.2 Our next speaker will be Thomas 23 Miller, followed by Isaac Gottesman. 24 Our next speaker is Isaac 25 Gottesman, followed by Vincent Purdy.

1	Our next speaker is Isaac
2	Gottesman.
3	Isaac, you may unmute yourself
4	and begin your remarks.
5	ISAAC GOTTESMAN: Can you hear
6	me now?
7	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
8	ISAAC GOTTESMAN: Thank you for
9	this opportunity. One second. Do you
10	see my video or no?
11	MS. FLAX: Now we do.
12	ISAAC GOTTESMAN: Okay. So
13	thank you all for this opportunity,
14	again. I have an appliance repair
15	business which services Manhattan. We
16	don't have the option to use mass
17	transit due to the tools and the parts
18	that we are required to bring along to
19	do repairs.
20	We go there daily, more or less.
21	I drive the smallest vehicle possible
22	to help keep my impact on traffic and
23	carbon emissions to a minimum. With
24	this congestion pricing, we'll have no
25	choice but to charge it forward to our

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customers every time we come out to
them in the city, even if we have to
come out multiple times for a unit
which has multiple issues. This will
increase the cost of repairs and will
most likely probably also increase the
amount of appliances that are being
thrown out due to extra costs in
repairing them.

As it is, the wait time to replace many of these appliances can be a few months due to the decrease of availability of new appliances at this time due to COVID. This will greatly hurt the customers monetarily, many of whom cannot afford to pay more for every trip we make out to them and cannot afford to replace those appliances. Almost all buildings require that we do repairs within the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., which is well within the congestion times, and will not let anyone in before or afterwards to do repairs.

What may help reduce the traffic

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is implementing congestion pricing on the large trucks that double park on the streets blocking traffic during the days, that they may be incentivized to deliver at night or at off-peak hours reducing the traffic congestion greatly during the peak hours.

Also, I'd like to state that the for-hire vehicles, Uber, Lyft, et cetera, they don't -- I drive every day, so I see this personally. They don't pull over, they just stand in the middle of the street, traffic piling behind them. They could pull over at a pump to let somebody out and then pull out. They are in their car, they can pull out. They don't.

And when I drive, I see all around me every single plate, sometimes five cars surrounding me are all Ubers or TLC plates. It helps, but if they don't -- if they can't drive the right way, you know, it makes traffic more congested and

1	therefore, it's a problem for
2	everybody.
3	Thank you very much.
4	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
5	Our next speaker is Vincent
6	Purdy, followed by Thomas Lepri.
7	Our next speaker is Thomas
8	Lepri, followed by Nina Sabghir.
9	Our next speaker is Nina
10	Sabghir, followed by our 40th speaker
11	to sign up, Emily Criste.
12	Our next speaker is Emily
13	Criste, followed by Adrian Camacho.
14	Our next speaker is Adrian
15	Camacho, followed by Ari Teitelbaum.
16	Our next speaker is Ari
17	Teitelbaum, followed by Manuel
18	Valerio.
19	Our next speaker is Manuel
20	Valerio, followed by Menachem
21	Hornbacher.
22	Our next speaker is Menachem
23	Hornbacher, followed by Margaret
24	Curry.
25	Our next speaker is Margaret
	I

1	Curry, followed by Phil Wong.
2	Margaret, you may unmute
3	yourself and begin your remarks.
4	MARGARET CURRY: Hello?
5	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
6	MARGARET CURRY: Hi. I would
7	just like to say that I've been
8	commuting to Queens for the past 40
9	years on a daily basis for my job.
10	And I have to travel by car because
11	I'm not physically capable of
12	traveling by public transportation. I
13	have a handicap parking placard, a
14	parking space by my home, and a
15	handicap sticker. And there's just no
16	way possible that I would be able to
17	take public transportation.
18	I'm not really sure how this
19	pricing applies to someone who is
20	coming through from New Jersey into
21	the Lincoln Tunnel and going across
22	Lower Manhattan to the Williamsburg
23	Bridge or to the Manhattan Bridge.
24	But I think it's very unfair to be
25	tolling in this manner and that there

1	should be some exemptions allowed,
2	especially for people with a lower
3	income, as myself.
4	Because if this is implemented,
5	I would have to quit my job. I would
6	not be able to pay it and go to work
7	every day. So I think this should be
8	a very being consideration.
9	And I thank you for your time.
10	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Phil Wong,
12	followed by Jennfier Schiano.
13	Our next speaker is Jennfier
14	Schiano, followed by Tish Losure.
15	Our next speaker is Tish Losure,
16	followed by Carlos Aleman.
17	Our next speaker is Carlos
18	Aleman, followed by Jorge Zapata.
19	Our next speaker is Jorge
20	Zapata, followed by Melissa Gajarsa.
21	Our next speaker is Melissa
22	Gajarsa, followed by Jessii Parham.
23	Our next speaker is Jessii
24	Parham, followed by Kathryn Cunney.
25	Jessii Parham.

1	As a reminder, there will be a
2	brief transition after you're called
3	to speak. Please make sure that once
4	your screen updates, your camera, if
5	desired, and microphone are enabled
6	before you begin your remarks.
7	Our next speaker is Kathryn
8	Cunney, followed by Henry Ward.
9	Our next speaker is Henry Ward,
10	followed by our 55th speaker to sign
11	up, Enrique Jimenez.
12	Our next speaker is Enrique
13	Jimenez, followed by Alexander
14	Vasilescu.
15	Our next speaker is Alexander
16	Vasilescu, followed by Sharon Deese.
17	Our next speaker is Sharon
18	Deese, followed by Marty Rowland.
19	Sharon, you may unmute yourself
20	and begin your remarks.
21	SHARON DEESE: Hi. My name is
22	Sharon Deese. And what I am wondering
23	is that MTA has always, always
24	gotten money and they don't account
25	for it. Like the 2nd Avenue subway

2.2

was a big money grab. Now this tax here, we're going to be taxed coming in to East 60th.

We're from the outer boroughs and a lot of the specialists, the doctor specialists, are in Manhattan, like you have Sloane Kettering. Does that mean that we have to pay every time we go to Sloane Kettering or NYU that is in Lower Manhattan or the specialist doctors that we have to visit every month, twice, three times a month? We should not have to pay that tax. This is another scam tax.

It's like we're living in a city, barely making it. We pay high property taxes, and now you're going to give us another tax to move on. I don't understand how the city could ever recover from the pandemic.

Now there should have been an audit on -- now I'm not talking about the environmental, because I think you could sell anything that you want.

But there should have been an audit on

1	transit because they always get money
2	and they always overspend, and they
3	now come up and say we have no more
4	money. They just want the money for
5	what they want it for.
6	And then there's these planters
7	that they put in that's stifling
8	traffic, I don't understand why they
9	put all those planters in to stifle
10	traffic. And then you have
11	construction that sometimes you go
12	down the streets, there's two I
13	don't know who licensed two sides of
14	the street to have the equipment on
15	the streets. If you don't think that
16	stops traffic, I don't know what to
17	think.
18	And those are my comments.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is Marty
21	Roland, followed by Lissette
22	Inshanally.
23	Marty, you may unmute yourself
24	and begin your remarks.
25	MARTY ROLAND: Thank you. Okay.

Let me t	urn this	thing	down.
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My name is Marty Roland and I'm a citizen of Queens. As a public servant, I believe that the people of the MTA work hard for our interests and the citizens of New York, providing transit service with a reasonable and equitable price with the knowledge that no successful world-class city depends on the fare box for even 50 percent of its capital and operating funds.

As MTA looks for revenues, we can't forget about those property owners who contemporaneously benefit with higher property sales prices from the proximity to your transit stations, but underpay their obligation for its operation.

For example, land speculators and tenants with 30-year property tax abatements and those with vacant lots and empty buildings waiting for the market to ripen at everybody else's expense.

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Thank God that 421A and J51
property tax abatement laws have
expired. Let's hope that they aren't
replaced by bigger poisons. So MTA,
don't leave money on the table as you
scramble to pay your looming
2.6 billion-dollar debt that is
expected to hit by 2025.

And land values along your subway or rail road lines exceed what the city taxes are based on, based on the underassessments. If you go to the Henry George School of Social Science's website, www.HGSSS.org, and open up the land value calculator, you'll see how one billion dollars per year can be raised in a quick way.

Tax land value in Manhattan for all of the -- all of us served in some way by MTA transit at 0.89 percent -- there are 21,613 acres in Manhattan at a valuation of 5.2 million dollars per acre or so. At a tax rate of 0.89, MTA would generate over a billion dollars.

1	So I'd like to end by saying the
2	land value tax is an ideal method to
3	raise funds as it draws from the value
4	our society gives to land. This tax
5	does not punish productive earning
6	profit. When profit from other labor
7	incorporations is taxed as
8	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
9	remarks.
10	MARTY ROLAND: income tax is
11	productivity is punished, land value
12	is not generated by productive means.
13	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
14	MARTY ROLAND: The owner will
15	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
16	Lissette Inshanally, followed by
17	Youssef Makki.
18	Our next speaker, and 60th to
19	sign up, is Youssef Makki, followed by
20	Howard Stokar.
21	Youssef, you may unmute yourself
22	and begin your remarks.
23	YOUSSEF MAKKI: So I think over
24	the last few decade, we've turned a
25	blind eye to a very commonly hated

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thing, and that is taxes. Taxes are hated because our earned money is collected by an entity in which we're supposed to trust. The process of filing taxes remains, as said by behavioral scientists, comically difficult.

Despite this, the entity we're supposed to trust continues to consider options that impose burden to our people. According to taxrates.org the New York State income tax rate is between four percent and eight percent.

The population of New York City, according to New York City's consensus on April 2020, is 8.8 million. The mean income per person, according to several sources, is between \$70,000 and \$100,00 per individual. A very gross summary of payment is around \$5,000 for taxes per person in New York State.

My comparison, the MTA gives me the impression of a huge corporate

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entity. The rideship daily, according to MTA.info, is between two million and four million people. Whereas, the bridges and tunnels are used on a yearly basis of 329 million vehicles.

In total, New York State gets, according to NewYorkState.gov, 80 billion dollars. And the Department of Transportation, which helps maintain the bridges, spends approximately 15 billion dollars. The Capital Program that we have enacted at the moment, according to MTA.info as well, is 54 billion dollars.

This is supposed to upgrade stations and keep bridges and tunnels in good condition. Yet, the MTA remains one of the most infamous places for pollution, service and crime; pollution meaning garbage, just to distinction. Not just buses and bridges, but on subways. Remember once upon a time, we used to consider some of these tolls as temporary.

But now we apparently have

removed cash and so now we're doing 1 2 cashless tolling. Instead of trying to add more taxes and expenses to our 3 4 people, we should instead attempt to reach solutions that are enforceable 5 and less morally questionable. 6 7 single biggest cause of traffic is lane merging; whether it be Long 8 9 Island Expressway's parking lot due to 10 crashes, the Queens-Midtown Tunnel 11 entrance from Queens, the Lincoln 12 Tunnel entrance in Manhattan for construction. 13 In Manhattan, we have a 14 15 long-lasting issue of illegal parking; 16 passenger cars illegally park in 17 commercial vehicle parking areas, 18 people double park on streets for long 19 periods of times and commercial vehicles don't make use of commercial 20 21 vehicle parking. Bus lanes remains one of the 2.2 23 most misused roadways; whether in 24 Jamaica where they're used as parking

lots, into Manhattan when people often

25

1	use them for turning, and all over
2	they're used as means of skipping
3	traffic.
4	Inspiration should be by
5	education, conditioning,
6	enforcement last sentence and
7	Manhattan should remain what it is, a
8	place that shines its beauty and
9	accessible to all who wish to drive in
10	the concrete jungle.
11	Thank you.
12	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Howard
14	Stoker, followed by Lisa Chase.
15	Our next speaker is Lisa Chase,
16	followed by Marianne Ward.
17	LISA CHASE: Hi. My name is
18	Lisa Chase. I'm from the East Midtown
19	Coalition. We represent 38 buildings
20	on the East Side.
21	We're here to ask for an
22	exemption for residents below 60th
23	Street or a significant discount the
24	way London actually gives a 90 percent
25	discount to the residents. We have a

2.2

lot of concerns. One of them was to recapture this funding which was estimated by Ms. Krueger's office at 60 million dollars if we give residents an exemption.

So we proposed one of several ways you can recapture this revenue; one is to mandate bicycle licenses and charge for both the application as well as the license. Another is flexible subway pricing which would do different prices for different zones on the subway.

Another is you can add 3 to \$5
per every parking ticket in Manhattan.
You could also just reinstate the
commuter tax fairly, as we had to
cancel it before. You could also toll
one of the free bridges that are
happening over in Brooklyn.

And we're really not understanding why the city's budget has bloomed to 101 billion dollars, find one billion dollars per year over the next 15 years to recapture the

2.2

money you're looking for at the MTA.

Our concerns are as follows:
The valuation of properties is going to drop below 60th Street. If you don't give us a discount, no one is going to want to live here and everyone is going to move out. Small businesses and cabbies are going to be hurt. The cost of living is going to be elevated because of deliveries and every other cost associated to this.

Vision Zero was the original problem that slowed all of this traffic down. It created all of this congestion or a lot of it. And now we're creating another program that's going to cost residents more money and commuters more money.

Crime on the subway has not been addressed at all, it is very dangerous. There is not a lot of accessibility for the disabled. And we expect that that would at least be a safe way to ride if you're trying to divert drivers into the subways.

There has not been a concrete plan proposed for us t make the subways safe so that people can feel better about not driving.

The budget, again, is

101 billion dollars for New York City.

Find one billion dollars a year and cancel this program. Because like

London, the funds are always going to be spent, they're always going to run out. And the people that live in the 70s and 80s, you're not going to be exempt because they're going to have to keep extending the congestion zone to be higher and higher and higher.

Thank you for your time. This was in existence for 17 years already in London. We were told this was going to be a temporary program, and London's program was a complete and utter failure and this is what we're modeling it after. The real way to do this is just to lift the toll around all the bridges and tunnels, and let it be that.

2.2

1	Thank you. I represent the East
2	Midtown Coalition along with Joan
3	Brothers, Dr. Glenn Kaufman, Ralph
4	Sutton, and Jerry Rosenfram
5	(phonetic).
6	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Marianne
8	Ward, followed by Daniel Solow.
9	Marianne, you may unmute
10	yourself and proceed with your
11	remarks.
12	MARIANNE WARD: Yes. Hi,
13	everyone. Do you hear me?
14	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
15	MARIANNE WARD: Okay. I hope
16	you reconsider this plan that you are
17	doing. I have my mother and my
18	father, one 86 years old, one 81 years
19	old. We always go to NYU hospital.
20	It's very hard for them to walk, I
21	drive them there. And I work in the
22	city. I'm from Brooklyn. I pay a lot
23	of tax, plus the gas, plus the parking
24	for my car. And now I think the toll
25	is going to be very hard for me to

work.

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If this happen, I have to move from this place. I would reconsider other city or other place to live because it's out of way to use the subway. The subway is filthy, crime, virus. If you go to 14th Street, the people standing on the platform is already packed. Imagine the subway how it is when the train comes, it's no place to stand. I took it several times, I regret it.

I thought, I came to this
country, I come from the Middle East
to be free, choosing the
transportation I want to go to work as
I want. I wanted first to ride the
subway, the bus is very far from my
work and from my house.

I hope you reconsider this.

Enough with paying high tax and you're not benefiting anything. Give me plenty of time to reconsider this and move out of the state.

Thank you have much. I hope you

1	reconsider this.
2	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Daniel
4	Solow, followed by our 65th speaker to
5	sign up, Carolyn Robinson.
6	DANIEL SOLOW: Can you hear me?
7	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
8	DANIEL SOLOW: All right.
9	There's there's something wrong
10	with my camera, you just have to
11	imagine how I look by my voice.
12	Good afternoon, everyone. Thank
13	you for hosting this panel and thank
14	you for the opportunity offering
15	several days for people to voice their
16	concerns.
17	I'm definitely in favor of the
18	Central Business Tolling Program. I
19	think that we're looking at maybe the
20	short-term and not looking at the
21	long-term in terms of our benefits, in
22	terms of increased shortened
23	delivery times.
24	You know, you hear complaints
25	that grandma can't get to the doctor

2.2

on time or it's going to be an issue, but with less traffic, there won't be as many people fighting for parking spaces near the doctor's office under south of 60th Street. So I think that's a win.

And I think we've heard enough of the alarm bells go off across the world and also here in the city that reducing congestion and also reducing our carbon footprint is a net positive for everyone. I hope that the city continues -- I mean the state continues with what it's doing. It's doing a great job.

But I do want to just voice my concern, I'm concerned about the delivery -- the people who are cab drivers, Uber drivers, you know, these are hard-working people who are going to definitely be affected by this. I really hope that any career transition program you have in place or you have in mind, that's very -- don't take that lightly, please.

1	Consider that these are people
2	who are putting food on the tables for
3	their families. And I really I
4	feel for them. But at the same time,
5	I think that in 2022 you know, this
6	program was signed into law in 2019,
7	it should have already been it
8	should have already happened before
9	the pandemic. So just keep that in
10	mind.
11	And also, I think that yes,
12	please keep doing what you're doing.
13	That's all I have to say for now.
14	Thank you.
15	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Carolyn
17	Robinson, followed by James Matroni.
18	Our next speaker is James
19	Matroni, followed by Mohammed Akber.
20	Our next speaker is Mohammed
21	Akber, followed by Moreno DiMarco.
22	Our next speaker is Moreno
23	DiMarco, followed by Lydie Kane.
24	Our next speaker is Lydie Kane,
25	followed by Robert Kelman.

1	Our next speaker is Robert
2	Kelman, followed by Lewis Anderson.
3	Our next speaker is Lewis
4	Anderson, followed by Michael Golz.
5	LEWIS ANDERSON: Can you guys
6	hear me?
7	MS. FLAX: Yes.
8	LEWIS ANDERSON: Cool. So I
9	just want to say thank you for all the
10	work that's gone into the
11	Environmental Assessment. So I'm a
12	graduate student at Pratt and I live
13	in Crown Heights, Brooklyn, so I live
14	and work in Brooklyn.
15	But like most other people in
16	the city, I regularly travel to
17	Manhattan, either by bike, foot or
18	subway. And I've lost count of the
19	number of times I've almost had a near
20	hit by a car because of traffic and
21	also because of street space
22	allocation. There's far too much
23	street space allocated to the minority
24	of people who drive, and far too
25	little space allocated for

pedestrians.

