In Re CBDTP Congestion Pricing Program Environmental Assessment Public Hearing August 29, 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 29, 2022
7	TIME: 1:03 p.m.
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1	APPEARANCES:
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3	Paul Friman, Hearing Officer
Allison C. de Cerreño, MTA Deputy Chief Ope Officer	Allison C. de Cerreño, MTA Deputy Chief Operating
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Nicolas Choubah, Chief Engineer for the N State Department of Transportation	Nicolas Choubah, Chief Engineer for the New York
	State Department of Transportation
Patrick Smith, Senior policy advisor from Ne City Department of Transportation	Patrick Smith, Senior policy advisor from New York City Department of Transportation
10	Rick Marquis, New York Division Administrator for the Federal Highway Administration
11	the rederal highway Administration
12	Monica Pavlik, Project Manager
13	Leah Flax, Moderator
14	Michael Wojnar, Moderator
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1	MR. FRIMAN: Good afternoon. We
2	will now begin the hearing. Today is
3	Monday, August 29, 2022 and the time
4	is 1:03 p.m. My name is Paul Friman
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
13	will create a written record of
14	today's hearing. By attending this
15	virtual hearing, you consent to be
16	recorded.
17	Today's hearing will begin with
18	opening remarks, followed by a
19	presentation on the Central Business
20	District Tolling Program Environmental
21	Assessment, and then public comments.
22	There are 238 speakers signed
23	up. Speakers will be called in the
24	order they signed up.
25	After we get underway, through

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the Q&A function, we will send each 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 the day, 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 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 give you further instructions.

Please do not use the Q&A function for comments you would like to submit on Central Business District

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Tolling Program. Comments can be submitted by visiting mta.info/CBDTP, calling (646)252-7440, via mail to CBD Tolling Program, 2 Broadway, 23rd Floor, New York, New York 10004, or via email at CBDTP@mtabt.org.

You may also submit comments directly to the Federal Highway Administration via email at CBDTP@dot.gov or by mail at FHWA-New York Division, Re: CBDTP, Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building, 11A, Clinton Avenue, Suite 719, Albany, New York 12207. Comments submitted by mail, phone, e-mail, online forum or verbally at a hearing will be considered equally and carry the same weight.

In addition, and again in recognition of the overwhelming interest, we have added the ability to submit personally-recorded video comments. As with oral comments at the hearing, video comments should be limited to three minutes. Recorded

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video comments may be submitted via
e-mail to CBDTP@mtabt.org. Such
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. 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

1	more and share with us your thoughts
2	and comments.
3	This afternoon, I am

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This afternoon, I am
representing the Triborough Bridge and
Tunnel Authority and MTA more broadly,
and am joined by Nichola Angel, Vice
President of Triborough Bridge and
Tunnel Authority and other members of
the agency, as well as other
colleagues from the other project
sponsors for this effort. Nicolas
Choubah, Chief Engineer for the New
York State Department of
Transportation, and Patrick Smith,
Senior Policy Advisor from New York
City Department of Transportation.

We also have with us today, Rick Marquis, New York Division
Administrator for the Federal Highway
Administration, the lead Federal
agency for the project. He will be
joined by Monica Pavlik, Project
Manager.

Key personnel from all four of our agencies are also in attendance

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today, listening to what you have to say; your comments will be recorded indexed and responded to as part of the Environmental Assessment process.

Last year, we held ten
webinar-style public sessions, nine
similar sessions focused on
environmental justice communities, and
several meetings each of the
Environmental Justice Technical
Advisory Group and Environmental
Justice Stakeholder Working Group.

Since then, we have incorporated comments heard during these sessions into the technical analyses for the Environmental Assessment, or EA.

I want to thank you all for your earlier input; I believe you will see firsthand how your comments affected what we explored and how we addressed concerns.