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So I support and agree with all of the findings in the Environmental Assessment that congestion in the CBD will be reduced. I think that it's important when we're looking at all the benefits and potential adverse affects of certain areas and people. I think it's important to take a stock of what our current situation is, which is a vast majority of New Yorkers who don't drive into the CBD are currently losing out in a number of areas.

That street space allocation,
like I said earlier, the majority of
the street in Manhattan and across the
city is disproportionally allocated to
a minority of people who drive. And
we're also losing out on safety
because of this. If there was more
space in the street allocated to
pedestrians, there would be least
chance of a crash. And also money and
time because currently, especially if

1	you're traveling to New Jersey, you
2	may have to wait up to a half an hour
3	or more if you're traveling off-peak
4	and the fares can be very high.
5	And so the proposed tolling
6	program will help in all of these
7	areas, as explained by the Environment
8	Assessment by reducing congestion and
9	traffic in the CBD and providing
10	much-needed revenue for transit. In
11	terms of the scenarios layed out in
12	the EA, I would support those with
13	minimal exemptions for my reasons
14	explained. I believe that's the D.
15	So that's the area I would support.
16	And yes, that's all for me.
17	Thank you for your time.
18	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
19	Our next speaker is Michael
20	Golz, followed by Mukul Biswas.
21	Our next speaker is Mukul
22	Biswas, followed by Michael Riley.
23	Our next speaker is Michael
24	Riley, followed by William Meehan.
25	Our next speaker, and 75th to

1	sign up, is William Meehan, followed
2	by Mary Garvey.
3	WILLIAM MEEHAN: Hello. My name
4	is William Meehan. I am a member of
5	the Effective Transit Alliance, a
6	technically-oriented transit advocacy
7	group and of Transportation
8	Alternatives, a group which fights for
9	safer streets and for low-emission
10	alternatives to car traffic.
11	I live in Brooklyn and work in
12	the Central Business District. I
13	would like to celebrate the
14	Environmental Assessment for
15	confirming what other cities, like
16	London, Milan, and Singapore, have
17	known for years. Reducing congestion
18	through pricing has huge positive
19	outcomes, including faster trips for
20	bus riders, improved air quality,
21	lower emissions, and increased
22	economic productivity.
23	The Federal Highway
24	Administration should clearly reach a
25	finding of no significant impact. I

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personally support tolling option D for reasons I will now provide.

In order to receive maximal congestion reduction for our bus riders, we should not offer exemptions beyond those layed out in the Traffic Mobility Act. Each exemption raises costs for others and makes it harder to reduce the number of drives entering the CBD. Studies over the last decade show that the growth in ride hail trips has come primarily at the expense of transit trips, so taxis and for-hire vehicles should not be exempt.

The MTA should prioritize plans that raise more than the state's mandated one billion dollars per year. This would provide more direct capital dollars and greater bonding ability, which would allow the MTA to make the subway more accessible, perform necessary repairs and improvements to track and signals, and to purchase new rolling stock.

1	The MTA should also use this
2	opportunity to reduce congestion
3	outside of the zone where possible.
4	To reduce toll-shopping behavior on
5	the BQE and Queens Plaza, the MTA
6	should equalize tolls by providing
7	credits to drivers using MTA tunnels.
8	It is also essential that the vehicles
9	with the greatest impact on our roads,
10	mainly trucks, pay a higher charge to
11	reflect their larger size, greater
12	pollution impact and increased harm
13	that they do to pedestrians and
14	cyclists.
15	I greatly look forward to the
16	benefits of implementation of
17	congestion pricing.
18	Thank you for your time.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is Mary Garvey,
21	followed by Richard Sonenberg.
22	Mary, you may unmute and begin
23	your remarks.
24	MARY GARVEY: Okay. Hi. My
25	name is Mary Garvey and I live within
⊿ ⊃	name is mary Garvey and i live wichin

2.2

the toll zone. And I want to say that I'm an enthusiastic supporter of this program.

So I feel very strongly that I have to speak for the people in my community who do not drive. We are walking through our streets, riding the subway, riding bicycles and we are unsafe because of the streets filled with cars.

I am really a bit shocked by the number of people calling in who are talking about their own individual situations as drivers and they have to go to doctor's appointments all the time. I have come to believe after hearing this testimony that we have to have no exemptions. I can't understand why people don't think of a bigger city issue with pollution and transportation and how much better we would be with fewer cars on our streets.

The subways are far safer than people think. I'm not certain if it's

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just the news, but it's really important for us to understand that the news, if it bleeds, it leads. people are watching the news and thinking the subways are dangerous. Ι go out, I take the subway -- and I want to let one person know, I dress fabulously when I go to the opera and I take the subway back and forth. The war on cars started really with the war that Robert Moses perpetuated in the city, and we have to win back our city to move forward, to reduce pollution, reduce traffic violence. In July, 11 people were

We also have a problem with pollution in the city because of idling cars. So many people are driving into the city behaving as they are turtles carrying their private space around with them. And in my neighborhood, they are parked all along the streets, sleeping, eating

killed by cars. And yet, people think

the subways are dangerous.

2.2

watching movies, doing work, with their engines running.

We have to reduce private cars in the city. We have to start thinking about alternatives, such as light rails to get into the city. And what I do like is the thought that has gone into this plan, certainly things like paratransit using cabbies, medallion cabs Ubers for paratransit. Those people who need to go into the city for doctor's appointments, then they should be able to use that as an alternative.

I want to say I support anything that reduces cars, I support expanding congestion pricing. I want people to look at the streets and see how many cars drive around with just one driver in them or an Uber with just one passenger.

We have to change this, and I thank you for your work in doing this. I really hope this moves forward and get expanded and makes us think about

1	transportation more.
2	Okay. Thank you.
3	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
4	Our next speaker is Richard
5	Sonenberg followed by Diane Battista.
6	Our next speaker is Diane
7	Battista followed by John Pohl.
8	Our next speaker is John Pohl,
9	followed by Sonia Jackson.
10	Our next speaker is Sonia
11	Jackson, followed by Israel Acevedo.
12	SONIA JACKSON: Hello?
13	MR. WOJNAR: Hi, Sonia. We can
14	hear you.
15	SONIA JACKSON: Hi. I'm here to
16	speak about the service and the health
17	care workers. For two and a half
18	years as a health care worker, we have
19	supported this city. Your previous
20	caller, she's very blessed and very
21	privileged to live in Manhattan. I
22	travel from Queens, I have to as a
23	health care worker. I leave work at
24	midnight, I cannot afford to risk my
25	life taking the subway.

1	I pay \$400 a month for parking.
2	If I have to pay \$23 a day, that's 115
3	a week, it comes out to about 460 for
4	the months that have four weeks. And
5	for the months that have five weeks,
6	it's 575. As a health care worker, no
7	one is giving me that additional
8	money. If this plan goes through, a
9	lot of health care workers will leave
10	the health care system. That means
11	that when you go to the hospital,
12	you'll wait longer.
13	We cannot afford to kick out any
14	more money. Have they considered
15	express buses from hospitals to park
16	and ride in the outer boroughs?
17	They're talking about greenhouse
18	effects, well, the Bronx, Long Island,
19	and Staten Island, with you own
20	reports say that those boroughs are
21	going to have more greenhouse effects.
22	You told us to buy electric
23	cars, we've done so. How do we then
24	get penalized for spending money on

electric cars but yet, we're now

25

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having to pay \$23 a day. That's a lot of money. It is nice to be privileged, but look at the people that are supporting the plan, they are not black and they are not brown. This plan is for the privileged and the wealthy; as a health care worker, we are neither. We supported the city for two and half years.

Sometimes we don't always get out of work on time, now you want to push us into a subway system that's dangerous. The cops themselves are getting assaulted in the subway system — how can we as women, most of us are women, defend ourselves? You don't take care of your mentally ill, you don't take care of your homeless, and those are the people in the subways defecating, pushing you, hurting you.

This city has had plenty of money to take care of the subway system. So what makes us this that this money that they are charging the poor is going to support the system?

1	Thank you.
2	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Israel
4	Acevedo, followed by Thomas Bachant.
5	ISRAEL ACEVEDO: Hello?
6	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
7	ISRAEL ACEVEDO: Okay. Cool.
8	Good afternoon. My name is
9	Israel Acevedo. I'm a 46-year-old
10	native New Yorker, born and raised in
11	Brooklyn. I am a professionally
12	licensed New York City taxi and
13	limousine driver working in the
14	for-hire sector for seven years and
15	three months.
16	Anyone that works or uses taxis,
17	green cabs or for-hire service should
18	be exempt from paying an additional
19	congestion toll. If this toll is
20	imposed on out industry, ridership
21	will decline, affecting driver
22	earnings and leading to mass
23	employment loss. We rely on this
24	industry to pay our bills and provide
25	for our families. We are hard-working

1	tax-paying New Yorkers that move our
2	fellow New Yorkers from the five
3	boroughs through the five boroughs.
4	Crazy.
5	We are a valuable part of the
6	transportation industry. You said you
7	would waive the MTA bus exam fee for
8	drivers who lose their employment,
9	what a slap in the face. Drivers are
10	not losing their employment, you are
11	forcing loss of employment on us with
12	this harmful congestion toll.
13	The riding public that uses
14	taxis, green cabs or for-hire services
15	have been contributing a congestion
16	surcharge to the MTA since 2019.
17	Riders should have the right to choose
18	whether they ride public
19	transportation or use taxis or
20	for-hire services. No one should be
21	forced to ride the public
22	transportation because they cannot
23	afford an additional congestion toll
24	that has been forced on them.
25	Thank you for your time.

1	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker is Thomas
3	Bachant, followed by Patrick Johnson.
4	THOMAS BACHANT: All right.
5	Thanks, everyone. And great
6	pronunciation of my last name, almost
7	no one gets it right the first, so
8	great job there.
9	So I'm Tom, I a resident of the
10	Lower East Side. I live near Houston
11	Street. A street where people like
12	myself, families, young kids, walk
13	every day; and a street where one of
14	my neighbors was recently murdered in
15	a hit-and-run by a car.
16	So I took a look at the
17	Environmental Impact Report and it
18	makes it clear that New York City has
19	the option of going down two paths as
20	a city. One path is where we focus on
21	liveability for its residents, where
22	you can walk around without pollution
23	or risk of injury, people cab
24	effectively take public transit, walk
25	and bike to get around.

1 Other option is becoming a city 2 that's beholden to cars. Today 40,000 people die a year in car accidents. 3 4 Cars are responsible for ten percent of all CO2 emissions, and car crashes 5 are the number one killer of young 6 7 children. If we embrace car dependency any further, the amount of 8 9 space needed for everyone in New York 10 City to own a car is bigger than the 11 total square footage of New York City 12 in general. This is not a sustainable 13 option. 14 I've heard some of the 15 drawbacks, both of the impact report 16 and from some of the people who have 17 dialed in on these calls. A pretty 18 clear one is people think it's too 19 expensive for the car owners of this 20 city. The truth is this is the 21 ultimate opportunity for economic mobility for poor disadvantaged New 2.2 23 Yorkers. 24 Owning a car in New York City 25 averages more than \$10,000 a year to

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own and operate and drive through the city. If we focus on public transit, we reduce that cost to \$1,000 a year, reduce that by 90 percent and allow these citizens to move freely throughout the city. We need to make it easier for people to migrate to those programs, which this congestion pricing toll will help to fund.

Another comment I've seen is that it's potentially ableist against people who need wheelchair accessible vehicles. But again, the funds of this program can support our already wheelchair-accessible bus system, fund our underfunded paratransit and Access-A-Ride programs to make it easier for those folks to move around too.

The people who are listed as impacted negatively by the impact report, which by the way, obviously far fewer people negatively impacted, but of those that do, those are folks who choose to take their polluting and

1	dangerous car and drive it into a city
2	of residents who don't want them
3	there. They make this choice, they
4	could take public transit, they choose
5	to take their car. I don't see that
6	as a serious disadvantage for those
7	folks.
8	So this impact report makes it
9	clear that this is a major opportunity
10	to increase the quality of life for
11	our citizens, and I wholeheartedly
12	support it.
13	And thank you all for all the
14	work that you are doing.
15	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Patrick
17	Johnson, followed by Constance
18	Stellas.
19	PATRICK JOHNSON: How you doing,
20	back again.
21	So, you know, let's talk about
22	New York City spending who knows how
23	much money to turn the world's largest
24	land fill into New York City's biggest
25	park, and you mean to tell the 500,000

1 Staten Island residents that they are 2 going to see an increase if congestion 3 price -- an increase in particular 4 matter pollution in Staten Island if congestion pricing is enacted. 5 500,000 people you're going to tell. 6 7 Imagine if 500,000 people decided to close the three bridges that come into 8 9 Staten Island from New Jersey, then 10 what are you going to do, imagine 11 that. Okay. 12 Let's talk about Mary Garvey and 13 Tom Bachant who just came on talk 14 about the privileged. Okay. 15 woman was a health care worker, she 16 said it, it's going to be \$400-plus 17 extra out of her pocket a month if 18 congestion pricing is -- who's taking 19 care of these people. The health care 20 workers are very important. You know, 21 we're talking about exemptions here --I wrote some other stuff down here. 2.2 23 But this -- this one is crazy. 24 whole thing is nuts. 25 Let's talk Vision Zero. Vision

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Zero started in 2014, right, the goal was to have zero traffic, deaths and serious injuries by 2024. This message is for New York City DOT specifically. William, I hope you're listening, bring this to Ydanis, bring this to the mayor.

It started in 2014, it's 2022.

2024, you wanted zero deaths. Now

we're at July, 2022 had the highest

deaths on record since 2024 -- since

the program started in 2014. By

solely focusing on -- cameras. Here's

a cell phone, you let 100,000 Ubers

come into the traffic in New York City

with a cell phone on their windshield,

like this, right in front of their

face.

They can't see; they can't see
the street signs, they can't see the
pedestrians. New York City drivers
are doing this all over. When you get
in your car today and you drive
around, tomorrow when you get in your
car, take a look at people's car and

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their windshields, look at their windshields. Vision Zero is a failure, a total failure. So many people should be fired over this Vision Zero.

And I know Polly Trottenberg is second in command over there at the United States Department of Transportation. And look at what they just came out with a story last week, that the deaths in the whole country have gone up like crazy. This is not because of aggressive and speeding. This is because of distracted driving, which causes congestion because of accidents and investigations.

I know I'm being shocking right now, but how shocking is it when a police officer's knocking on my door 3 o'clock in the morning to tell me somebody I love is dead? How shocking is that?

I'm going to be at the next few meetings. You know, I don't mean to go after you people like this, I know

1	you're respectable and doing your
2	jobs, don't take it that way, please.
3	I'm a good person, I'm not like that.
4	I'll see you at the next meeting.
5	Enjoy your day.
6	Thank you.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
8	Our next speaker is Constance
9	Stellas, followed by 85th person to
10	sign up, Steven Namm.
11	Our next speaker is Steven Namm,
12	followed by Alec Soybel.
13	Our next speaker is Alec Soybel,
14	followed by Todd Thurston.
15	Alec, if you unmute, you can
16	begin your remarks.
17	ALEC SOYBEL: Okay. Thank you.
18	Thank you very much.
19	I would like to address the
20	problem with yellow taxis in New York
21	City. Yellow taxis did their business
22	in Central Business District for 85
23	years. And in addition, we get our
24	customers, but people hail yellow
25	taxis. So basically, you cannot do

1 our business and other areas because 2 people usually take taxi in Central Business District. 3 I would also like to address 4 another problem. Yellow taxis 5 collected MTA's taxes from 2009. 6 And 7 from 2009 to 2018, you collected 750 million dollars for MTA by taking 8 50 cents from each fare. From 2019 to 9 10 the current time, you take \$3 from 11 each fare, they increase MTA taxes and 12 we pay one billion dollars to this day from 2019. 13 I would also like to say that to 14 15 drive in Manhattan instead of business district, I need to buy my taxi 16 medallion for \$690,000 and they take a 17 18 taxi loan. I need to pay my interest 19 to the bank each month, \$1,700 each 20 month. So basically, if you're 21 enforcing me to pay additional taxes to MTA, I will not be able to do it 2.2 23 because I don't have no money for 24 living.

In addition, I'd like to address

25

1	another problem. You have 96,000 Uber
2	and Lyft in Manhattan right now. I'm
3	okay with them, but the main point is
4	they collect when a customer ask
5	for group rate, he pay 75 cents
6	instead of \$2.75 so they take
7	advantage and give one person given
8	you ask for group rate and you will be
9	alone and you pay 75 cents, not the
10	2.75 that go to MTA.
11	And the yellow taxi is \$3 each
12	time, for any ride, to MTA. So Uber
13	and Lyft, 96,000 riders take advantage
14	by not paying enough money to MTA.
15	And this makes me feel not
16	comfortable. In addition, I would
17	like to say that right now, taxi
18	industry in bad condition because TLC
19	inflated price of taxi medallion, and
20	a lot of taxi medallion right now out
21	of work in the
22	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
23	your remarks.
24	ALEC SOYBEL: My main idea is
25	that, yes, this

1	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker is Todd
3	Thurston, followed by Deborah Gilbert.
4	TODD THURSTON: Hello. Thank
5	you for the chance to speak here.
6	Let me get my video on here.
7	I'd like to begin by suggesting
8	that for accuracy, the MTA consider
9	renaming this proposal from the
10	Central Business District Tolling
11	Program to the Central Business and
12	Residential District Tolling Program,
13	since we all know that Manhattan below
14	60th Street isn't just a business
15	district.
16	This area is home to roughly
17	three-quarters of million people and
18	I'm one of them. I've lived in Hell's
19	Kitchen for 43 years and in spite of
20	the plea I'm about to make, I want to
21	be very clear. I have always been a
22	strong component of any plan that
23	might reduce the traffic noise and
24	congestion in my neighborhood thus
25	making it easier and safer for me to

1 walk, bike and otherwise pursue my 2 local daily errands and activities without fear of injury at every turn. 3 I don't believe this current 4 5 plan is the answer. As in my opinion, it's a blunt-force solution to a very 6 7 nuance problem. It's utterly unfocused, will be mostly ineffective 8 and in many cases, it's simply unfair. 9 10 In late 2019, in a selfish and 11 brazen act of want over need, I bought 12 the first car of my adult life. 13 Having reached my 60s, I thought it'd 14 be nice to play golf on the course 15 under the Van Cortlandt in the Bronx, as well as to finally visit various 16 regional sites and cities that have 17 18 always been inaccessible to me. 19 In hindsight, it's been a great 20 decision. I and my family have really 21 enjoyed driving again. I don't drive 2.2 the car much. Most days it's garaged 23 in the building where I live, near the Lincoln Tunnel and the West Side 24 25 Highway.

1 My argument today, as I believe 2 would be for the vast majority of car owners living below 60th Street, is 3 4 this, the only time I ever get into my car is when I'm driving out of 5 Manhattan. The last thing I ever want 6 7 to do, and I almost never do, is drive in the city. 8 9 So if the real point of 10 congestion pricing is to reduce 11 congestion, then I and most of the 12 other car owners in this district are 13 not the problem. And yet, after 14 having driven our vehicles elsewhere, 15 this plan would require us to pay a huge toll simply to return to our 16 homes. 17 18 If there's a real intention with 19 this plan to reduce congestion then it 20 needs to focus on those doing the 21 congestion, non-residents of this 2.2 district, who choose, for whatever 23 reason, to drive into the city. Look, I have no choice but to 24 25 enter the district. It's where I live

1	and it's where I park my car. This
2	plan must therefore provide an
3	exemption or at the very least a
4	significant discount to car owners
5	living inside the district who must
6	briefly drive through it simply to
7	come and go from their homes.
8	The London congestion plan
9	provides a 90 percent discount to car
10	owners in that central district. This
11	plan must follow that example of
12	fairness and do the same. This
13	discount should not be income based,
14	which would focus benefits to the
15	wrong people. In fairness to all, it
16	should depend on residency only.
17	I sincerely hope some sort of
18	plan is implemented and actually
19	works. Please make it fair, don't
20	punish the car owners who live here
21	just because a few hundred thousand
22	other people choose everyday to drive
23	in our neighborhoods.
24	Thank you for your time.
25	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.

1	Our next person is DG, followed
2	by Bernardo Celerino.
3	DG: Hello.
4	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can hear
5	you. Please proceed.
6	DG: Okay. I live in Downtown
7	Manhattan in the congestion tax zone
8	and I'm completely against the new
9	arbitrary congestion tax.
10	I second what the gentleman
11	before me said. And also commenting
12	about people before who are afraid of
13	cars and about what they call traffic
14	violence, which is very Orwellian,
15	they're traffic accidents.
16	I'm a pedestrian. I fear
17	out-of-control bikes running red
18	lights more than way more than
19	cars. I have to dodge them every day.
20	But regarding congestion taxes, it's
21	easy for MTA executives getting six
22	figure salaries to make pronouncements
23	about how people with cars can afford
24	this new tax of yours. You're out of
25	touch with working people like me and

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no one is voicing what this congestion tax will do to people like me.

Make no mistake the cost of this arbitrary congestion tax will push me out of my home and it will be entirely because of the greed, prejudice and short-sightedness of the people implementing this new tax.

I read a quote from some MTA executives that this was about equity, that people who own cars have more money than people who ride subways and that should pay this new tax. I don't know what world that is. Just because someone has a car, that doesn't mean they have more money. It just means they spend what they do have differently.

There are plenty of people without cars who have plenty more money than me. There are people using buses and subways who spend their money on designer clothes and shoes and multi-thousand-dollar handbags and expensive nights out. I don't.

1	You're passing judgment that
2	because I've spent my money on a car,
3	a necessary tool for me, that I should
4	pay extra taxes than those who spent
5	their money on frivolous items. I'm
6	64 years-old. I started having
7	mobility issues. And by the way, the
8	main reason I have mobility issues is
9	because one of those damn restaurant
10	sheds caused me to trip and fall,
11	tearing my Achilles tendon and
12	injuring my back over a year ago and
13	I'm still in pain everyday. But
14	and they cause congestion, the
15	restaurant sheds.
16	I have a car because I need a
17	car. I don't have it because I'm
18	rich. I have it because I made
19	sacrifices to have it. I have worked
20	two and three jobs for most of my
21	adult life just to survive, always
22	spending way more than half of my
23	income on a tiny apartment.
24	My budget is cut to the bone and
25	my car driving use is not clogging the

1	streets. I do not drive my car around
2	the city. I drive out of the city and
3	back in. I drive from my apartment to
4	the tunnel and coming back from my
5	tunnel to my apartment and I park in
6	the garage that I sacrifice to pay
7	for.
8	My car is not on the street.
9	I'm not only going to have to pay your
10	tax when I'm using the car because I
11	live in the tax zone, I'm going to
12	have to pay every single day, period,
13	everyday I'm breathing, when my car is
14	sitting there in the garage and I'm
15	not driving it. You have arbitrarily
16	decided to charge me a new tax just to
17	live in my home.
18	I'm going to have to pay this
19	tax and it's going to cause me to lose
20	my home. How is that fair? It's not
21	fair. If you're truly concerned about
22	congestion, why do you keep creating
23	more.
24	The restaurant sheds
25	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude

1	your remarks.
2	DG: out of control bikes,
3	are three things that cause tons of
4	congestion and safety issues, but
5	you're ignoring that congestion and
6	but all the blame on cars.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Our next speaker is
8	Bernardo Celerino, followed by our
9	90th person to sign up, Adam Nazario.
10	Our next speaker is Adam
11	Nazario, followed by Michael Elitt.
12	ADAM NAZARIO: Hello, can you
13	hear me?
14	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
15	ADAM NAZARIO: Okay. So I'm a
16	life-long resident of New York.
17	Currently, I live in Rockland County,
18	so I echo the sentiments of Ed Vey,
19	County Executive, there are no
20	options, one one option to drive or
21	one, you know, train option to go into
22	the city. I do security and I have to
23	drive to Brooklyn sometimes or
24	Manhattan. And you know, I think it's
25	unfair to continue taxing me. You got

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the bridge toll, which I have to cross, whether it's the GW, I have to pay \$16 for that or the Tappan Zee, which is a lesser option.

On top of that now, every time I drive anywhere in the city, if I go to church in the Bronx, I have to worry about speed cameras, I have to worry about red light cameras, I have to worry about mobile cameras. This is all just another tax. And this is making life impossible for people who live on fixed incomes or don't have any other options. Like I said, I

only way I could to get in. It takes me an hour and 15 minutes to drive to Brooklyn to a job. If I were to try to take a bus then a train then

drive because that is probably the

another train, I wouldn't be able to work. So driving a car is really my

only option.

So it's unfair -- not to mention, you are taking away the people who are police, firefighters,

people who just commute into those areas or have no other choice. It's unfair, you know, everything is always we got to tax you more, we got to tax you more, we got to tax

At one point, people are going to break and just say, you know what New York, to hell with living in New York. New York has become, you know, has this war on cars. Listen, I drive my car, I'm not committing violence on anybody, all right. I avoid people, I do the speed limit, I make sure I'm obeying all the laws and, you know.

I just -- you know, just to keep adding fees and taxes and, you know, just -- just breaking people's back.

I mean, listen, the rich and some of the people that are on this panel who say -- oh, I wholeheartedly support it, they're probably making a hell of a lot more money than people who are just struggling to make ends meet, and you're going to tax them. I mean, I strongly suggest that you do not go

1 forward with this. 2 And let's look at all these 3 people who are making a lot of money in the MTA, TBTA, all these executives 4 who make tons of money, and then they 5 are coming up with this new tax to 6 7 hurt people. Because that's what you're doing, you're hurting people, 8 9 you're hurting hard-working people. 10 And people are going to avoid -- sure, 11 they're going to avoid it. But then 12 you're not going to have their money 13 when people are going in to frequent 14 businesses. 15 That's all I have to say. 16 really hope you guys consider not doing this. 17 18 MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude --19 ADAM NAZARIO: That's it. I'm 20 done. Thank you. 21 MR. WOJNAR: As a reminder, If 2.2 you have joined the Zoom under a name 23 that is different from the one you 24 used when you signed up to speak, OR 25 if you did not sign up to speak but

1	would like to speak, please identify
2	yourself in the Q&A function.
3	The next speaker is Michael
4	Elitt, followed by Felicia
5	Park-Rogers.
6	Our next speaker is Felicia
7	Park-Rogers, followed by Cynthia Soto.
8	The next speaker is Cynthia
9	Soto, followed by Josh Gottheimer.
10	The next speaker is Josh
11	Gottheimer, followed by Scott Sloat.
12	The next speaker is Scott Sloat,
13	followed by Aleks Gilbert.
14	The next speaker is Aleks
15	Gilbert, followed by Miranda Adams.
16	The next speaker is Miranda
17	Adams, followed by Galina Kaminker.
18	The next speaker is Galina
19	Kaminker, followed by L. Rich.
20	The next speaker is L. Rich,
21	followed by Michael Jones.
22	The next speaker, our 100th
23	person to sign up, is Michael Jones,
24	to be followed by Michael Huarachi.
25	The next speaker is Michael

1	Huarachi, to be followed by Jenny Lee.
2	MICHAEL HUARACHI: Can you hear
3	me?
4	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
5	Please proceed.
6	MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hello?
7	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can hear
8	you.
9	MICHAEL HUARACHI: Okay. Thank
10	you for your time again.
11	We all know the data behind
12	this. I think it's kind of silly that
13	we have to have so much of these
14	discussions. I think we need to look
15	into also New Jersey E-ZPass sending
16	out mass texts to all of their clients
17	to come to these meetings against the
18	congestion pricing thing.
19	One of the journalists in the
20	New York Times, posted his Twitter
21	experience about how he got a mass
22	text from New Jersey E-ZPass. I
23	think I don't see them on the line
24	with us today, but the Federal Highway
25	Administration, I think the city DOT,

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the state DOT, biggest obstacle -- one of their biggest obstacle is going to be the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

I'm not quite familiar of the quasi ownership of the TBTA, but I do know for sure that they are not in favor of congestion pricing. I myself am wholeheartedly in support of congestion pricing with zero exemptions. I really respect the callers who called in, I think that there is a lot of improvements to be made with MTA, with our services with the cleanliness of the subway. But I think we have to put the horse before the carriage.

This is going to be the first transportation policy that addresses these issues in the country. I think it behooves all of the panelists today, Rick, William, Lou, and all your counterparts, to mold your legacy in this policy. And that is done by making this policy as productive as

1	possible and having it able to be
2	implemented broadly. So we start in
3	the Central Business District and
4	let's see this rolled out throughout
5	all five boroughs, as one caller said
6	yesterday. Right.
7	I think we all have the
8	opportunity to look within ourselves
9	to realize how this country has put
10	private the private sector before
11	the public sector in almost every
12	aspect of society; from education, to
13	healthcare, to transportation, to
14	housing. We can obviously know the
15	legacy of racism and white supremacy
16	that has stemmed from our highways
17	being built and plumaged through black
18	and brown neighborhoods. And this
19	will been to address the historical
20	legacy of white supremacy
21	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
22	remarks.
23	MICHAEL HUARACHI: Thank you.
24	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
25	Jenny Lee, followed by Dan Bianco.

1	Our next speaker is Dan Bianco,
2	followed by Michelle Grossman.
3	Our next speaker is Michelle
4	Grossman, followed by Nadia
5	Holubnyczyj.
6	MICHELLE GROSSMAN: I live in
7	the CBD. I'm for the environment and
8	reducing congestion, but I'm against
9	the current congestion pricing plans.
10	Today I will speak to concerns around
11	reliability, accessibility, and
12	safety.
13	The subways are not reliable.
14	For example purposes, I pulled up the
15	service status just before this
16	meeting started 12:45 p.m. on Sunday.
17	Of the 27 lines listed, 17 had active
18	alerts. For example, trains rerouted,
19	A and D; delays, 6, E, F, N, R;
20	planned parts suspended, J, L; planned
21	express to local, 2, 3; no weekend
22	service, E, W. This is not reliable
23	and not acceptable.
24	In terms of safety, the subways
25	as they are today are simply not safe.

1 As a woman, I do not feel comfortable 2 riding the subway outside certain times. Even during times of broad 3 4 daylight, I don't always feel comfortable and have sometimes turned 5 around and gone back to street level 6 7 to either walk or take a cab if I don't feel safe. 8 9 And I say this realizing I am 10 coming from a place of privilege as a 11 white woman. My friends of Asian 12 descent are extremely concerned, 13 cautious, and avoid the subway at all 14 costs due to hate crime. 15 In terms of accessibility, the 16 subways are not universally 17 acceptable. And this isn't just for 18 people in wheelchairs, or on crutches,

subways are not universally acceptable. And this isn't just for people in wheelchairs, or on crutches, et cetera. This is for people, often again women, who have young kids in a stroller. A woman spoke to this yesterday that she couldn't take a subway when her children were young because going up and down the stairs with a stroller if you are by

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yourself, it is not safe and not possible and working elevators are not always available.

We've all seen people standing at the top of the steps with a stroller before, waiting for a good samaritan to help them up and down the steps; I've stepped in to do this before. Why are we putting people, often young women or caretakers, in this position to begin with? For seniors, as many have spoken to at these hearings, it is challenging, if not impossible, for some seniors to safely access and ride the subway.

I get that these funds are intended to go to these very concerns and issues I'm speaking to, but it should be that these issues are addressed first or at least make positive momentum and improvements before expecting the public to rely on these services more. The MTA has a 18 billion-dollar budget.

And as a reminder, when this

1	meeting started, two-thirds of the
2	subway lines had active service
3	alerts.
4	Instead of asking the public to
5	put their blind trust in the MTA, the
6	MTA should focus on management of
7	their budget and operations. Be clear
8	and transparent about issues,
9	improvements and status of those, hold
10	themselves accountable. Give the city
11	the public transportation they
12	deserve, then, then maybe turn to the
13	public asking for more money.
14	Thank you.
15	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Nadia
17	Holubnyczyj, followed by L. Rich.
18	NADIA HOLUBNYCZYJ: Are we good?
19	MS. FLAX: Yes.
20	NADIA HOLUBNYCZYJ: My name is
21	Nadia Holubnyczyj, and I'm resident of
22	Floral Park, Nassau County. I also
23	use a wheelchair full time.
24	Through the years, I've spoken
25	on the issue of public transportation

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accessibility, specifically as it relates to the LIRR and the subway system. I lobbied the MTA LIRR, and governor's office to acquire elevators at the Floral Park train station during the planning stages of the third track expansion project.

Most recently, I demonstrated
the poor planning and execution of the
New Hyde Park train station to bring
it to ADA compliance. I brought in
electric meters to witness the
stresses a disabled person must endure
when using the station because the MTA
LIRR failed to include the disabled
community in planning.

So now I am here once again imploring the MTA to take heed the advice of the disabled community when making decisions regarding Central Business District Tolling Program. I acknowledge that this program is in its infancy and that there is a broad exception made with regards to the disabled community.

1 The program must not toll 2 qualifying authorized emergency vehicles and qualifying vehicles 3 4 transporting people with disability. But I'm compelled to highlight another 5 demographic of the disabled community 6 7 that would be adversely affected by the CBD program if there is no 8 consideration made for them. There is 9 10 a large portion of the disabled 11 community who use their own private 12 automobiles to travel to various parts of the city, such as myself, who are 13 14 independent. 15 I do not see public transportation as a viable alternative 16 17 to entering, exiting and traveling 18 within Manhattan. Public 19 transportation is not reliable for the 20 general public, let alone someone with 21 a physical impairment. Not all train 2.2 stations are accessible, not all 23 subway stations have elevators. And 24 those that do have elevators, they are 25 often in disrepair.

1 My own car is the most reliable 2 form of transportation for me to enjoy the culture capital of the world that 3 4 is Manhattan, from Uptown to Downtown, East to West. Placing a toll on my 5 car when I go into Manhattan 6 7 inherently punishes me and others like me for entering the city or portions 8 9 of the city. As it is, parking is a 10 premium in the city, always hoping to 11 score street parking rather than pay 12 for a space in a parking lot. 13 Public transportation is nowhere 14 near consistently accessible across 15 the board for the disabled community to have a choice of whether or not 16 17 they want to drive in or use mass 18 transit, to forego a toll and use mass 19 transit or suck it up and drive into 20 the city. 21 I'm here today to implore the 2.2 board to recognize the inequity of the 23 CBD Program for drivers who are disabled. There should be a 24 25 requirement for driver's who are

1	disabled to register with the
2	authorizing entity so that they may be
3	exempt from tolls.
4	And when that auspicious day
5	comes when public transportation is
6	100 percent accessible as a result of
7	the benefits of the tolling program, I
8	will most happily choose to leave my
9	car at home and do my part to ease
10	congestion in the city I love so
11	dearly.
12	Thank you.
13	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
14	Our next speaker is L. Rich,
15	followed by, Liam Higgins.
16	L. RICH: Can you hear me?
17	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
18	L. RICH: Thank you.
19	At the hearing on August 25th,
20	by a ratio of 3:1, people spoke
21	against your plan. Per your own
22	presentation, the plan shifts
23	congestion elsewhere. You glossed
24	over the unintended consequences of
25	the adverse effects of increased

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delays westbound on the LIE, westbound on the George Washington Bridge, thereby hurting Long Islanders and those from New Jersey. You have not addressed the adverse environmental impact of the increased congestion caused by your plan.

In addition, you acknowledge it

In addition, you acknowledge it will hurt areas of Manhattan that there are intersections that will see increased delays. Your plan harms residents and property values of commuters and harms environment in certain areas. Your mitigation measures are unproven and unacceptable.

It is clearly not about congestion because you now propose a toll on evenings and weekends to steal more money from the car drivers, those times should not be tolled. There are also privacy issues. You said third parties can access the toll information, thereby giving up commuter privacy.