On August 10, 2022, we released the Environment Assessment for public review. If you have not yet had an opportunity to read the entire

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Environmental Assessment, the

Executive Summary, which has been

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 Environmental Assessment 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

1 continues through September 9th. 2 those who prefer not to speak but still want to submit comments, we will 3 4 provide information on other ways to do that again, later in the session. 5 Now, let's begin our 6 7 presentation. [Taped presentation begins -8 Narrated by Dr. C. De Cerreño.] 9 10 So what is the Central Business 11 District Tolling Program? In 2019, 12 New York State enacted the MTA Reform 13 and Traffic Mobility Act, which 14 authorized the Triborough Bridge and 15 Tunnel Authority or TBTA to design, 16 develop and implement a vehicular 17 tolling program to reduce traffic 18 congestion in the Manhattan Central 19 Business District. 20 As defined by the act, vehicles 21 entering or remaining in the Manhattan Central Business District on or below 2.2 23 60th Street, which is shown in the map 24 in orange, would be tolled. The FDR 25 Drive, West Side Highway, Battery Park

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Underpass and any surface roadway portion of the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel connecting to West Street. In 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

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between 60th and 61st Streets and an algorithm would be used so those who stay on excluded roadways are not tolled.

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

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

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

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travel times within the Manhattan

Central Business District, including

for buses and deliveries, and a new

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

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not likely to have significant effects or when the significance of the effect is unknown, the EA aids in determining 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

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objectives; to reduce daily vehicle miles traveled, or VMT, within the Manhattan Central Business District by 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

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

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consistently ranks among the worst in the United States. Indeed, congestion costs 102 hours of lost time, equating 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.

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I'll now walk you through the findings of the Environment
Assessment. There were two project alternatives that are evaluated in the Environmental Assessment. The no-action alternative in which there is no program to toll vehicles in the Manhattan Central Business District, no comprehensive plan to reduce congestion, and no new annual recurring funding for MTA capital programs.

And there is the central
business tolling or action alternative
where we implement a tolling program
consistent with the Mobility Act to
toll the vehicles entering or
remaining in the Manhattan Central
Business District. We install tolling
infrastructure and tolling system
equipment and signage within and near
the Manhattan Central Business
District, and generate funds for MTA's

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capital investments to subways, buses and commuter railroads.

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 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

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and the Central Business District Tolling Alternative.

Within the Central Business
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 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

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see the distinction on the items that are varying. First, the potential crossing credits. Again, these are 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

1 different types of vehicles were 2 treated with respect to caps or 3 exemptions. 4 Finally, as you move to the 5 bottom, we have the approximate toll 6 rate for autos, small trucks and large 7 trucks that resulted from the modeling. 8 9 The one tolling scenario I'd 10 like to mention is tolling Scenario G, 11 all the way to the right. This 12 tolling scenario has a base plan with the same tolls for all vehicle 13 classes. We'll talk about that a 14 15 little bit later in the presentation. 16 But importantly, as you see on the bottom, the toll rate is set the same 17 18 for every type of vehicle. 19 So that was a lot of information. And so, I'd like to 20 21 leave you with some key takeaways. First and foremost, tolling the 2.2 23 Manhattan Central Business District in 24 all scenarios, reduce traffic entering 25 the Manhattan Central Business

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District and results in a net benefit in congestion reduction for the 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 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

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60th Street in Brooklyn and they result in more traffic at the Queens-Midtown tunnel, the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel and the Long Island Expressway.

Before we move on, I thought it was helpful to give at least a sense of where are the commuters actually coming from into the Manhattan Central Business District.

On the left, you can see the 28-county region. Again, this is all in the Environmental Assessment for further review. The colors on the map denote the proportion of total commuters to the Manhattan Central Business District from each county in the 28-county region.

The map also shows how many commute by transit, car or some other transportation mode to reach the Manhattan Central Business District.

Not surprisingly, counties that are further away tend to have fewer commuters to the Manhattan Central

Business District.

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For example, of all the commuters to the Manhattan Central 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

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New York, roughly three percent in New Jersey and less than one percent from Connecticut.

Now we'll go through the effects of each of the topic areas. On the top right of each slide, you'll see that we've identified whether effects are beneficial, not adverse or adverse. In this case, this is the regional effects of transportation. Broadly speaking, all tolling scenarios reduce the number of vehicle entries into the Manhattan Central Business District and reduce vehicle miles traveled in the Manhattan Central Business District.

The table on the bottom left provides the degree to which the traffic is reduced. In this case, there is a reduction of vehicles entering the Manhattan CBD of nearly 20 percent to roughly 15 percent, depending upon which tolling scenario one is looking at.

On the right-hand side, you see

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the increase or decrease in daily vehicle miles traveled for each of the areas throughout the 28 counties. And as you can see, broadly speaking, regionally again, there's largely a benefit.

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

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Westbound Long Island Expressway near the Queens-Midtown tunnel in the mid-day, approaches to the Westbound 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.

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Note the call-out in the upper right and recall what I mentioned regarding tolling Scenario G earlier. During our early outreach in conversations with environmental justice communities we shared information regarding changes in traffic patterns. Here on the left, you can see one of the maps that was used for analysis related to traffic and air quality effects. These are areas with environmental justice communities. Under this tolling scenario, some of these communities would experience reduced vehicle miles traveled. Others would see some increases as traffic diverts to avoid the toll. As noted earlier, as the toll goes up, these diversions increase.

Participants raised concerns about the increased traffic along the

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Cross Bronx Expressway and asked what that meant in terms of truck traffic, as trucks are associated with 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

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initial six tolling scenarios where trucks are tolled at a higher price. To test this, we created tolling Scenario G, which prices all vehicle types the same.

The results, as you can see, reduced the diversions along with the relative incremental number of trucks on the Cross Bronx Expressway. Given the concerns raised, the project team decided to include this tolling scenario formerly in the Environmental Assessment.

With respect to local
intersections, again, there were
beneficial effects and adverse effects
where mitigation is required.
Specifically, most intersections would
experience decreases in delay.
Tolling Scenarios D, E and F, the
high-credit scenarios, have four out
of a 102 intersections that
experienced adverse effects in the
modeling in the form of increased
delay at certain times. And you can

see them here on the right.

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Project sponsors will monitor
those intersections where adverse
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.

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

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escalators, one in each, that could be affected. If the thresholds are reached, we would increase escalator 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

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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 character or access, travel to employment within the Manhattan Central Business District or reverse commuting, traffic patterns on local

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streets or community facilities and services.

With respect to parking, the study found a reduction in parking demand within the Manhattan Central Business District and increased parking demand at subway and commuter rail stations and park-and-ride facilities outside of the Manhattan's Central Business District. But the increase at any individual location would not be large enough to result in an adverse effect from the project.

Economic conditions found increased productivity as well as safety improvements. There were no adverse effects to any particular industry or occupational category in the Manhattan Central Business District.

Depending on the tolling scenario, the toll could reduce taxi and for-hire vehicle revenues in the Manhattan Central Business District. While the industry would remain

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economically viable overall, individual drivers could be adversely affected, and this is dealt with a little bit later in the presentation.

In terms of energy and noise, again, there are beneficial effects and no adverse effects. With respect to energy, the region would benefit from reductions in regional energy consumption as a result of reductions in the vehicle miles traveled.

In terms of noise, 102
intersections were assessed and all
the crossings into the Manhattan
Central Business District. The study
found imperceptible increases or
decreases in noise levels resulting
from changes in traffic volumes.

With respect to air quality, the Environmental Assessment found that regionally, air pollutants would be reduced including precursors to greenhouse gases. There would be no local exceedances of air quality standards.

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Recognizing that air quality is of great concern to many constituents, we have several enhancements though 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

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communities that are environmental justice communities throughout the region. They are widespread and as 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

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Business District whose New York adjusted gross income for the taxable year is less than \$60,000. TBTA will 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 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.

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

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direct pathway to licensing, training and job placement with MTA or its affiliated vendors at no cost to the drivers.

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.

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The construction would occur on streets and sidewalks and take 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

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that would be placed on existing infrastructure. Again, as noted earlier, the tolling equipment is 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

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is soliciting input from the public on the effects of installing equipment and signs within and on these 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

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will consider public input on its proposed finding received during this public review of the Environmental Assessments.

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.

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Again, through our conversations and public outreach and particularly with environmental justice communities, we are also committed to prioritizing equity and bus service improvements. New York City's buses serve a greater share of low-income minority households and other modes including subways.

MTA developed a new approach that combines considerations of equity and air quality to identify equity priority areas, which are then used to target improvements and investments to promote equity and access to opportunities in transit-dependent, historically marginalized and underserved areas.