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You have not taken into account the slow, feeble elderly who become short of breath after a few minutes and could not possibly walk on the subway, which is a very fast-paced situation. Or the person with cancer on chemo who cannot be exposed to all the germs in the subway. Doctors have stated after testing the handrail the subway is dirtier than a toilet seat.

This is a selfish money grab for the MTA. You have not announced exemption for cars with passengers who have disabled car tags hanging from the mirror and are physically incapable of taking the subway, and there should be exemptions for them.

Your life is at risk on the subway. People have been thrown to their deaths on the tracks, people have been stabbed, shot, murdered, pickpocketed in this unsafe New York City transit. The MTA should not benefit off the backs of commuters in cars and the elderly on fixed income.

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Many of those who drive are barely making ends meet, and you're going to compound the economic devastation of COVID-19, and harm businesses in the tolling district. These hearings are happening only because they are required. plan is going forward. People opposed need to contact Governor Hochul. People need to start a hashtag on Twitter; hashtag, no congestion pricing. If you oppose the plan, please follow me on Twitter @enhancesociety. I started the account today so it's not searchable yet. Again, @enhancesociety.

You should not punish drivers to unfairly subsidize New York's mass transit and take food out of hard-working people's mouths. It's insensitive, it disproportionately affects the disadvantaged. And by making drivers pay for services they do not receive, it is theft. It is theft of money from hard-working --

1	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
2	remarks.
3	L. RICH: by giving financial
4	preferential treatment for mass
5	transit users.
6	Thank you.
7	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
8	Our next speaker is Liam
9	Higgins, followed by Ali Madu.
10	LIAM HIGGINS: Hi. So my name
11	is Liam, I live in Crown Heights. I
12	would like to show my enthusiastic
13	support for this new congestion price
14	proposal.
15	So first of all, the previous
16	panelist had a lot of mistakes in what
17	she was saying. For starters, we as
18	pedestrians and as taxpayers of the
19	city are subsidizing your car driving.
20	So why should I pay for you to be able
21	to drive your giant metal, polluting,
22	noise-inducing death trap through my
23	streets while I have to deal with you
24	polluting the entire environment.
25	Second of all, traffic violence

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is a very real problem in New York
City and it is far worse than violence
on the subways you are more likely to
die as a result of traffic violence in
New York City than you are to be a
victim of a crime on the subway. I
ride the subway all times of the day.
I ride the subway at 2 a.m., I never
feel unsafe.

What we need to do is we need to improve accessibility for those with disabilities and these funds are meant to do that. We need to improve mass transit in the city and make sure we get cars off the streets. I like to feel safe when I'm crossing the street and I don't because there are so many cars destroying our streets.

We need to improve bicycle infrastructures so that we can have cargo bikes that support delivering goods to businesses. We need to allow for more people to ride E-Bikes and other forms of mobility -- hand trucks for those who are disabled. And we

need to designate safe protected lanes for that to occur. These funds can help go to that.

I don't have any sympathy for people who are too elitist to take public transportation to get into the city. As a former Long Islander, I would take the train every time I went into Manhattan; and I loved it. didn't need to worry about driving, I could listen to music, I could sit on my phone and I didn't need to worry about hitting a pedestrian or getting into an accident. You can do the

If you're able-bodied, there is no reason for you to go from Long Island to Manhattan by car. That is ridiculous, and I have no sympathy for anyone who chooses to do that. are disabled, I understand, and there should be an exemption for that. But other than people with disabilities, there should be no exemptions whatsoever. And I'm in support of

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1	Plan D, I believe.
2	I would like to also emphasize
3	everything that Mary Garvey said
4	because she is exactly on point be
5	everything that she said in her
6	speech. We need traffic violence
7	and we need to stop catering to the
8	needs of car drivers. Because if we
9	continue to do that, New York City
10	will be destroyed.
11	What makes New York City so
12	great is that it is a place with
13	plenty of public space where
14	pedestrians, cyclists and other people
15	who are taking sustainable forms of
16	transportation can enjoy all five
17	boroughs without having to worry about
18	getting hit by cars.
19	Thank you very much for having
20	this, and have a nice day.
21	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
22	Our next speaker is Ali Madu,
23	followed by Steve Sands.
24	Our next speaker is Steve Sands,
25	followed by our 109th speaker to sign

1	up, Drew Stillman.
2	Our next speaker is Drew
3	Stillman, followed by Geovanny Yauri.
4	DREW STILLMAN: Hi. Can you
5	guys hear me?
6	MS. FLAX: Yes.
7	DREW STILLMAN: Hi. Thank you.
8	Sorry, I just can't use my video at
9	the moment.
10	My name is Drew. I want to
11	thank you guys for letting me speak
12	during this hearing.
13	And I want to say that I
14	agree with I think Sharon Jones
15	(sic) earlier had it right on point.
16	This is kind of an unfair tax on
17	everybody else in all the outer
18	boroughs. I don't believe there was
19	enough scoping that was involved in
20	this as well. There needed to be more
21	time dedicated to speaking with
22	members and stakeholders in the outer
23	boroughs, specifically people who are
24	going to be affected by this directly.
25	Like, for example, on the Cross

Bronx Expressway and in Staten Island, we're going to be receiving a lot of the brunt of people who are going to be avoiding the tunnel toll and avoiding congestion pricing to move back into the city. So we also had a giant amount of environmental injustice and just inequity from the city and the services that we receive.

The MTA doesn't even really do a good job at servicing our borough. We have very little access to all the other boroughs. Yeah, we have a free ferry, yeah, we have a free train, both of which are unreliable, both of which have tremendous signaling problems. And then there's also connectivity problems when you're trying to connect from said ferry to train to then another train.

So not only is the congestion pricing going to be a tax on people who can't afford to get in, it's people who don't have the actual infrastructure that's built to support us as well. Yes, congestion pricing in the end

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game would be great. To be going into public transportation, pedestrian access, bikes -- and by the way, yes, the bicyclists should be licensed. Because right now, they are ridiculously reckless.

There are more accidents that are cause by irrational bicyclists on the road, and pedestrians, both of you are at fault. You guys are on your cell phones all the time as you're crossing the street and all the time as you're walking along. Those are big issues. So I understand that your needs need to be met, but the needs have to be done in an appropriate timeline.

Right now, we don't have the services, we don't have the infrastructure. And MTA is telling us, basically, tough it out, deal with it, we don't have a plan to actually structurize and strategic plan to bring you guys into the infrastructure network of MTA, but we're going to have to tax you until we do.

So in addition to that, I would really enjoy if there was an outside inquiry or an independent inquiry oversight committee that was looking into the MTA and those things and

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      the actions of where the money is going, how the
 2
     budget is being used. Because you guys have
 3
      gotten hundreds of millions of billions of
 4
      dollars in federal tax money and federal
      support, and where does it go?
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                  We want accountability, we want
 7
      transparency, we want to know where the money is
      going. And honestly, there's a lot of
 8
 9
      oversight, like redundancy within your own
10
      department for a lot of executives that you know
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      that are there, making six figures a year,
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      they're doing the same job as two other
13
      executives. You really need to have some sort
     of forensic accounting and to have some sort of,
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15
      I don't know, performance management consulting
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      that looks over where your real redundancies.
17
                  I agree with congestion pricing, it
18
     needs to be done in a timely manner.
19
      Infrastructure first.
20
                     MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
21
               your remarks.
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                     Thank you.
23
                     Our next speaker is Geovanny
24
               Yauri, followed by Anonymous 1.
25
                     Our next speaker is Anonymous 1,
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1 followed by Farley Whitfield. 2 ANONYMOUS 1: Can you hear me? 3 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can. 4 ANONYMOUS 1: Okay. I can't see the time, but I'm a Lower East Side 5 resident who relies on the subway, 6 7 walking -- and a pedestrian. occasion, I take a taxi. On occasion, 8 9 I take a taxi because if you try to 10 walk from Alphabet City to 2nd Avenue, 11 it can take up to 15 or 20 minutes; 12 and forget it if you're carrying 13 something heavy. 14 If you decide to take a bus to a 15 train, if you can catch it in a reliable amount of time, you have to 16 17 pay your fare twice. It costs \$10 18 just to sit in a cab before the time 19 even starts. When locals who rely on 20 the subway and don't own a car need to 21 take a cab on occasion, it's pricey, 2.2 and there's no problem with that. It 23 needs to be pricey because we need to 24 make sure that everybody gets their 25 fair and we need to make sure these

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people get compensated for the work
that they do.

My question is, how will you
discern a taxi taking a tourist or a
high net worth individual up and down
6th Avenue which is covered with
subway accessibility versus somebody

trying to take a taxi from Alphabet

City to a subway line which could be

up to a 20-minute walk?

Secondly, a few months ago, there was an obvious change that occurred with taxis. Lots of drivers no longer possess the important knowledge of the street to get passengers efficiently from point A to point B. Just the other day, I explained to a taxi driver to drive down Allen Street or drive down the FDR and instead, he decided that Google was more important and he drove into the traffic of SoHo and Tribeca because this individual was not equipped to be a taxi driver.

Taxis are heavy regulated, but

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we no longer have consistent access to drivers who understand Lower Manhattan Streets. If we do not protect the wages of our taxi drivers, we risk losing them and getting more Uber and Lyft drivers who only rely on Google Maps.

Further, relying on Uber and Lyft drivers means more of our money goes to San Francisco versus staying here and supporting local business owners who have those taxi medallions and who want to be a part of our community. I think it's very important, as some other people have said, we need to augment the existing public transportation so that people, such as myself, who are local residents, who pay taxes, can actually take public transit at all hours. am a female, I am proud to take the subway. I tell tourists, you should be taking the subway when you come here.

I think it's very important that

1	we acknowledge that there are certain
2	aspects, particularly in Lower
3	Manhattan, in Alphabet City through to
4	the Seaport, also getting from FDR on
5	Houston all the way to the other side
6	to Chelsea Piers on Houston, there is
7	not efficient ways to get from point A
8	to Point B without taking a bus to a
9	subway. And at present day, there is
10	not an easy way to only pay one fare
11	in one direction.
12	Thank you.
13	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
14	Our next speaker is Marie Vella,
15	followed by Richie Romero.
16	Our next speaker is Richie
17	Romero, followed by Alison Glestein.
18	RICHIE ROMERO: Am I on?
19	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, you are.
20	Please proceed.
21	RICHIE ROMERO: I just wanted to
22	state that I'm a born and raised New
23	Yorker from Manhattan and Queens. I
24	am a driver, transportation on trains,
25	I'm on my scooter daily, and I am a

1 small business owner in different 2 parts of Manhattan. I could pretty much state, like 3 4 I said, every day I'm either on the 5 train, I'm on my scooter in the bike lanes. This is pretty much a 6 7 middle-class tax. And as basic opportunity costs where we come down 8 9 to, we're kind of forcing everyone to 10 just take the train. And as knowing 11 many people and owning different 12 businesses, the trains are not up to 13 par, and we all know that. In terms of as a small business 14 15 owner, I'll use my analogy of it, if I 16 was the only restaurant in Manhattan, 17 I was a monopoly of it and I had bad 18 service, bad food, and it was actually pretty dangerous, you wouldn't go to 19

I'd rather take the train, first of all, to be honest with you, I get

my thing, but you'd be pretty much

forced to. I think the normal thing

to do in the situation is let's fix

the train system, make it up to par.

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nervous, you know, at my age going on the scooter, hitting -- you know.

I've gotten hurt before hitting a crack on the thing, you know, but I'd still rather do it than taking the trains, just because -- it's not even dangerous. Its just dirty, it's not good, and a lot of people are making the investment because they are scared of taking cars.

So I think step one would be just to upgrade the MTA system. I've seen it done. I live on 14th Street in Manhattan and four years ago when it was implemented to doing the bus lanes, which would save bus lanes a little less than six minutes, I think that was the report on it, this was pre-COVID.

Now with COVID, no one's really taking the bus as much. And you have elderly people in my building I live in that have problems getting cabs and you also when you do have an Uber, it's congestion everywhere else.

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And being a part of the

Department of Transportation, what you
guys do with it, most of the signs

there are you're forcing traffic to go
to more congested places because you
can't make left turns, you can't make
right turns, and you have parks in the
middle of nowhere.

overall system on it because there's like no master plan here. And it's like, you know, you're making people unaffordable living in the city and making more people leave. Like most of the people coming in, you see the rents and everything, it's more people from out of town, they're not New Yorkers. Most New Yorkers here are rent-controlled apartments and it's hard to afford living in this city.

Especially as a small business owner, it's hurting to have less people coming in here and more people moving away with just the inflation of getting things around and getting my

1	trucks and everything going from store
2	to store.
3	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
4	your remarks.
5	RICHIE ROMERO: I just want to
6	say I think, you know, plan one should
7	be up-fixing the system and then
8	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Farley
10	Whitfield, followed by Beryl
11	Rosenberg.
12	FARLEY WHITFIELD: All right,
13	there I am.
14	Thank you for this opportunity
15	to speak. My name is Farley Whitfield
16	and I agree that congestion is a
17	problem in New York City. I'm here
18	today to speak on behalf of licensed
19	insured motorcyclists who operate in a
20	safe manner.
21	Motorcycles are a great solution
22	to the congestion problem.
23	Motorcycles take up a fifth of the
24	space of the average car and when it
25	comes to parking at least five

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motorcycles can fit in the space taken up by one car. Motorcycles are very fuel efficient, far more so than the most fuel efficient cars. Motorcycles produce less emissions and therefore less pollutions than cars.

Motorcycles weigh less than cars. On average, a motorcycle weighs about 500 pounds as compared to the other 5,000 pounds of a car or truck. And having only two wheels, we have much less impact on the road surfaces, which lessens the need for road surface maintenance.

I'm a stagehand working in theater, film and television, and I often have to travel in the early morning or late at night when the subways are not running regularly or reliably. Which is why I have to have my own reliable and cheap mode of transport to make it to my work calls on time or to get home quickly to rest before the next call start.

In every way, motorcycles are a

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1	great human transport vehicle. And
2	they're not for everyone or my best
3	option at this time. In every other
4	city that has implemented congestion
5	pricing, motorcycles have been
6	100 percent exempt. So if we're
7	following the other cities, I urge
8	those of you who will be making these
9	decisions to give motorcycles a
10	100 percent exemption.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Beryl
14	Rosenberg, followed by Walter Iwachiw.
15	Our next speaker is Walter
16	Iwachiw, followed by Ramond Lin.
17	Our next speaker is Ramond Lin,
18	followed by Ricia Augusty.
19	Our next speaker is Ricia
20	Augusty, followed by Ethan A.
21	RICIA AUGUSTY: Hello. Can you
22	hear me?
23	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
24	Please proceed.
25	RICIA AUGUSTY: Sure. My name

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is Ricia Augusty. I'm a native New Yorker, I've been born and raised on Staten Island, and I want to tell you thank you for the work your team has done on this project and allowing for the public to issue comments.

I agree with Ms. Michelle
Grossman, Ms. Nadia Holubnyczyj and
Drew Stillman who spoke before me.
And I apologize Nadia if I said your
name wrong.

I agree that we need to improve our environmental issues, but I do not agree with the congestion pricing.

Living on Staten Island, I am disabled and I'm on a limited income and I'm a patient of Memorial Sloan Kettering.

I physically cannot use the buses and subways.

For those who have handicap stickers or plates, what toll will we pay? Are we exempt? For those who have E-ZPass, will there be a spot on our account that would indicate that we have a handicap sticker or plate so

1	that we are able to obtain the
2	discount or exemption?
3	In addition, some of the funds
4	that you are going to be receiving,
5	would they help with the
6	transportation on Staten Island? It
7	is not fair and right that the other
8	boroughs benefit but not Staten
9	Island. For example, the tunnel that
10	was partially built between Staten
11	Island and Brooklyn or the disabled
12	train tracks around its harbor.
13	Why not issue small tolls on
14	other bridges and tunnels that are not
15	charged instead of doing this
16	congestion pricing? Why isn't our
17	buses and subways clean like other
18	counties and other countries; for
19	example, Canada?
20	The MTA has received plenty of
21	money over the years but not really
22	have kept their promises to New
23	Yorkers. The MTA needs to create more
24	jobs; for example, creating MTA police
25	instead of heavily depending on NYPD.

1	What about the parents who have
2	children who have cancer and need to
3	get to appointments. Most train
4	elevator subways don't work and the
5	people who are disabled can't use them
6	either. The disabled and elderly and
7	the residents of the borough of Staten
8	Island are forgotten and it's a shame.
9	Staten Islanders pay the highest tolls
10	compared to all the other boroughs.
11	What about the environmental impact to
12	Staten Island, there's no information
13	about that.
14	Also, lastly, I'm very concerned
15	about the moneys collected would not
16	be allocated properly and into the
17	pockets of top management. Will there
18	be a freeze on top management salary
19	yearly?
20	Please consider not doing this.
21	Thank you very much, and have a good
22	day.
23	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
24	The next speaker, the 120th
25	person to sign up is Ethan A.,

1	followed by Joel Gutierrez.
2	The next speaker is Joel
3	Gutierrez, followed by Jason Nelson.
4	The next speaker is Jason Nelson
5	followed by Janice Gardner.
6	The next speaker is Janice
7	Gardner, followed by Sidney Moskowitz.
8	The next speaker is Sidney
9	Moskowitz, followed by Ronald
10	Weismann.
11	The next speaker Ronald
12	Weismann, followed by Tylie Waters.
13	The next speaker is Tylie
14	Waters, followed by Ron Simoncini.
15	The next speaker is Ron
16	Simoncini, followed by Hertzberg.
17	The next speaker is Hertzberg,
18	followed by Cathy Burton.
19	The next speaker is Cathy
20	Burton, followed by Sue Low.
21	The next speaker, the 130th
22	person to sign up, is Sue Low,
23	followed by Magdamary Marcano.
24	Sue Low, if you unmute yourself,
25	you may proceed.