Information on our early public outreach is here on the left. During that period, we held ten virtual public outreach meetings as well as nine environmental justice outreach meetings.

We had three meetings of the

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Environmental Justice Technical
Advisory Group and two meetings of the
Environmental Justice Stakeholder
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

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Environmental Assessment, we've notified agencies and organizations and individuals of the Environmental 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,

1 2022. If you would like to submit written comments, you may do so in the 2 following ways: Through our project 3 4 website, by email, mail, phone or fax, or to the Federal Highway 5 Administration by email or mail. 6 7 All of this information is also available on our website and the 8 information on the project website 9 10 email, mail, phone and fax for MTA 11 bridges and tunnels is also in the 12 Environmental Assessment. addition, formal oral comments can be 13 14 made at the public hearings as many of 15 you are doing today. They will be recorded by the stenographer. 16 17 Thank you again for attending 18 this public hearing to learn more 19 about the Environmental Assessment for 20 the Central Business District tolling 21 program. And now, we look forward to 2.2 hearing from you. 23 [Taped presentation ends.]

MR. OLIVA: Good afternoon.

name is Lou Oliva. I am the second

24

25

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hearing officer for today's hearing.

We encourage anyone joining via Zoom or livestream to take a short survey using the QR code or link currently being displayed. The link can also be found in the chat section of the Zoom.

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 238 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

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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 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.

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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 scene updates, your camera and your microphone are enabled before beginning your remarks. If you do not wish to use your camera, you do not have to do so.

You will not be able to unmute or enable your camera until it's your turn to speak. Please remain patient until then. In the event you miss your name being called, we will call you again after all other speakers in attendance have been called a first time.

As a reminder, this hearing is being livestreamed and recorded and will be available publicly on our YouTube channel and on our project website at mta.info/CBDTP.

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Stenographers are present and

1	will create a written record of this
2	hearing. By attending this virtual
3	hearing, you consent to be recorded.
4	MS. FLAX: We will now begin the
5	public comment portion of today's
6	hearing.
7	Our first speaker is Senator
8	Elijah Reichlin-Melnick, followed by
9	Assemblymember Robert Carroll.
10	SENATOR ELIJAH REICHLIN-MELNICK:
11	Good afternoon. Can you hear me?
12	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
13	SENATOR ELIJAH REICHLIN-MELNICK:
14	Thank you so much.
15	I joined today to say that
16	Rockland County, which I represent in
17	Albany, must be exempt from congestion
18	pricing. How could proponents of this
19	plan possibly justify forcing Rockland
20	residents to pay the same congestion
21	pricing tax as people who live east of
22	the Hudson where there are vastly
23	better public transit options into
24	Manhattan.
25	Westchester County has 43 train
25	Westchester County has 43 train

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stations, Rockland has five. Until
Rockland has a vastly improved transit
access to Manhattan congestion pricing
will be an unfair tax to subsidize a
transit system that does not equitably
serve our community.

Charging our drivers thousands more a year just to get to their jobs in the city without quick and easy transit alternatives would be worse than useless for reducing congestion from our part of the Metro-North region.

Year after year, Rockland is forced to subsidize transit for the rest of our region as we contribute tens of millions of dollars annually more than the MTA ever invests into our county. There has to be a better more direct transportation option for Rockland residents to get into New York City.

The train over the Tappan Zee
Bridge would be the best option
followed by restored passenger service

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on the West shore line. A freight line that served Rockland commuters for decades before service was ended in the late '50s. Upgrading the right-of-way to restore commuter train service and building new stations would be an appropriate use of the taxes that we pay that we have handed over to the MTA for decades.

The benefits for commuters and much of Rockland would be immense, with possible new stations in Tappan, and Orangeburg, Blauvelt, West Nyack, Valley Cottage, Congers, and Haverstraw, providing a wealth of new transit options for everyone living in Eastern Rockland.

The complete disregard for the needs of people who live west of the Hudson is evident in every step of this plan. Those who will pay the biggest burden won't even get a seat at the table. The Traffic Mobility Review Board has representation from Long Island, from Westchester, from

2.2

New York City, and when that board considers the recommendations from the MTA for the implementation of congestion pricing, there will be no voice at the table for west of the Hudson.

Assemblyman Ken Zebrowski and I are preparing legislation to amend the congestion pricing law that was passed in 2019. Our bill would exempt Rockland and Orange Counties from congestion pricing. Assemblyman Zebrowski voted against the congestion pricing plan when it was first introduced, as would I if I had been in office then.

A legislative solution is not ideal, though. It would be much more expedient for the Traffic Mobility
Review Board, and ultimately the MTA, to agree to exempt Rockland and Orange Counties from congestion pricing unless and until we have a one-seat ride to Manhattan.

As an environmentalist and as a

1	former regional planner, I strongly
2	support investment in public transit.
3	But we cannot put the cart before the
4	horse and try to get people out of
5	their cars when there simply are not
6	good alternative options for Rockland
7	residents to get to New York City.
8	I strongly urge you to exempt
9	Rockland County drivers from
10	congestion pricing until we have the
11	transit that our region and our county
12	deserves.
13	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
14	remarks.
15	SENATOR ELIJAH REICHLIN-MELNICK:
16	Thank you.
17	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
18	Assemblymember Robert Carroll,
19	followed by Assemblyman Michael
20	Tannousis.
21	ASSEMBLYMEMBER ROBERT CARROLL:
22	Good afternoon. Thank you so much for
23	having me and giving me this
24	opportunity to speak.
25	Done correctly, congestion
	1

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pricing will benefit our economy,
reduce pollution, help fund
improvements to public transportation,
and on the balance, make the city more
liveable.

In 2019, I was a vocal supporter of congestion pricing. And with the decrease in subway ridership and the increase in use of private cars and for-hire vehicles stemming from the pandemic, it has only made the need for congestion pricing more urgent.

I'm encouraged by the projections in the MTA's Environmental Assessment that congestion pricing can reduce traffic in Manhattan by almost 20 percent. As stipulated in the law, congestion pricing will also raise at least one billion dollars in revenue annually for the MTA, which could be bonded out to 15 billion dollars. Subway and bus improvements are desperately needed, and this will help re-attract riders back into the system.

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I believe the implementation of congestion pricing should follow three guidelines: Fairness, effectiveness, and adaptability. Exemptions should be limited. The fewer exemptions, the less everyone will have to pay to meet the one billion-dollar revenue mandate. Consideration should be given to the fact that yellow cabs have already paid millions to the city for medallions and their numbers are capped. And therefore, they should possibly receive some sort of exemption in the congestion pricing phase.

However, we should also be careful to avoid or mitigate unintended consequences, such as more truck traffic in the Bronx and Staten Island. This could be accomplished by charging travel time fees for all trucks within New York City, and further by charging the Port Authority with investigating the ability to expand container shipping within

Brooklyn and Queens.

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Effectiveness: Charges that
don't change people's behavior and are
not calibrated to actual road use
should be discouraged. Fees should be
set at levels that actually accomplish
the goals of reducing congestion and
pollution within the zone. This is
why I prefer time congestion charges
for taxis and for-hire vehicles.

Further, for-hire vehicles like
Uber and Lyft should pay to enter the
congestion zone whether they have a
passenger or not. This is a real
need for trans -- there are real needs
for transportation options outside of
Manhattan and we should disincentivize
for-hire vehicles who are coming into
Manhattan without a fare.

It's incumbent on the MTA to very carefully publicize the benefits of congestion pricing in terms of less traffic, better air quality, and improvements to transportation.

Finally, adaptability. Even the

1	best modeling is imperfect. So there
2	will need to be continuous monitoring
3	and evaluation by the MTA of how the
4	program is working. The MTA will need
5	to be completely transparent about
6	what is
7	MS. FLAX: Please complete your
8	remarks.
9	ASSEMBLYMEMBER ROBERT CARROLL:
10	working well and what is not, and
11	act in a timely manner to make
12	adjustments.
13	Thank you so much for this time.
14	MR. OLIVA: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Assemblyman
16	Michael Tannousis, followed by
17	Tiffany-Ann Taylor.
18	ASSEMBLYMAN MICHAEL TANNOUSIS:
19	Can you hear me?
20	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
21	ASSEMBLYMAN MICHAEL TANNOUSIS:
22	Thank you.
23	Thank you for this time today to
24	testify before you, but I'm not going
25	to mince words today. This program is
	ı

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a nightmare for my constituents in

Staten Island and Brooklyn. Not only
will this program make it far more
expensive for Staten Islanders and
Brooklyn-ites to commute to work in

Manhattan on a daily basis, but it
will lead to an increase in traffic
here at home.