I was born in Manhattan, lived in Queens all my life, except for college. I don't think the congestion pricing is fair for really anyone. It's just a money grab for the MTA. After all, they raised the tolls for the Holland Tunnel and George Washington Bridge and supposedly to pay for the new World Trade Center. It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.		
Queens all my life, except for college. I don't think the congestion pricing is fair for really anyone. It's just a money grab for the MTA. After all, they raised the tolls for the Holland Tunnel and George Washington Bridge and supposedly to pay for the new World Trade Center. It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	1	SUE LOW: Hi. I live in Queens.
I don't think the congestion pricing is fair for really anyone. It's just a money grab for the MTA. After all, they raised the tolls for the Holland Tunnel and George Washington Bridge and supposedly to pay for the new World Trade Center. It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	2	I was born in Manhattan, lived in
I don't think the congestion pricing is fair for really anyone. It's just a money grab for the MTA. After all, they raised the tolls for the Holland Tunnel and George Washington Bridge and supposedly to pay for the new World Trade Center. It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	3	Queens all my life, except for
pricing is fair for really anyone. It's just a money grab for the MTA. After all, they raised the tolls for the Holland Tunnel and George Washington Bridge and supposedly to pay for the new World Trade Center. It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	4	college.
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After all, they raised the tolls for the Holland Tunnel and George Washington Bridge and supposedly to pay for the new World Trade Center. It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	6	pricing is fair for really anyone.
the Holland Tunnel and George Washington Bridge and supposedly to pay for the new World Trade Center. It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	7	It's just a money grab for the MTA.
Washington Bridge and supposedly to pay for the new World Trade Center. It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	8	After all, they raised the tolls for
pay for the new World Trade Center. It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	9	the Holland Tunnel and George
It's just a money grab. So it's just more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	10	Washington Bridge and supposedly to
more for the poor and middle-class to pay. Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	11	pay for the new World Trade Center.
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Some of us live in a transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	13	more for the poor and middle-class to
transportation desert. I mean, I'm lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	14	pay.
lucky enough to live near a train station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	15	Some of us live in a
station, but I have to pay for it. I don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	16	transportation desert. I mean, I'm
don't see why just because you're in Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	17	lucky enough to live near a train
Manhattan I want to go to Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	18	station, but I have to pay for it. I
Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm already paying enough taxes just to take just to go to work.	19	don't see why just because you're in
22 already paying enough taxes just to 23 take just to go to work.	20	Manhattan I want to go to
take just to go to work.	21	Manhattan, I can go in there, I'm
	22	already paying enough taxes just to
24 This like everything they are	23	take just to go to work.
It S like everything they are	24	It's like everything they are
25 saying there is a drop there	25	saying there is a drop there

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needs -- why is this a drop in riders?

It's because the trains and the buses are not safe. I'm Asian, I'm a woman, I don't feel safe going on the train.

I mean, this is during the peak hours and I still don't feel safe. I basically told my office that I still freak out going -- the train.

Don't just as for money, oh, we have to expand; expand for what, expand for who? It's not for me because I'm still freaking out just going on the train. I'm just one

going on the train. I'm just one rider who's basically saying I can't go on the train. How many others are there? Unless you can bring us back to get your revenue up, don't tax

other people because of your shortcoming.

Good for people in Manhattan

because they -- you know, the police

are crawling, you know, probably where

that lady in the CBD district is

living. But here, I mean, it's the

old saying, there's never a cop when

1	you need one. And that certainly
2	applies when I go on the train. If I
3	take I look at the news and I freak
4	out when I have to take my dog I
5	just read oh, there is a stabbing at
6	Queensborough Plaza. That's at
7	Queensborough Plaza, so I'm freaking
8	out just taking my dog to the vet. I
9	mean, how do you expect me to go to
10	work?
11	I think that you're being unfair
12	for people who basically have to take
13	have to drive. And even the people
14	at work who basically is saying that,
15	you know, we're willing to look at
16	discounted parking because they want
17	the employees to come. They don't
18	want their employees to freak out on
19	the transportation system that's
20	unsafe.
21	Thank you.
22	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
23	The next speaker is Magdamary
24	Marcano, followed by Dawn Kojak.
25	The next speaker is Dawn Kojak,

1	followed by Jorge Urena.
2	Dawn, if you unmute, you could
3	proceed with your comment.
4	DAWN KOJAK: Can you hear me?
5	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
6	Please proceed.
7	DAWN KOJAK: Hi. Thank you.
8	This is Dawn Kojak. Good Sunday
9	afternoon and thank you for this
10	week's public open comment sessions.
11	I'm trying to marinate my mind within
12	this concept of congestion pricing and
13	the opening presentation on
14	fundraising, and I loosely understand
15	all the theoretical pros and cons to
16	implementing it. But I also
17	understand why people are against it,
18	and why some of us believe it's
19	already a done deal.
20	I think we all want a clean
21	world, clean air, I'm doing the same
22	as others to contribute to the goal as
23	well. I take public transit, I ride a
24	bicycle. And as a pedestrian, I've
25	been hit by a bicycle. And traffic

1 violence and aggression doesn't simply 2 involve car drivers; there's bikes, there's motorized bikes. Being hit by 3 4 a bike does not feel good. And of course I'm 5 pro-environment and I use a lot of 6 7 public transit. But I'm against this congestion pricing here and now, and I 8 agree that it's not fair to Midtown 9 10 residents and residents who live 11 below. 12 I ask that you seek and pursue another method to fund raise and to 13 14 bring moneys into the system. And why 15 you are proposing this additional 16 burden when the city is trying to rebuild and bring working people back 17

And your slides had a lot of data on them, and I apologize, I likely missed some of the highlights.

But I think the theoretical concepts

to work in person in Midtown, and come

receive medical care here in the city

post-pandemic is beyond comprehension.

to town for entertainment and to

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are great on paper. But concepts like
elevator speed might work great if
we're robots, but we're not, we're
human beings. We might drop
something, we have kids that don't
walk six miles an hour.

I live in Midtown West. I've
been here for 30 years. I recently

been here for 30 years. I recently
walked past a bus that was retrieving
theater goers from a popular theater
on 52nd Street. The bus couldn't pull
over because of restaurants,
restaurant space occupying street
space. So the bus blocked traffic for
ten minutes. It was still there when
I returned from my trip, picking up
the people and God knows the traffic
went even further west than 8th
Avenue.

So people have to pay an additional \$20 per day to simply walk out the front door and get into their vehicle to go out into the world and earn a living. Personally, I have three part-time jobs; I work as a

1	substitute teacher during the school
2	year, I work as an actor, a background
3	actor in our city's wonderful t.v. and
4	film industry, and I work as a legal
5	billing assistant. And if you include
6	my poll-working job two to three days
7	a year, it's another job.
8	And if I don't work I don't
9	own a car, but when I need a car, I
10	rent one from one of the Midtown
11	locations. I might have a call time
12	at 4:00 a.m. in Rockland or
13	Westchester, I can't just jump on a
14	bike. I have wardrobe I have to carry
15	with me.
16	Renting a vehicle is already a
17	financial burden and having to pay
18	this additional charge would just be a
19	nightmare. I request that you ideally
20	find another way to handle this fund
21	raise.
22	Thank you.
23	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
24	Our next speaker is Jorge Urena,
25	followed by Kenny Tai.

The next speaker is Kenny Tai,
followed by Michi Mee.
The next speaker is Michi Mee,
followed by Lawrence Zimmer.
Our next speaker is Lawrence
Zimmer, followed by Deborah Weiss.
The next speaker is Deborah
Weiss, followed by Emma Cupela.
The next speaker is Emma Cupela,
followed by Renee Youmans.
The next speaker is Renee
Youmans, followed by Lorenz Skeeter.
The next speaker is Lorenz
Skeeter, followed by John Trantos.
The next speaker is John
Trantos, followed by Rae Richards.
The next speaker is Rae
Richards, followed by Suzette Francis.
Our next speaker is Suzette
Francis, followed by Francis Vaughn.
Our next speaker is Francis
Vaughn, followed by April Beckles.
The next speaker is April
Beckles, followed by Carol Puttre.
April, if you're able to unmute

1	yourself, you can proceed with your
2	comments.
3	APRIL BECKLES: Good afternoon,
4	and thank you for allowing my opinion
5	to be heard.
6	I just want to say that I
7	disagree with this plan. As a
8	Pennsylvania resident of only ten
9	years, but most of my 30-plus years
10	living and working in New York, I now
11	try to limit my commute back and forth
12	by staying with family and friends
13	already in the New York area due to
14	increases in gas, tolls, now food and
15	other essentials.
16	And now this increase to
17	suburban commuters like myself, I feel
18	crushed as a working person of New
19	York City for whom once coming through
20	the Holland Tunnel for my commute and
21	paying at the Holland Tunnel will now
22	have to pay another toll immediately
23	thereafter upwards of \$23. Which is
24	now absurd to me, and I really

disagree with it.

25

1 Also, since you believe that 2 this plan is likely to divert traffic into other boroughs, such as Queens 3 4 and I believe you mentioned Staten Island as well, then these other 5 communities will now be polluted with 6 7 gas emissions and also congested with traffic, which is not really 8 9 considering New York City as a whole. 10 Or maybe you are considering them 11 because at a later date, this is also 12 expected to happen in other boroughs. 13 Also, a tax credit only being offered to CBD residents with a 14 15 minimal credit or discount or any 16 incentive to those who are doomed to pay these tolls, like myself, it is 17 18 just unfair to me and I just disagree. 19 In order for someone like me to 20 be pushed to public transportation, I 21 would have to drive my vehicle to 2.2 somewhere in New Jersey then jump on 23 the New Jersey Transit to then travel 24 all the way to New York City to an

unsafe and unreliable New York transit

25

1	system, who knows what time I'd have
2	to leave my house at this point. And
3	this will really disturb my mental
4	wellness and just having to travel
5	like that is just a lot to me.
6	So I believe maybe a possible
7	suggestion is creating maybe times and
8	dates for truck delivers which go into
9	the city in this area, which seem to
10	be the greatest problem in the area.
11	Maybe there's something that can be
12	implemented with different times and
13	dates just the same way during the
14	pandemic that that was created to even
15	go to the store and shop.
16	Again, I thank you for allowing
17	my opinion to be heard. And once
18	again, I do disagree with this plan.
19	Thank you.
20	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
21	Our next speaker is Carol
22	Puttre, followed by Yuki Endo.
23	CAROL PUTTRE: Hello. Carol
24	Puttre
25	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.

1	CAROL PUTTRE: Thank you. I'm
2	Carol Puttre. I'm retired. I live in
3	the East Village on a fixed income and
4	I have a car. Needless to say, money
5	is always an issue
6	I'm hearing an echo here. I'm
7	sorry.
8	MR. WOJNAR: We hear you fine.
9	CAROL PUTTRE: All right. I
10	live on a fixed income and I have a
11	car. Needless to say, money is an
12	issue. I need my car, as I have an
13	elderly brother on Long Island and a
14	daughter with a new baby in Queens,
15	both of whom I see once a week.
16	I also do community outreach to
17	a neighbor currently in a nursing home
18	in Westchester. If I relied on public
19	transportation to see them, it would
20	easily take me two hours each way. I
21	need a car and I don't have any extra
22	money in my budget for these excessive
23	charges.
24	People who live in Manhattan who
25	have cars, generally do not drive

2.2

around visiting and doing errands, as parking is impossible with bus lanes, bike lanes, dining sheds, Citi Bike Kiosks and parking regulations. We mostly use our cars to go out of Manhattan and return home.

We are hardly the cause of traffic congestion. It's disgraceful that half of us will be penalized because we live south of 60th Street. We need to be exempt.

These are some reasons for traffic congestion. In 2013, the city spent 55 million dollars to close southbound traffic on Broadway at Times Square and shortly thereafter, at Herald Square to create pedestrian plazas. PR hype aside, cutting out three lines of downtown traffic and rerouting them to side streets and parallel avenues causes major traffic congestion.

In 2015, when it was voted that there would be no cap on the number of Uber cars on the road, there were only

1	25,000 Uber cars in New York City. A
2	study after four months found that
3	there was no increase in traffic
4	now fast-forward to 2022 with a
5	whopping 80,000 New York City Uber
6	drivers and tell me that's not a major
7	cause of traffic congestion. Almost
8	every third car on the road has a T on
9	their license plate; check that out
10	next time you're on the road.
11	Also in 2015, 2.4 billion
12	dollars was spent to expand the number
13	7 train line to Hudson Yards, the
14	failed playground of the rich.
15	Wouldn't that money have been better
16	spent fixed fixing the crumbling MTA
17	structure infrastructure?
18	And lastly, with rising
19	inflation and businesses still
20	recovery from the affects of COVID, is
21	this really the time to implement a
22	program that will increase the cost of
23	goods even more and literally take
24	money out of the pockets of the
25	middle-class?

I

1	U.S. DOT for keeping our subways,
2	trains and buses running and therefore
3	New York City running.
4	All of you deserve an applause
5	in appreciation for keeping one of the
6	biggest economies in the entire world
7	running $24/7$, 365 days of the year.
8	And secondly, I am for the
9	congestion charging with little to no
10	exemptions. New York City has known
11	since the 1970s that's 50 years ago,
12	ladies and gentlemen, 50 years ago
13	that there were too many motor
14	vehicles going into Manhattan.
15	There are almost two million
16	motor vehicles coming in and going out
17	of Manhattan everyday; that's the
18	entire population of New York City.
19	Eight million cars, trucks, vans from
20	Long Island, Upstate New York, New
21	Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut,
22	going through a tiny portion of New
23	York City in one week.
24	We have a geometry problem,
25	folks. We cannot fit all these cars

in New York City.

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We've given -- we've bulldozed neighborhoods, we've filled our air with noise and pollution and we've given up our very limited space to bridges, tunnels, roads, highway, streets, all to support motor vehicles. All of which is costing billions and billions of dollars every year to maintain because there are over eight million cars that shouldn't be here in the first place.

We've acquiesced to the motor vehicle driving public for over 50 years, ladies and gentlemen. This is not a tenable situation.

Let's make this congestion charge thing happen and most importantly is make sure that the money we make from this, that's up to 15 billion dollars, goes to funding public transportation infrastructure only. That's buses, that's trains, that's subways, rail and bicycle infrastructure and nothing else.

1	Let's make sure our subway and
2	buses get the love and attention that
3	they deserve.
4	Thank you for your time. Thank
5	you for your consideration. I'm
6	looking forward to a better version of
7	New York City, ladies and gentlemen.
8	Have a good rest of your weekend.
9	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Christopher
11	Greif, followed by Anonymous number 2.
12	CHRISTOPHER GREIF: Good
13	afternoon. I'm Christopher Greif. I
14	hope everyone's doing well.
15	As an advocate for people with
16	disability representing every advocate
17	titles that I have. I would like to
18	remind I'd also like to agree with
19	the gentleman behind me. Also, we
20	need to focus on the structure on the
21	subways, Long Island Rail Road,
22	Metro-North to make it more ADA
23	accessible. But we also have to
24	remember also that people who are in
25	group homes, day hab programs, they

have those special plaques.

2.2

And the one thing that I hope our press people are listening very carefully, please always remember that seniors and people with disabilities are part of this too. And the one thing is we need to make sure that information is going out correctly.

We need to make sure that information is going out for seniors and people with disabilities and we need to make sure that information is going out where discounts are coming in. If we have reduced fare prices, we need to know where reduced fare prices for people who have those plaques who are agencies that transport them to the doctors in Manhattan or to -- from Queens to Manhattan, Staten Island to Manhattan, that goes from Brooklyn to Manhattan or the Bronx to Manhattan.

We need to make it clear that information needs to go out and those plaques needs to be going out. So DOT

1 for city and state, we need to make sure we work on that as well because 2 accessibility is the main thing --3 4 reason why I advocate for, for 5 accessibility. We need to make sure our buses 6 7 our subways and our subway trains, Long Island Rail Road, Metro-North, 8 9 everything is truly ADA accessible. 10 That's why it's called the American 11 Disability Act, there since 1990. 12 Some of you have made it 13 perfectly that we need to have more 14 accessibility. We need it very much. 15 We also need to make sure that bicycles need to follow the same laws, 16 17 yes, number one, wearing a helmet; 18 two, follow the traffic light signals; 19 and three, cars that are in bus stops, get them off. 20 21 Enough is enough. How can a 2.2 senior or a person with disability get on and off the bus safely? It is not 23 the bus driver's fault or the 24

Access-A-Ride drivers. It's the cars

25

1	that need to follow the laws, so
2	please.
3	Please, guys, let's work
4	together and let's get this
5	accessibility and the congestion price
6	in or do something about it to make
7	sure information goes out.
8	Thank you.
9	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Anonymous
11	number 2, followed by Zach Weinberg.
12	ANONYMOUS 2: Hello, can you
13	hear me?
14	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
15	ANONYMOUS 2: Okay. I'm against
16	congestion pricing or at least with
17	some regard to people that are going
18	in for medical reasons.
19	You know, some people have said,
20	oh, you can take Paratransit. Some of
21	us are not eligible for that. Some of
22	us are immunocompromised even before
23	COVID. There are, you know, we get
24	radiation at some point in treatment,
25	we have to go in daily and we're too

1	weak to go on a train. Some of us
2	live in Westchester or Northern Bronx
3	are not close to take multiple most
4	multiple modes of transportation to
5	get to NYU or to Sloane.
6	I won't belabor the point
7	because it's been made before, but I
8	think it's a population that needs to
9	be thought of and represented here.
10	Thank you.
11	MR. WOJNAR: Our next speaker is
12	Zach Weinberg, followed by Debra
13	Greif.
14	Our next speaker is Debra Greif,
15	followed by Lina De La Cruz.
16	DEBRA GREIF: Can you hear me?
17	Hi. Can you hear me?
18	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can. Yes,
19	we can. Please proceed.
20	DEBRA GREIF: My name is Debra
21	Greif. I am a life-long subway and
22	bus rider. I also am I use
23	Access-A-Ride. I am in favor of
24	congestion pricing, but I also want to
25	say that there are parts of Downtown

1 Brooklyn -- I live in Brooklyn -- that is crowded beyond belief. The same in 2 Long Island City, other part and right 3 4 near all the buses, the bridges and tunnels. 5 It's impossible for the 6 7 Access-A-Ride vehicles to get us through because there's so many cars 8 and we have to wait for them to make 9 10 it through. It's frustrating because 11 I was with a patient who had to go to 12 Sloane Kettering. They were late and 13 I was late to my special eye doctor 14 appointment because we had to wait for 15 all the traffic, for all the cars, to figure out how to get through the 16 17 Brooklyn Battery -- well, I call it 18 Brooklyn Battery Tunnel, now known 19 as Hugh Carey. 20 I'm also frustrated when I'm 21 also on the city buses and cars are 2.2 blocking the driver from getting me in 23 safely or in Manhattan. 24 I could -- actually, I use a 25 walker now. I can actually walk

2.2

faster than most buses, especially the one on 42nd Street. Now, I'm 64. If I can beat that bus, that's not good because all I see is traffic, traffic, traffic. I see the buses that take -- the express buses that try to get people to go into New Jersey, as well Staten Island, Brooklyn, Bronx and Queens, they're blocked because of so many other cars involved.