This program is nothing more
than a financial assault on the
residents of the outer boroughs. It
is also a slap in the face to my
fellow Staten Islanders who do not
have adequate public transit options.
Mostly all of my fellow Staten
Islanders need to drive a car to both
get around the island and to commute
back and forth to whether they work in
Manhattan or other parts in the city.

I live in a community that is already heavily taxed through the toll program. As you all know, residents on Staten Island are required to pay a toll in order to drive off the island. This program will lead to double

tolling.

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London is continuously being
utilized as an example to the
effectiveness of this program. Yet,
anyone who looked at the London
congestion pricing program closely
will see that it has failed miserably.
It did not decrease the amount of
traffic on London streets, but rather,
it moved it to other parts of that
city.

This program is all about revenue. And with all due respect to the MTA, this is the same agency that is continuously funded by our state tax dollars and has received billions of dollars in bailout money from the federal government. Yet, enough is never enough.

Both the MTA and our state continue to tax our working-class families into oblivion. There is already a mass exodus of New Yorkers moving out of our city and state on a daily basis in record numbers. They

are moving to other more affordable states where they will be taxed less and have a better quality of life.

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And as the state continues to implement revenue programs, such as this one, it will continue to lead to more of our fellow New Yorkers to continue to flee our state. Soon there will be very few people left to foot the bill, and the blame here starts at the top.

Thank you.

MS. FLAX: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Tiffany-Ann Taylor, followed by Zoe Baldwin.

TIFFANY-ANN TAYLOR: Hello. My name is Tiffany-Ann Taylor, and I'm Brooklyn resident and the vice president for Transportation at the Regional Plan Association, a nearly 100-year-old civic organization working toward better mobility, economic opportunity, affordable housing and a more resilient New York City metropolitan region.

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Our organization has been advocating in support of congestion pricing for many years and has long-held the belief that limiting exemptions will help to meet the goals of the program by reducing the number of vehicles entering the CBD and raising critical revenue for the agency's capital plan.

The MTA should limit exemption categories to create a more equitable pricing scenario for those who do need to travel to the Manhattan CBD by car. The current legislation exempts several classes of users.

Unfortunately, even these mandated exemptions are open to abuse and must be rigorously enforced with substantial penalties for violators.

Additionally, we hope the MTA will identify the scenarios that limit additional surcharges for taxis and FHVs. Since 2019, customers using taxis and FHVs have been paying a fee for trips south of 96th Street in

1	Manhattan.
2	In our report released the same
3	year, we recommended that the MTA
4	study a small additional fee for trips
5	within the current tolling program
6	South of 60th Street. We still
7	believe that this may accomplish
8	traffic reduction and revenue
9	generation without as many unintended
10	consequences.
11	Congestion pricing will reduce
12	congestion, improve regional air
13	quality, and support critical capital
14	investments in our public
15	transportation infrastructure.
16	We urge the federal government
17	to approve the Environmental
18	Assessment so New York can move
19	forward with implementing this vital
20	program.
21	Thank you.
22	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
23	Our next speaker is Zoe Baldwin,
24	followed by Kate Slevin.
25	ZOE BALDWIN: Hello. My name is

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Zoe Baldwin. I'm the New Jersey director for the Regional Plan Association.

For decades, RP has supported congestion pricing because we see it as the centerpiece of the set of policies that will lead to a greener more equitable region. However, many in New Jersey have expressed valid concerns about how this will impact drivers in communities on this side of the Hudson.

And as a life-long New Jersey resident, I fully understand those concerns and I'm here today to reiterate the congestion pricing benefits New Jersey a great deal.

While New Jersey have always paid tolls to enter Manhattan, many from New York and Connecticut have avoided this by crossing at free city-owned bridges such as the Brooklyn Bridge.

But with toll credits in place at all three New Jersey crossings, this new policy will truly level the playing

field.