I understand the frustration.

Yes, it costs money but also it's not fair for people with disabilities, whether seniors or young people with disabilities, that we can't get around because we rely on special vehicles to get us around.

You need to see that this

funding helps to go to improve the

true accessibility for the subways.

Not just elevators, but ramps and -
if they could also do flat escalators

so that they -- in certain stores have

so it's easier for people with

wheelchairs and walkers can access the

1	subways when we need to.
2	Thankfully, I have a young son
3	who can help me. And, yes, I do know
4	how there are times we had
5	elevators and I'm going back to
6	Brooklyn because I didn't know what
7	time Access-A-Ride should pick me up.
8	So I had to go uptown to go downtown
9	because the elevator was broken. But
10	I still knew how to get around because
11	I used all the apps.
12	So I'm in favor of congestion
13	pricing, but I think you also have to
14	include the other parts of the
15	boroughs that are so congested near
16	the buses and the tunnels.
17	Thank you.
18	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
19	The next speaker is Lina De La
20	Cruz, followed by Marc Kagan.
21	The next speaker is Marc Kagan,
22	followed by Howard Birnbaum.
23	Our next speaker is Howard
24	Birnbaum, followed by Aaron Loo.
25	Howard, if you can unmute

1	yourself.
2	HOWARD BIRNBAUM: Can you hear
3	me?
4	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
5	Please proceed.
6	HOWARD BIRNBAUM: Good afternoon.
7	I want to scratch it and start all
8	over again.
9	It's not fair the people have to
10	pay double and it's not fair to them
11	and also why don't we go back go
12	back to the private bus driver you
13	used to have and stuff like that. It
14	would be better that way. You go by
15	the private lines instead of by the
16	MTA. Every time, every year there
17	was worry about money, money, money.
18	They got lots of money right now and I
19	feel that it's scratch this whole
20	project.
21	It's not fair for the people.
22	If you do this, you have a lot of
23	people leaving and the taxis that are
24	going to be Chapter 11 and also the
25	MTA will go Chapter 11.

1	And also, the governor is up
2	running for reelection and Chuck
3	Schumer if this goes through, it
4	would be big trouble. I just want to
5	tell you right now.
6	Thank you for your time.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
8	The next speaker is Aaron Loo,
9	followed by Frank Ruisi.
10	The next speaker is Frank Ruisi,
11	followed by Madeleine Rumely.
12	The next speaker, our 160th
13	person to sign up, is Madeleine
14	Rumely, followed by Kevin Martin.
15	MADELEINE RUMELY: Hello. I'm
16	hoping you can hear me okay.
17	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
18	Please proceed.
19	MADELEINE RUMELY: I'm a working
20	mom with a two-year-old and his great
21	grandparents were born in East New
22	York, Brooklyn and I've been taking
23	the subway every day pretty much since
24	the 1980s when I was born. Even
25	during the pandemic to get to work in
	1

Midtown.

2.2

I fully support congestion pricing. In the middle of spring of 2021, I was in a crosswalk when a distracted driver blew through a stop sign and struck my stroller. By some miracle, I can walk and my child is still alive.

But I rely on the subways and buses and in response to people like Michelle Grossman and other people who live in Manhattan and complain about how unreliable the trains are, I'm that mom who lives on the B train that's suspended on the weekends.

I take the subway at 5:00 or 6:00 a.m. in the morning. I took the subway to the hospital to give birth, I had to buy a car seat for a car, that I don't own, in order to take him home. I have struggled on and off buses with C-section stitches because the subways are not accessible and I fully understand and I feel bad for people who have issues getting on and

1	off trains. It's very hard,
2	especially with a kid.
3	This is my only option. My
4	husband has a disability. He doesn't
5	drive. I take the train sometimes at
6	5:00, 6:00 in the morning to get to
7	work and often times as late as
8	midnight to get home with hundreds of
9	thousands of other people, many of
10	whom are children and are parents.
11	I take the D Train to go visit
12	my family in the Bronx from Brooklyn
13	and it can take two to three hours
14	sometimes. By car it takes 35
15	minutes.
16	This system is not fair, it's
17	broken. My family's been here over
18	100 years. I've never seen so many
19	cars as somebody who lives in
20	Brooklyn, who lives in an outer
21	borough and has family in another
22	outer borough, the Bronx and in
23	Washington Heights.
24	I pay taxes and I deserve a good
25	system. Thank you, I fully support

1	congestion pricing.
2	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
3	The next speaker is Kevin
4	Martin, followed by Jason Gers.
5	The next speaker is Jason Gers,
6	followed by Rajinder Singh.
7	JASON GERS: Hi there, how's it
8	going?
9	Hi. My name is Jason Gers. I
10	live in the Lower East Side of
11	Manhattan. I'm also the former Chair
12	of the Manhattan Activist Committee
13	with Transportation Alternatives.
14	When my father grew up in East
15	Flatbush, Brooklyn in the 1950's, his
16	childhood was the stuff of New York
17	City legend. You know, the streets
18	were shared space where neighborhood
19	kids could gather and play stickball.
20	Now, as I'm raising my daughter in the
21	city, the idea of letting her play in
22	the street seems absolutely insane.
23	I live in constant fear that one
24	day, my one and only child will be
25	taken away from me by a careless

2.2

driver on the road. When I was a child, my aunt was taken away from me by a hit-and-run driver and several of my young classmates also lost their lives in crashes, one after another in the drum beat of pain.

when I take my daughter to school.

Our daily bike commute is a nerve wrecking ordeal. Drivers are more selfish and antisocial than after.

6,000-pound vehicles blocking the bike lanes, parking on the sidewalks, disfiguring their plates to avoid accountability, as they avoid double-parked trucks, vehicles cross over the median headlong into us without the slightest hesitation.

As we cross the crowded
Williamsburg Bridge entrance,
thousands of toll shopping drivers
enter and exit Manhattan for free
creating unsustainable levels of
congestion on narrow neighborhood
streets. Every single time I cross

2.2

this bridge entrance, drivers
blatantly run the red lights just to
avoid a few extra seconds of sitting
in their cars.

Our addiction to cars hurts no
one more than our children; our
children who can't walk themselves to
school because the street isn't safe,
our children who suffer with asthma or
can't play outside because it's too
hot. Our children will ultimately
have to bear the financial burden of
repairing a city constantly flooding
due to climate disruption.

Most of the folks in this

Most of the folks in this
hearing opposing congestion pricing
have one simple message, I shouldn't
pay, someone should pay. If we don't
enact immediate limits on car
congestion, it is our children who
will pay the toll and form an
increasingly unliveable city.

I understand the short-term pain that this policy will cause. But just like the pain of child birth, the pain

1	of congestion pricing is necessary to
2	finally bring New York City out of the
3	Robert Moses era and into the 21st
4	Century.
5	The fact that people are so
6	vocal about the pain of congestion
7	pricing is proof that it's going to
8	work. Congestion pricing will reduce
9	pollution, noise, danger. It will
10	make commercial deliveries easier and
11	less expensive as workers spend fewer
12	hours stuck in traffic or looking for
13	parking. We need congestion pricing
14	now, no exceptions.
15	Thank you for your
16	consideration.
17	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
18	The next speaker is Rajinder
19	Singh, followed by Rebekah Shoaf.
20	RAJINDER SINGH: Hello, I wanted
21	to ask some questions regarding for
22	the yellow cab medallions in regard in
23	this congestion pricing, where was
24	this problem with congestion when
25	100,000 Uber and Lyft cars were added

1	illegally to the New York City
2	transportation industry? Where was
3	the congestion and pollution
4	environmental ideas then? This idea
5	was just brought up right now because
6	the MTA needs more money, even though
7	they already received a lot of money
8	from the federal government.
9	Then another problem comes in is
10	from medallion owners who are drivers,
11	we already paid for our hail, to drive
12	and pick up people in the city.
13	That's why we pay for it, so we don't
14	have any other restrictions in regard
15	to picking up passengers.
16	We can't stay in one part of
17	thee city and pick up passengers.
18	Passengers don't come to us, we have
19	to go to them. We have to look around
20	for passengers and pick them up.
21	We are more accessible than the
22	MTA. We have more wheelchair
23	accessible cars. We're more
24	environmental friendly right now
25	because we're adding hybrids and

2.2

electric cars. Yet, the MTA as a department of the government, isn't even completely part of the government. Why are we paying for a competitor, basically, in the transportation industry for them to stay afloat?

Many people added that the MTA in New York City would become like London. It wouldn't. The Metro in London was already profitable before the pandemic. The pandemic took them down. The MTA was never profitable because of mismanagement. And we already paid to the MTA 2.50 per trip and \$50 -- 50 cents to MTA tax. And we already pay \$800 per car for road tax to drive a car.

People keep saying that the MTA needs more funds. But what do they do with these funds? We don't know, there's never accountability. Execs keep taking money, but nobody ever -- nothing ever gets done. Empty buses are running in the city, nobody

2.2

complains about them. There's no passengers in them and they're still running.

These new restaurant shed posted up, nobody said anything about them. They created a lot of traffic because we can't park anymore. They've taken up the parking, so most people double park. Then we also have the entry and the point of staying and working in NYC. If you keep taking people's livelihood away, you keep -- if you reduce the traffic and congestion in a -- economic liability in New York City, people will leave.

The business district, the idea, it will die down. People will move elsewhere. That's what happens when you don't allow people to flourish as a society, as people. We don't need cars, but we need cars at the moment. It's not a future problem, it's a problem today.

Thank you for listening and I hope you really do pay attention to

1	this. It's an important idea for
2	everybody who lives in New York City.
3	Thank you.
4	MR. WOJNAR: Our next speaker is
5	Rebekah Shoaf, followed by Stephen
6	Wong.
7	REBEKAH SHOAF: Good afternoon.
8	My name is Rebekah Shoaf, and I'm a
9	resident of and small business owner
10	in the South Bronx. I do not own a
11	car. I mostly get around the city on
12	the subway and bus.
13	The fact that we are on the
14	verge of adopting congestion pricing
15	makes me proud to be a New Yorker. I
16	think New York is the best city on
17	Earth, but it's also one of the most
18	unique. I love that we will be the
19	first city in the nation to implement
20	congestion pricing. I'm proud that in
21	this area we are setting the standard
22	for how a 21st Century city should get
23	around.
24	If you've ever watched in agony
25	as an ambulance with its siren on

2.2

becomes stuck in gridlock traffic with nowhere to go, knowing that a fellow New Yorker might be dieing inside or somewhere nearby because help cannot get to them, then you know that we need a traffic reduction plan now.

The specific congestion pricing scenario selected should have the most significant impact possible on both traffic reduction and increase funding for much-needed capital improvements on public transportation.

We can't demand subway
improvements without giving the MTA
funding to do so. The tolling plan
will make it possible for the MTA to
continue making improvements to
infrastructure, service, and
accessibility; such as the recent
implementation of the M125 bus service
in Manhattan and the South Bronx that
I enthusiastically applaud and am
extremely grateful for.

As a Bronx resident, I want to stress that given the existing

2.2

long-term negative and racist impacts of Cross Bronx Expressway traffic pollution on Bronx children, I urge the project sponsors to select a plan that does not significantly increase truck traffic on the Cross Bronx Expressway. Which as I understand it, would be Scenario C or G.

I believe that this plan should be just the start of turning New York City into an international transit model for the future. The tolling plan of my dreams is far broader and more radical, one that extends beyond the CBD and draws enough revenue that subways, buses and ferries are made completely free for all New York City residents, if not suburban commuters and tourists.

The New York City citizens of the future need us to act with courage, imagination, vision and audacity to address the climate emergency today. I love the boldness of this plan and I hope we will

1	embrace its potential to transform the
2	long-term future of New York City and
3	through example, the rest of the
4	country and the world.
5	Thank you.
6	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
7	The next speaker is Stephen
8	Wong, followed by Mamadou Diallo.
9	The next speaker is Mamadou
10	Diallo, followed by Juan Goris.
11	The next speaker is Juan Goris,
12	followed by Cristina Ponsell.
13	JUAN GORIS: Hi. Good
14	afternoon. Can you see me? Okay.
15	Great.
16	My name is Juan Goris, and I
17	completely oppose the MTA price
18	congestion. Reason one reason is
19	because I fall within the catchment
20	area of the pricing of the
21	congestion pricing.
22	Some city have adapted the
23	congestion pricing such as London,
24	talks about they save commuters 148
25	hours per year. That's about five

1	minutes per month if they leave their
2	home early.
3	San Diego has congestion pricing
4	and they have something that favors
5	the rich, the Lexus lane. The
6	congestion prices burdens the poor and
7	favors the rich. Environmental impact
8	is to a minimum. What causes
9	environmental concern is the building
10	boiler emission and industrial, not
11	vehicle. There's already a penalty
12	for trucks and vehicle.
13	So in sum, the MTA fails to
14	prove fails to prove that it will
15	improve air quality by reducing
16	emission for cars. Reducing traffic
17	congestion is a failed model presented
18	by MTA. The MTA revenue is not the
19	responsibility of the people of New
20	York, the New Yorkers. The MTA is
21	anti-car, pro-traffic.
22	Already there is a congestion
23	pricing, it's called bridges and
24	tunnels. Also by the inflation and
25	hardcore economic. Corporate

1	governor's model is used to justify
2	the congestion prices.
3	In conclusion, New Yorkers
4	should not pay for MTA financial
5	mismanagement. I call on everyone to
6	write to the to write an opposition
7	letter to the Federal Highway
8	Administration, to your elected
9	official to oppose. It does not favor
10	the poor or the disabled, it favors
11	the rich.
12	MTA is not green. It takes a
13	lot of energy to produce electricity,
14	and that's not green. No company is
15	green that is in business. New York
16	City residents should not pay the
17	congestion pricing. MTA is not
18	qualified to run they survey. It
19	should be done by the Federal Highway
20	transportation system because the MTA
21	will be bias in this survey.
22	Thank you.
23	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
24	The next speaker is Cristina
25	Ponsell, followed by Gordon Lee.

2.2

CRISTINA PONSELL: Thank you for your time and consideration today. I am very concerned about this proposal. First, it is not equitable and it will further divide New York City by income and continue to push out the working-class which this city relies on.

Second, I want to highlight the importance of the exception for vehicles transporting people with disabilities. As someone with a disability, I am unable to take the

disabilities. As someone with a disability, I am unable to take the train and am forced to rely on vehicles to get around, this includes my many different doctors' appointments, most of which fall

Without an exception for vehicles transporting people with disabilities, this proposal could arguably be in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act. As of May 2022, only 29 percent of subway stations are accessible. This does

within the proposed CBD.

1	not even take into account broken
2	elevators and sanitary concerns at the
3	stations.
4	Since the subway system is not
5	accessible, taxing vehicles
6	transporting persons with disabilities
7	would not provide a safe and effective
8	transportation alternative for
9	disabled people.
10	The best way to get people to
11	use the subway system is to improve
12	the system first, including safety,
13	sanitation, timeliness, reliability,
14	and accessibility.
15	An alternative to this
16	discriminatory proposal that would
17	create more disparity between classes
18	and will have a much higher impact
19	than anticipated on goods and services
20	would be to consider adding a penny
21	tax for a determined amount of time
22	for all purchases made in New York
23	City.
24	This will reduce the individual
25	burden while achieving the goal to

1	increase funding for the MTA. With
2	that funding, the system could be
3	improved and naturally, less cars
4	would be on the road.
5	I strongly recommend that this
6	program not move forward and that the
7	city and MTA find a more equitable
8	solution.
9	Thank you.
10	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Gordon Lee,
12	followed by Craig Smith.
13	The next speaker, the 170th
14	person to sign up, is Craig Smith,
15	followed by Vince Malfetano.
16	CRAIG SMITH: You could thank
17	Michael Bloomberg for initiating this
18	price and congestion plan when he came
19	in and he left the city with more
20	money than he can count, and now his
21	predecessors is continuing the
22	robbery. MTA, I'm really mad at y'all
23	for siding and then y'all taking all
24	the blame like it's the problem of the
25	MTA and know you're not going to get

1 all the money and you get enough money 2 from the state and the federal 3 government. All these -- before 4 gentrification and all these people 5 started coming back into the city, 6 7 they called the city -- you know what they called the city. But now they 8 9 have a problem because they don't have 10 enough money to buy a car. But they 11 could go to 200-dollar-a-night place. 12 Come on, it's just another cash cow. 13 Fired city workers are not even 14 back to work. Fired city workers are 15 not even back to work. So now you 16 want to bleed the city some more. 17 It's bad enough that Rodriguez put the 18 cameras with Adams with the cameras. 19 So it's a cash cow. And I don't 20 like y'all being the scapegoat for 21 this. I really don't. Because everybody's flocking back into the 2.2 23 city when they didn't want to come to 24 the city before. 25 Take your headphones off your

2.2

bikes. And if you want a car, you save enough to get a car. Stop trying to tax us to death. And then when you can't get you a coffee because the truck can't deliver coffee to the coffee machine, then you going to say why the trucks ain't getting in there.

I'm tired of hearing this. You get enough money from the bridges.

And I take the bridges with E-ZPass, some \$60 every time coming out my account. I mean, come on, fired city workers are not even back to work.

And you can thank Michael Bloomberg, you know he don't pay no congestion pricing. And now it's being carried out by Adams.

And new transportation is run -who Adams just appointed. Y'all need
to stop. Y'all get enough money. The
trains have been having a problem
since the turn of the century when
August Beaumont built the train
system. So stop putting the blame on
public transportation, they get enough

1	money. You don't got enough money to
2	buy a car, people save up all they
3	life to get a motor vehicle for
4	privacy. But now that you don't have
5	enough money to buy it, you got a
6	problem with it.
7	It took me stop it. All
8	y'all need to stop it, all you
9	privilege, wanna be privilege. You
10	didn't even want to come to the Bronx.
11	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
12	remarks.
13	CRAIG SMITH: You didn't even
14	want to come to the Bronx.
15	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Vince
17	Malfetano, followed by Margaret May.
18	Vince, you may unmute yourself
19	and begin your remarks.
20	VINCE MALFETANO: Hello. Okay.
21	I don't know if I have the video.
22	But in any case, I'm in my 70s.
23	My family's been in New York for 120
24	years. We've owned businesses, my dad
25	was a doctor, made house calls all

1 over the city. I'm a retired teacher, 2 I do voluntary work from Westchester County, I drive down and I try to help 3 kids out. I don't know how the hell 4 5 I'm going to keep doing it. Between Biden's ridiculous economic failure, 6 7 our idiotic democrats in New York. I'm almost getting priced out of being 8 9 able to stay in New York. 10 Couple of quick things. 11 Everybody knows your Environment 12 Assessment will be approved by Biden. I've been involved in land use for 13 14 30-something-years and when's the last 15 time you ever heard of an impact statement coming back oh, it's going 16 17 to have a negative impact. Right. 18 Couple of other thoughts. A lot 19 of people mentioned earlier yeah, 20 you're going to shift the burden of 21 this whole traffic thing of the outer 2.2 boroughs. Everybody knows that. When 23 I used to go into the city sometime 24 ago, you ought to see the cars backed

25

up by Woodlawn Avenue, up by Dyer, up

1 by Pelham Parkway for the 6 train. 2 Everybody up by Manhattan College getting on the end of those subway 3 4 lines. You guys are going to push all of this stuff back out into the other 5 boroughs, but you know that already. 6 7 This is a one billion-dollar-a-year money grab, I get it. 8 9 But I'm just making a polite suggestion out there, for the folks 10 11 who are listening to this that might 12 be paying attention to what's really 13 happening here, this is your failed 14 democratic leadership trying to find 15 ways to squeeze more money out of 16 people from some pie in the sky idea 17 of solving pollution and congestion. 18 By the way, they created both by 19 taking away traffic lanes, putting 20 restaurants in the middle of the 21 street, all of the bike lanes, two-lane roads are now one-lane. 2.2

23

24

25

over New York, traffic is backed up

creating immense pollution, and the

the wazoo. Traffic is stalled

1	traffic hazards you're talking about.
2	You guys, look, I know you're
3	drawing a salary and, you know, I get
4	the game. But I'm not going to be
5	fooled by this kind of stupidity. I
6	hope the people out here actually do
7	understand that it's your democratic
8	party, the people that you have been
9	voting for, are screwing you big time.
10	And you're going to let them get away
11	with it.
12	Well, not me. I'm voting
13	republican. I'm voting for Zeldin,
14	and I pray to God Chuck Schumer does
15	not stay as majority leader of the
16	senate.
17	Good luck, everybody.
18	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
19	Margaret May, followed by Darby Moses.
20	Margaret, you may unmute
21	yourself and begin your remarks.
22	Margaret, you're currently
23	muted.
24	Margaret, you may unmute
25	yourself and begin your remarks.

1	MADCADEE MAN. III Can wou hoar
1	MARGARET MAY: Hi. Can you hear
2	me now?
3	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
4	MARGARET MAY: Okay. Good. Had
5	a little bit of difficulty there with
6	the technology.
7	So I've been listening from the
8	very beginning. I appreciate the
9	panelists' presentations, they were
10	very informative, which taught me a
11	lot. I also appreciate the people
12	who've spoken, some very intelligent
13	responses and comments.
14	And so, from my position after
15	listening to everybody, I have to say
16	that at this point, I'm in opposition
17	to this plan. I mean, I'm in support
18	of a lot of the ideal motives behind
19	it, but in very practical ways and
20	also financial repercussions for the
21	people who will be suffering so much
22	from this plan as those who have
23	already spoken. That is where I
24	stand.
25	And for me, some of the major

1 points I'd like to make, again, which some of the others have made, are the 2 concerns about people who are either 3 4 are disabled or have medical problems, 5 you know, people who are suffering from certain types of diseases. 6 7 Whether it's cancer or other forms of illness, where they really have to 8 9 rely and need the ability to go to the 10 world's top-notch hospitals that we 11 have here in the city, that we're so 12 thankful for in the first place. 13 And to be able to get to them with the ability to have that 14 15 protection and that reliability to go 16 and receive those services, that's 17 number one for me. 18 Also, we talk about congestion, 19 well, and the problems that exist 20 right now which DOT and the rest of 21 the city has not gotten under control 2.2 are the bicyclists. And so I'm sure 23 there's going to be even more problems 24 with bicycle congestion and the 25 failures of regulating the bicyclists

1	in the city.
2	And I'm a Native New Yorker,
3	I've grown up here, and I've
4	experienced everything, so many
5	changes from back in the 60s to now.
6	So that's another problem that really
7	bothers me is that, what's going to
8	happen with the regulation of the
9	bicyclist which hasn't even dealt
10	with?
11	And then of course our safety,
12	especially as a result of the
13	pandemic, so much has deteriorated in
14	our city, but their reform laws
15	haven't supported any sense of safety
16	for the regular person who lives here,
17	who is a resident for their whole
18	life. So I'm not in support of this
19	plan.
20	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
21	remarks.
22	MARGARET MAY: That's all I have
23	to say. Thank you.
24	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
25	Our next speaker is Darby Moses,

1	followed by Juliette Federico.
2	Our next speaker is Juliette
3	Federico, followed by Shailesh Naik.
4	Our next speaker, and 175th to
5	sign up, is Shailesh Naik, followed by
6	Kate Fletchall.
7	Our next speaker is Kate
8	Fletchall followed by Frederick
9	Springer.
10	Our next speaker is Frederick
11	Springer, followed by Bee Dorsey.
12	Our next speaker is Bee Dorsey,
13	followed by Noah Lenovitz.
14	Our next speaker is Noah
15	Lenovitz, followed by Lauren Hauptman.
16	Our next speaker is Lauren
17	Hauptman, followed by Brian Swift.
18	Our next speaker is Brian Swift,
19	followed by Tashana Watson.
20	BRIAN SWIFT: Good afternoon,
21	and thank you for your time. My name
22	is Brian Swift, I am a life-long New
23	Yorker. I currently live in Brooklyn.
24	I work as a designer and educator. I
25	constantly need cars, vans, and trucks

2.2

to move my machinery and products around the city.

Despite this fact, I recognize
the impact that cars have on our city
and I'm here to speak in support of
congestion pricing. Cars undoubtedly
make our city worse, they contribute
to air, sound, and space pollution.
They damage our roadways
proportionately to their weight. They
are dangerous to pedestrians, cyclists
and other roadway users.

The congestion pricing zone is some of the most valuable real estate in the world. Why should we give away that real estate to move people in one of the least efficient methods?

One of the major arguments against congestion pricing centers on the deficiencies within our transit system. We all aware of and agree with those deficiencies and congestion pricing is a means of funding the MTA such that it can to fix those deficiencies.

1	We should be aiming to
2	disincentivize personal vehicles from
3	coming into the city at all costs.
4	With this said, we still will need
5	some commercial vehicles in the city
6	to deliver goods, contribute to mass
7	transit in the form of buses, and so
8	on. I think we should opt for a
9	tolling scenario that charges a high
10	price with few exceptions. As such,
11	I'm in favor of tolling Scenario F,
12	which will reduce the number of solo
13	drivers on our roads.
14	Thank you for your time, and I
15	want to say goodbye.
16	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
17	Our next speaker is Tashana
18	Watson, followed by Michel Salomon.
19	Our next speaker is Michel
20	Salomon, followed by Sean de Ganon.
21	Our next speaker is Sean de
22	Ganon, followed by Christopher Haynes.
23	Our next speaker is Christopher
24	Haynes, followed by Joshua Thomas.
25	Our next speaker is Joshua

1	Thomas, followed by David Goldsmith.
2	Our next speaker is followed by
3	Robin Villa.
4	Our next speaker is Robin Villa,
5	followed by Jean Moacko.
6	Our next speaker is Jean Moacko,
7	followed by Davide Gentile.
8	Our next speaker is Davide
9	Gentile, followed by Darlyn Francisco.
10	Our next speaker is Darlyn
11	Francisco, followed by our 192nd
12	speaker, Olive Freud.
13	Our next speaker is Olive Freud,
14	followed by Enrique Espinet.
15	OLIVE FREUD: Yes. Olive Freud.
16	I live on the Upper West Side. The
17	problem of air pollution and
18	congestion in New York City must be
19	addressed.
20	Congestion pricing is a good way
21	of addressing the problem and
22	improving the quality of life in our
23	city. Traffic is overwhelming and
24	must be reduced. There are, however,
25	shortcomings in this plan. As some

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have explained, if you reduce
congestion and pollution below 60th
Street, you may be pushing it above
the street. They have a right to
worry about that. But the problem -but they recognize there is a problem
that has to be done and that's where
we start.

Tolls will reduce traffic, but
where are the plans to provide a

Tolls will reduce traffic, but where are the plans to provide a better mass transit system? I would like to suggest some ways to encourage and to enhance mass transit.

For example. On the west side, where I -- I'm very familiar with that, there is a rail road parallel to the West Side Highway, and that rail road isn't used very much. It should be used. There shouldn't be all those commuters coming down the West Side Highway when they could be on that rail road. And it wouldn't cost them anything to put them there. There's no infrastructure needed, the rail road is there and it goes into Penn

1 Station or the Moynihan Station. 2 that's the sort of thing all over the 3 city that we should be doing. 4 There should be buses and places 5 and cars that connect with the subways and the railroads, that must be part 6 7 of a congestion pricing study. Or what about this, what about extending 8 9 the subways or elevated lines. 10 example, the number seven going 11 through the tunnel over to Secaucus 12 and bringing everybody in so the cars 13 don't go near the Lincoln Tunnel. 14 Other than the 60th Street being the 15 cut off from the West Side Highway. 16 There's no reason why people should be 17 going down the West Side Highway, they 18 go to Brooklyn, okay. But as they 19 leave to enter the Central Business 20 District, the --21 MS. FLAX: Please conclude your 2.2 remarks. 23 OLIVE FREUD: Many ways I'm glad 24 that you started with the plan, just 25 improve it.

1	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
2	OLIVE FREUD: congestion
3	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
4	Enrique Espinet, followed by Anonymous
5	speaker 3.
6	Our next speaker is Anonymous
7	speaker 3, followed by Elizabeth
8	Tavarez.
9	Our next speaker is Elizabeth
10	Tavarez, followed by Marta Cepeda.
11	Our next speaker is Marta
12	Cepeda, followed by Diana Ross.
13	Our next speaker is Marta
14	Cepeda.
15	Marta, you may unmute yourself
16	and begin your remarks.
17	Marta, if you unmute yourself,
18	you can begin your remarks.
19	MARTA CEPEDA: The thing is that
20	this is the democrats bring this
21	problem. The republican would not do
22	a problem like this.
23	And another thing, how about the
24	doctors and the nurses, they have to
25	be going to the hospitals downtown.

They have to be paying double. The nurses on-call, the doctors they have on-call too. They shouldn't be paying all these congestion pricing.

You know, the doctors have to be going back and forth, back and forth, the nurses too. And then they're constantly going back to the hospital to work and the people that have appointments, they have to go and come back, go and come back. It's not fair for the patients. It's not fair for the other people that have to be -- it's a luxury for you to drive in New York.

New York is the best world -place to live in this world. We
should enjoy driving. But if you want
us to pay, pay for these motorcycles,
these mopeds. Let them pay. We
should not be paying. And it's not
fair for us that we have to pay for
other people's problems. We shouldn't
pay for this.

Our taxis, I mean, they have to

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1	be paying double for the fairs, and
2	the taxis and the bridges. You know,
3	it's not fair for us, we never had
4	these problems before. We shouldn't
5	be having any of these problems.
6	Fix the trains, fix the
7	elevators, get elevators for the
8	handicap. You know it's not fair for
9	us, for us to be paying for other
10	people's problem. You know, you
11	should get other ways for us to do and
12	pay for these congestions. You know,
13	double it up on the trains if you want
14	to do that, double up on the trains
15	so, you know, we could use the trains,
16	fix the trains.
17	Thank you. Have a great day.
18	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
19	Our next speaker is Diana Ross,
20	followed Jean Moacko.
21	Our next speaker is Jean Moacko,
22	followed by Sudeep Uprety.
23	Jean, you may unmute yourself
24	and begin your remarks.
25	JEAN MOACKO: Hi. I just want

1	you to know that I think this is
2	really bad on multiple levels. First
3	
	of all, a lot of this traffic was
4	created by you. I remember when you
5	first changed the traffic on 1st
6	Avenue, I had to move my mother out of
7	the neighborhood because she couldn't
8	even cross the street. Between the
9	traffic, the buses, and the
10	bicyclists, it was ridiculous. And
11	now you have all of the sheds. I
12	really think all of this needs to go
13	back to be reevaluated.
14	Secondly, this is not London.
15	London has a beautiful tube system, we
16	do not. London also has multiple
17	exemptions. It is not a 24-hour
18	pricing toll. There are stipulated
19	hours, there is a week off for the
20	holidays when no one is tolled. Let's
21	be honest about this, maybe change
22	needs to come from within, not from
23	the drivers.
24	My family lives right in the
25	middle of this. How am I supposed to

1	visit my own family members, my own
2	grandchild without being tolled. I am
3	a disabled person, I am a cancer
4	patient, I cannot be on public
5	transportation. I have doctors all
6	over the city. How am I supposed to
7	afford this?
8	Your Access-A-Ride is one of the
9	worse programs there is around. I
10	wouldn't even take it if I was totally
11	blind, deaf, and dumb; that's how bad
12	it is. Disabled people really need to
13	have some kind of exemption. We need
14	to be looked at. Senior citizens,
15	disabled, come on, give us a break
16	already.
17	I can no longer from Brooklyn
18	take the bridges because you destroyed
19	the underpass going towards the
20	bridges. And there's traffic almost
21	24/7 now getting out of Brooklyn
22	because of what you decided to do.
23	This is only going to worsen with this
24	toll.
25	And you know what, I've been

1	watching this all day just as much as
2	you've been listening to it. And I
3	admit, some of your faces have been
4	nice, and some of your faces show how
5	totally bored you are with all of us.
6	And I really think that these
7	panels are just to pacify us. I
8	really think this is a done deal. But
9	I honestly think it needs to be
10	reevaluated tremendously.
11	And that's all I've got to say.
12	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Sudeep
14	Uprety, followed by Steve Azor.
15	SUDEEP UPRETY: Hello?
16	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
17	SUDEEP UPRETY: Okay. I have a
18	few points. Number one, we have a
19	governor who says people to move out
20	of state if they don't agree with her.
21	So is the CBD toll program a way of
22	saying for middle-class people to move
23	out of state? And number two, from
24	time to time, MTA has always raised
25	tolls and fares to cover their

incompetence.

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They have constantly raised tolls, as far as I remember, from 2008. In 2008, cash toll was \$5, now it's 10 17 (sic). And I am a TLC driver and we always face the burden of MTA incompetence. Including they charge us \$2.75 congestion surcharge starting from 2019. And they have been charging us surcharge of 2.50 recently. We cannot pay for more surcharges.

Lots of surcharges and still, subways are dangerous. I heard three of the panelists saying like subway systems are safe. Have they even rode the subway after midnight, no, none of them have. They are this privileged person who don't have to ride subways during midnight.

And how does MTA thinks people living in outer borough afford more tolls, when inflation is at its peak?

And I just looked at the 2021 MTA employees' payments, like top ten of

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the employees make 333-plus, and their highest employee make 412K, that includes overtime. So will that be frozen when the surcharge was trying to implement? And how can MTA NYC people who make more money think we can afford it? Have they even tried surviving outside by making 10K and 100,000 and can they afford to pay the surcharge, no. MTA has always considered NYC residents as a cash cow and I can bet that even after this congestion surcharge pricing, they will again come up with some -- saying well, we need more money, let's raise the taxes more. And one last thing I would like

And one last thing I would like to add, ridership is down since 2020 due to COVID and increase in crime rates. You MTA officials say that they will be facing a deficit of 2.5 billion dollars by 2025. But yet, they decided to spend 249 million dollars policing to crack down on

1	200 million in fare evasion.
2	I will be back with the London
3	congestion system that everybody is
4	saying is good, no. London congestion
5	system is bad and it is considered the
6	worst city with traffic currently.
7	Thank you.
8	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
9	Steve Azor, followed by our 200th
10	speaker to sign up for today, Bill
11	Weber.
12	Steve, you may unmute yourself
13	and begin your remarks.
14	STEVE AZOR: Thank you. It's
15	been a great I've learned a lot. A
16	lot of people already said things that
17	I wanted to say.
18	I think that this tax or
19	excuse me, this fee, this congestion
20	pricing is more of a tax. It's a tax
21	on the poor or just on the regular New
22	Yorkers, people coming into the city.
23	You want to city to do better, but
24	being in the boroughs, you know,
25	having to spend extra money to come

in, I think I'm going to find a lot
more ways to stay in Queens or
Brooklyn or in the Bronx.

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I hear about the environmental stuff, this is not going to stop people from coming into the city.

People are going to come into the city, not because they want to drive into the city, but because they have to. And they will find a way by cutting back on other expenses that they would pay for or passing the fees and the fines onto everybody else.

I am an Uber driver. I drive nights because I don't like the don't turn left, don't turn right. I do think that if you did add more left and right turn signals to let the pedestrians walk and to let the drivers go, that that would also help.

Someone also stated earlier about the merging of the traffic that causes -- of the cars -- that causes a lot of traffic. For instance, there's less streets, there's more bus lanes,

1 which we needed, there's more bike 2 lanes, which we also needed, now we 3 just need to try to get bikers to 4 actually stay on the bike lanes instead of everyplace else. But then 5 that leaves us with less streets, more 6 7 merges, more sideway roadway houses and the outdoor -- all that stuff, the 8 9 outdoor eating restaurants, they all 10 make it harder for us to pick up and 11 drop off passengers. 12 So you wind up, like someone 13 said, staying in the middle of the 14 street. But there's one lane, so now 15 you either drive to the end of the 16 block, where you're going to be in the 17 crosswalk, or hope that there is a 18 fire hydrant or something there to 19 pick up or drop the people off. 20 The Uber drivers, the taxicabs 21 are getting too much of the blame.