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Additionally, four out of five
New Jerseyans already use transit to
cross the Hudson River and congestion
pricing will reduce traffic for that
small percentage that do need to drive
into the Central Business District.
Congestion pricing will also improve
the city's public transit system,
which is used by the vast majority of
New Jersey commuters once they cross
the river, further facilitating a
smooth trip for everyone traveling
from our state regardless of whether
they ride or drive.

We do, however, strongly support
the provision of toll credits for
drivers at all three Hudson River
crossings, including the George
Washington Bridge, which will
eliminate unwanted traffic shifts
caused by drivers shopping for the
cheapest tolls.

The bottom line is that the ES shows that congestion pricing is a big

1	win for the region. But again, we
2	strongly urge MTA to choose a scenario
3	that includes credits for all New
4	Jersey crossings.
5	Thank you.
6	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Kate Slevin,
8	followed by Ross Carstens.
9	KATE SLEVIN: Hello. Can you
10	hear me?
11	MS. FLAX: Yes.
12	KATE SLEVIN: My name is Kate
13	Slevin and I'm executive vice
14	president for Regional Plan
15	Association. We work beyond the five
16	boroughs in New York City into
17	northern New Jersey, Connecticut, and
18	Long Island and the Hudson Valley.
19	I have supported congestion
20	pricing for over 20 years. I've
21	supported it as a transit rider, as a
22	driver, while at jobs both inside
23	government and outside, and while
24	living in New Jersey and in New York
25	City.

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The Environmental Assessment proves congestion pricing will achieve its stated goals of traffic reduction and increased transit investment. And RPA supports approval of the finding of no significant impact.

Congestion pricing will bring lower traffic congestion and this will support our regional economy. It's absolutely vital that we address traffic congestion it if we're going to grow and prosper.

It will bring 15 billion dollars for public transit investment, and this includes investments in hundreds of vital projects, such as signal upgrades on subways, accessibility improvements at stations, electric bus purchases, new train cars, transit expansion -- and many, many more.

Congestion pricing will make the transportation system more equitable, the majority of households in New York City do not own cars and rely on transit. And on average across the

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region, households with cars have an income that is about double as those without.

Congestion pricing will bring benefit to the entire region, including New Jersey, Long Island and Hudson Valley. The mass majority of Hudson-bound commuters use public transit to get around New York City and will benefit with transit improvements congestion pricing will bring.

For those who drive, congestion pricing will speed trips. Congestion pricing will improve regional air quality and set us on a path to address the challenges of climate change ahead.

There's still many specifics to work out, such as toll credits, and how to best reduce so-called toll shopping, taxi and for-hire vehicle policy, and mitigating localized air quality and traffic impacts.

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We urge the governor, the MTA,

1	and the city leaders to develop a
2	comprehensive approach to address some
3	of the specific highway impacts,
4	especially on the Cross Bronx, in a
5	way that prioritizes the health of
6	vulnerable communities. But we feel
7	that these issues can be addressed and
8	we urge the approval of the
9	Environmental Assessment.
10	Thank you very much.
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	The next speaker is Ross
13	Carstens, followed by our tenth
14	speaker on the list, Alex Jaffe.
15	Our next speaker is Alex Jaffe,
16	followed by Allison Stone.
17	Alex, you may unmute yourself
18	and begin your remarks.
19	ALEX JAFFE: Hello, can you hear
20	me?
21	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
22	ALEX JAFFE: All right. Hi.
23	I'm Alex Jaffe, resident of
24	Manhattan's Upper East Side. I'm here
25	to talk today in support of

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implementing the Central Business

District Tolling Program for Manhattan residents. From the perspective of the long-term good of the city, this should be an easy choice for our city's ongoing health.

Congestion pricing will easily raise revenue for New York, make our city more walkable, and control pollution as people turn away from unnecessary car travel. I understand that not everyone will be excited about this in the short-term, but we just can't continue to operate in this increasingly congested environment. Implementing congestion pricing is the simplest way and maybe the only way to get New Yorkers to make a lifestyle change which will ultimately benefit us all.