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1	when you look behind the barricade,
2	it's their cars, pickups, materials,
3	their building materials, other
4	trucks. They are taking up one lane,
5	sometimes two lanes.
6	They need to find another way to
7	get this money. New York is the
8	greatest city in the world. It is not
9	London. Do not compare us to London
10	because I'm not sure what their health
11	care plan is like and stuff like that.
12	But if we're going to look at
13	something else, maybe we should look
14	at their college tuition stuff and
15	their health care plans.
16	And find another way to feed
17	this bottomless pit called the MTA.
18	And also, they need to be
19	investigated, where's the money,
20	that's it.
21	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
22	Our next speaker is Bill Weber,
23	followed by Avtar Duhra.
24	BILL WEBER: Hello, everyone.
25	And thank you for having this panel

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discussion today. My name is Bill Weber and I am running for New York State senate from the 38th District here in Rockland County.

One of the reasons why I'm running for office is because our current elected state senator here in Rockland, Elijah Melnick, has failed us in Rockland County. He has said absolutely nothing for the last number of years and now we are in a congestion pricing prices.

When I'm elected this coming

January into office, I will work to

repeal the congestion pricing tax

because it's unfair, unfair to the

residents of Rockland.

For far too long the Rockland residents have been the redheaded stepchild of the MTA. We don't have one-seat service into New York City, we have very limited unreliable service into the city, and that's why a lot of our residents do not use the services into the city.

1	And frankly, with the
2	ever-increasing crime in New York City
3	and in the subway systems, a lot of
4	our residents, whether they're
5	seniors, whether they're woman,
6	whether they're even younger adults,
7	are afraid to take the rail lines into
8	the city.
9	So to impose a massive
10	congestion pricing tax on our
11	residents is not only insulting, it's
12	crazy. And I'm going to help to
13	prevent that from happening. I'm a
14	certified public accountant for the
15	last 25 years. The MTA, as everyone
16	knows and everyone has mentioned in
17	the past, has been mismanaged
18	financially for decades. They need to
19	get their house in order and not pass
20	their bad, poor management decisions
21	onto the residents of New York State.
22	Again, I will work to repeal the
23	congestion pricing tax because it's
24	unfair. It's unfair to the police
25	officers from Rockland who have to

1	drive to the city to work, to the
2	firemen, to the first responders to
3	the New York City public school
4	teachers who commute into the city, to
5	people like my wife and my daughter
6	who like to go to Downtown Manhattan
7	to go see plays and to go to
8	restaurants and to visit all the great
9	things we love about New York City.
10	We can't afford to pay an
11	exorbitant tax in addition to the
12	tolls on the bridge, in addition to
13	the fuel taxes that we pay, in
14	addition to the parking that we have
15	to pay when we're in the city. Again,
16	we need to repeal the congestion
17	pricing tax. You guys need to start
18	over and find a way to get your books
19	in order and not put it on the
20	hard-working middle-class people of
21	Rockland County.
22	Thank you very much.
23	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
24	We've reached our final two
25	speakers on the list. The next two

1	speakers are Avtar Suhra and New
2	Yorker 101. After they have both had
3	an opportunity to speak, we will call
4	again the names of all speakers who we
5	previously called but did not speak
6	yet.
7	As we make our way through the
8	list of speakers for the second time,
9	those present who have not spoken yet
10	will be given an opportunity to
11	comment.
12	If you missed your name being
13	called, did not sign up to speak but
14	would like to speak, or have joined
15	the Zoom under a name that is
16	different from the one you used when
17	you signed up to speak, please
18	identify yourself in the Q&A function.
19	You may also request to speak
20	anonymously.
21	Our next speaker is Avtar Duhra,
22	followed by New Yorker 101.
23	AVTAR DUHRA: Hello.
24	MS. FLAX: You may begin your
25	remarks.

1	AVTAR DUHRA: Good afternoon,
2	everyone. I hope anybody of you
3	living in lower 60th Street in
4	Manhattan, I hope and you understand
5	what the congestion pricing what
6	the problem, all started this problem.
7	It start problem from 2012 when
8	the app started coming in New York
9	City. There was no congestion problem
10	before that. So you guys let them
11	flooding in New York City. Now my
12	question is, why we collecting money
13	from lower 96th Street, 2.50, 3.00 to
14	congestion price if the congestion
15	problem only lower 60th? You have
16	anybody answer, give me that.
17	Number two, be helping, you want
18	help failure department. New York
19	City MTA, failure department that we
20	already get failed because Uber come
21	in city take our job. How come one
22	failure department can't help other
23	failure department?
24	We are competition with them.
25	We carry passenger, they carry

1 passenger. So both, we carry 2 passenger in New York City. So how come we get more -- let me know if 3 4 lower 60th and Upper Manhattan is 5 different Manhattan. When we bought the medallion, gave us five-borough 6 7 permit. Means five borough can pick up anywhere. So that's is our legal 8 9 right. 10 Next point, I bought my car, 11 that's private property. I bought my 12 meter, that's private meter. And you 13 give us piece of metal to run in city. 14 Department give us -- you do not put 15 any condition sold that medallion. You couldn't put any condition -- if 16 17 failure department -- any department 18 we can collect the money, help by the 19 taxi. Next one, we collecting already 20 21 3.00 MTA fund each trip. So means each trip -- 2.75, we collecting for 2.2 23 them same customer 3.00. Illegal, 24 yellow cab, very, very, like a -- I 25 can't say nothing. You people must

1	wake up. Congestion pricing is not
2	for yellow cab.
3	Thank you.
4	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
5	Our final speaker before we read
6	our list of speakers a second time is
7	New Yorker 101.
8	NEW YORKER 101: I have not seen
9	one elderly person speak in favor of
10	congestion pricing at any of these
11	meetings. The elderly count, the
12	elderly are people too. Many elderly
13	are not technology savvy and cannot
14	get on to express their
15	dissatisfaction.
16	You are showing no consideration
17	for the elderly, the sick, the
18	business owners in the district who
19	will be adversely impacted, the
20	suburbanites who you will harm. You
21	were showing no consideration except
22	for the MTA.
23	In light of the recent pandemic
24	that required COVID-19 where social
25	distancing was required, it is

1	unhealthy and outrageous to want to
2	pack people into the subway like
3	sardines where disease can spread
4	rapidly and widely.
5	I'm opposed to congestion
6	pricing. It should not be.
7	Thank you.
8	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
9	We will now read our list a
10	second time starting with those we
11	believe are present. If you missed
12	your name being called, did not sign
13	up and would like to speak, or joined
14	the Zoom under a name that's different
15	from the one you used when you signed
16	up to speak, please identify yourself
17	in the Q&A function.
18	Our next speaker is Annie Jung.
19	Annie, you may begin your
20	remarks.
21	ANNIE JUNG: Hi. Can you hear
22	me?
23	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
24	ANNIE JUNG: I'm here to oppose
25	the congestion pricing proposal. I

1	want to start by saying that everyone
2	wants less congestion. And as
3	resident of I hate city congestion.
4	But the way to address this
5	isn't to increase fees and taxes on
6	top of the existing congestion pricing
7	we already pay, especially when the
8	cost of living has skyrocketed in
9	recent years and everyone I know is
10	MS. FLAX: Annie, we cannot hear
11	you. You are currently muted.
12	ANNIE JUNG: Okay. Can you hear
13	me now?
14	MS. FLAX: Yes.
15	ANNIE JUNG: Sorry about that.
16	Thank you for your patience.
17	I'm here to oppose this
18	congestion pricing proposal. I want
19	to start by saying that everyone wants
20	less congestion, including me. And as
21	a resident of Midtown East for nine
22	years, trust me, I hate city
23	congestion.
24	But the way to address this
25	isn't to increase fees and taxes on

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top of the existing congestion price
we pay, especially when the cost of
living has skyrocketed in recent
years. And everyone I know is feeling
that burden.

The way to decrease congestion will be to make public transportation safe and reliable and accessible, and get rid of things like restaurant sheds that are causing -- so obviously.

I'm happy for and jealous of those who said they feel completely safe on the subway, but that's just so out of touch with reality. I want to take the subway and buses over a cab or Uber, but as an Asian American woman who has been the subject of harassment on the subway, I find this proposal to be, frankly, a slap in the face; and I'm not alone.

Unless safety and reliability are addressed, you're asking many city residents to choose between personal safety and being able to pay their

1	bills. People who can't afford this
2	but have the ability to move, will
3	move; and the wealth disparity in this
4	city will be even bigger. And
5	decreasing mobility of a population is
6	never the answer. The city has so
7	much to offer and we shouldn't make
8	traveling to the city harder for
9	people.
10	I think the theme of the
11	comments we've heard today is pretty
12	clear, the MTA should put time and
13	existing resources into making public
14	transportation more accessible, safe,
15	and reliable first. This will
16	naturally direct commuters towards
17	public transportation and relieve
18	congestion without putting extra
19	economic burden on New Yorkers.
20	Thank you.
21	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
22	Our next speaker is Miriam
23	Fisher.
24	Miriam, you may unmute yourself
25	and begin your remarks.

1	MIRIAM FISHER: Can you hear me,
2	can you see me?
3	MS. FLAX: Yes.
4	MIRIAM FISHER: I'm a long-time
5	supporter of traffic reduction for
6	reasons environmental, pollution, and
7	car domination of streets, space, and
8	safety. I was hit by a yellow cab in
9	1984, in a coma for nine days. I've
10	spent a lifetime with permanent
11	injuries and multiple back surgeries
12	and hospitalizations. Less cars is
13	more safety for all.
14	I'm also rising to support
15	exemptions from surcharges for people
16	with disabilities. The 2019 law which
17	states qualifying vehicles for
18	transporting people with disabilities
19	has to be maintained as a category
20	qualifying, clarified and expanded.
21	This is a population with few
22	transit choices. A prime example is
23	subway inaccessibility. I'm a member
24	of the Elevator Action Group but I'm
25	speaking for myself. All

1 transportation options need to be 2 accepted, Access-A-Ride and all vehicles needed for transportation 3 with disabilities. 4 London is a model exempting both 5 privately-owned vehicles and also 6 7 those driven by others and owned by others for people with disabilities 8 9 with placards. This has not been in 10 this dialogue in the agenda, and I 11 want to use London as a model. 12 Transportation for people with disabilities needs to be available for 13 all life needs, not just medical 14 15 visits. People with disabilities 16 should be on equal status and 17 participating in recreational, social, 18 educational, as are people who are not 19 disabled. 20 Surcharges are regressive tax in 21 a largely low-income population of 2.2 people with disabilities that is 23 mainly unemployed and underemployed. 24 Many are receiving low fixed-income 25 rates of disability benefits.

1	3/5/21 article in New York Times,
2	fewer than one-half of working-aged
3	disabled adults in New York City are
4	in the labor force. This was before
5	the pandemic. Their unemployment rate
6	has gone even worse.
7	The money generated by
8	congestion pricing should be earmarked
9	and lock-boxed for the MTA Capital
10	Plan including supporting greater
11	accessibility in the subway elevators
12	for everyone.
13	Thank you for listening.
14	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
15	We'll now start our second run
16	through the list. If you hear your
17	name and want to speak, please tell us
18	in the Q&A. If you don't hear your
19	name and you want to speak, please
20	tell us in the Q&A.
21	Philip Papaelias.
22	Rita Simpson.
23	Inocencio Lopez.
24	Warren Ashenmil.
25	Diane Canino.

1	Michael Murray.
2	Jason Stahl.
3	Diana Palermo.
4	Lesedi Toussaint.
5	Tim Lau.
6	Mariel Felix.
7	Susan Lazor.
8	Ilan Cardenas-Silverstein.
9	Paul Campione.
10	Elizabeth Fennimore.
11	Our next speaker will be Yuki
12	Endo.
13	Yuki.
14	YUKI ENDO: Yes.
15	MR. WOJNAR: Please proceed.
16	YUKI ENDO: This is I oppose
17	congestion pricing but because they
18	not add pay highest toll while New
19	York New, Jersey bridges. I including
20	community. It in and thank you.
21	(Technical difficulties.)
22	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
23	Judi Edwards.
24	Danielle Quinn.
25	Brian Seminario.

1	Nisan Cornibert.
2	Eugene Weston.
3	Mary Di Gregorio.
4	Malki Sinensky.
5	Andy Pollack.
6	Edgar Carmona.
7	Carlos Castell Croke.
8	Bruce White.
9	Jack Kaplan.
10	Thomas Miller.
11	Vincent Purdy.
12	Thomas Lepri.
13	Nina Sabghir.
14	Emily Criste.
15	Adrian Camacho.
16	Ari Teitelbaum.
17	Manuel Valerio.
18	Menachem Hornbacher.
19	Phil Wong.
20	Jennifer Schiano.
21	Tish Losure.
22	Carlos Aleman.
23	Jorge Zapata.
24	Melissa Gajarsa.
25	Jessii Parham.

1	Kathryn Cunney.
2	Henry Ward.
3	Enrique Jimenez.
4	Alexander Vasilescu.
5	Lissette Inshanally.
6	Howard Stokar.
7	Carolyn Robinson.
8	James Matroni.
9	Mohammed Akber.
10	Moreno DiMarco.
11	Lydie Kane.
12	Robert Kelman.
13	Michael Golz.
14	Mukul Biswas.
15	Michael Riley.
16	Richard Sonenberg.
17	Diane Battista.
18	John Pohl.
19	Constance Stellas.
20	Steven Namm.
21	Bernardo Celerino.
22	Michael Elitt.
23	Felicia Park-Rogers.
24	Cynthia Soto.
25	Josh Gottheimer.

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1	Scott Sloat.
2	Aleks Gilbert.
3	Miranda Adams.
4	Galina Kaminker.
5	L. Rich.
6	Michael Jones.
7	Jenny Lee.
8	Dan Bianco.
9	Ali Madu.
10	Steve Sands.
11	Geovanny Yauri.
12	Marie Vella.
13	Alison Glestein.
14	Beryl Rosenberg.
15	Walter Iwachiw.
16	Ramond Lin.
17	Ethan A.
18	Joel Gutierrez.
19	Jason Nelson.
20	Janice Gardner.
21	Ronald Wiessman.
22	Sidney Moskowitz.
23	Tylie Waters.
24	Ron Simoncini.
25	As a reminder, if you have

1	joined the Zoom under a name that is
2	different from the one you used when
3	you signed up to speak, or if you did
4	not sign up to speak but would like to
5	speak, please identify yourself in the
6	Q&A function.
7	Hertzberg.
8	Cathy Burton.
9	Magdamary Marcano.
10	Jorge Urena.
11	Kenny Tai.
12	Michi Mee.
13	Lawrence Zimmer.
14	Deborah Weiss.
15	Emma Cupela.
16	Renee Youmans.
17	Lorenz Skeeter.
18	John Trantos.
19	Rae Richards.
20	Suzette Francis.
21	Francis Vaughn.
22	Suraj Bhoge.
23	Paul Chan.
24	Zach Weinberg.
25	Lina De La Cruz.

1	Mark Kagan.
2	Aaron Loo.
3	Frank Ruisi.
4	Kevin Martin.
5	Stephen Wong.
6	Mamadou Diallo.
7	Gordon Lee.
8	Darby Moses.
9	Juliette Federico.
10	Shailesh Naik.
11	Kate Fletchall.
12	Frederick Springer.
13	Bee Dorsey.
14	Noah Lenovitz.
15	Lauren Hauptman.
16	Tashana Watson.
17	Michel Salomon.
18	Sean de Ganon.
19	Christopher Haynes.
20	Joshua Thomas.
21	David Goldsmith.
22	Robin Villa.
23	Davide Gentile.
24	Darlyn Francisco.
25	Enrique Espinet.

1	Elizabeth Tavarez.
2	Diana Ross.
3	Jessii Parham.
4	MR. WOJNAR: That concludes our
5	second runs through the list of
6	speakers.
7	MR. OLIVA: Thank you all for
8	joining us today. For those of you
9	who did not do so already, we
10	encourage you to take our short survey
11	via the QR code or link currently
12	being displayed. The link can also be
13	found in the Q&A section of the Zoom.
14	For details about upcoming
15	hearings, please visit the project
16	website at mta.info/CBDTP or call the
17	Public Meeting Hotline at (646)
18	252-6777.
19	As a final reminder, in addition
20	to the virtual public hearings, there
21	are several other ways you can provide
22	comments on the Environmental
23	Assessment through September 9, 2022.
24	We encourage the public to comment via
25	the CBDTP website, where you can also

1	find the latest project information
2	and sign up to stay informed via
3	e-mail.
4	You may also e-mail comments to
5	CBDTP@mtabt.org, send them via mail to
6	CBD Tolling Program, 2 Broadway, 23rd
7	Floor, New York, New York 10004, or
8	call (646) 252-7440.
9	Comments may also be provided
10	directly to the Federal Highway
11	Administration via e-mail to
12	CBDTP@dot.gov, or via mail to FHWA -
13	New York Division, RE: CBDTP, Leo W.
14	O'Brien Federal Building, 11A Clinton
15	Avenue, Suite 719, Albany, New York
16	12207.
17	The time is currently 5:44 p.m.,
18	this concludes our hearing. Thank you
19	again for your participation.
20	(TIME NOTED: 5:44 P.M.)
21	0 0 0
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF NEW YORK)
3	:SS
4	COUNTY OF QUEENS)
5	
6	I, MAKEDA EDWARDS, a Notary Public
7	within and for the State of New York, do hereby
8	certify:
9	That the witness whose examination is
10	hereinbefore set forth was duly sworn and that
11	such an examination is a true record of the
12	testimony given by such witness.
13	I further certify that I am not related
14	to any of these parties to this action by blood or
15	marriage, and that I am not in any way interested
16	in the outcome of this matter.
17	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
18	my hand on this 28th day of August, 2022.
19	
20	
21	Makeda Edwards
22	MAKEDA EDWARDS
23	
23 24	
25	