As alluded to by previous speakers, programs to this effect have been implemented in London, Oslo, Stockholm and many other major European cities. There, as with any

1 tolling program, reception was 2 initially low. But support has grown 3 in every major city which has accepted 4 it over time when they seen the long-term effects it's had on city 5 6 life. 7 And while I understand this may result in some diverted congestion 8 elsewhere, the studies and evidence 9 10 we've seen shows that the goal of 11 overall traffic reduction will be 12 achieved. The sooner we implement 13 this, the sooner we'll get to the 14 point where we're all grateful for a 15 system which will enrich the city and 16 improve our lives. 17 Thank you. 18 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 19 Our next speaker is Allison 20 Stone, followed by Rachael Fauss. 21 Our next speaker is Rachael Fauss, followed by Emilio Ron. 2.2 RACHAEL FAUSS: Hello. My name 23 24 is Rachael Fauss for Reinvent Albany. 25 We advocate for more transparent

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authorities like the MTA. Reinvent
Albany because it is the law and has
been shown globally to reject
pollution and travel time for public
transit.

The MTA (technical difficulties)

15 to 20 percent reduction of more
districts which will reduce delays to
emergency bus riders whose trips are
the slowest in the nation. Congestion
pricing is not a discretionary act at
the MTA -- our elected representatives
in the state legislature with the
support of the city council business
community.

Furthermore, congestion pricing will provide environmentally beneficial source of revenue that the subways, buses and commuter rails.

This is -- operating budget crisis and to resources to fund its capital program. By law 15 billion for the 2020 capital plan -- 10 percent each to Long Island.

The law allows certainty

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vehicles and qualified vehicles
transporting -- personally a separate
tax credit was created for residents
and annually.

The Traffic Mobility Review

Board -- not expand upon these

exemptions. Toll exemptions and

transparent because granting any

exemptions breeds cynicism and

undermines public support for the MTA.

The MTA's four exemptions are provided the higher the toll -- defeats the purpose of ensuring fairness tolls -- concern that congestion pricing will make it harder to shift these agencies troops in the same way they already provide overnight and weekend. They should not absorb other city or state worker retention and recruitment.

Finally, congestion pricing is the main source of the capitol program. As noted in our -- the MTA Capital Program -- more money 4.8 billion has been received of the 50.

1	The MTA has already amended its
2	plan one increased costs of
3	inflation and to COVID-19 due to the
4	lack of funds will make it even
5	more repairs.
6	Thank you for your
7	consideration.
8	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Emilio Ron,
10	followed by Wendy Nodiff.
11	Our next speaker is Wendy
12	Nodiff, followed by Joshua Bienstock.
13	Our next speaker is Joshua
14	Bienstock, followed by Michael Murray.
15	Our next speaker is Joshua
16	Bienstock.
17	Our next speaker is Michael
18	Murray, followed by Bruce Lander.
19	Our next speaker is Bruce
20	Lander, followed by Krishna Pendyala.
21	Our next speaker is Krishna
22	Pendyala, followed by Anne Luek.
23	Our next speaker is Anne Luek,
24	followed by John Law.
25	Our next speaker is John Law,

1	followed by Elba Salamanca.
2	Our next speaker is Elba
3	Salamanca, followed by our 22nd
4	speaker to sign up, Adrienne Meisels.
5	Our next speaker is Adrienne
6	Meisels, followed by Joanna Smith.
7	Our next speaker is Joanna
8	Smith, followed by Fakhrul Islam.
9	Our next speaker is Fakhrul
10	Islam, followed by Rosannex Alberts.
11	Our next speaker is Rosannex
12	Alberts, followed by Charles Bergman.
13	Our next speaker is Charles
14	Bergman, followed by Josue Martinez.
15	Charles Bergman.
16	Our next speaker is Josue
17	Martinez, followed by Elba Salamanca.
18	Our next speaker is Elba
19	Salamanca, followed by Nathan
20	Giannini.
21	Elba, you may unmute yourself
22	and begin your remarks.
23	ELBA SALAMANCA: Good afternoon.
24	I am a person that rides vehicle
25	motorcycle vehicle into Manhattan to

1	go to work and I need to be able to
2	congestion pricing affects me in a way
3	that going over the bridge would be
4	too expensive for me to do every
5	single day.
6	Trains are not accommodating and
7	elevators in every station and it's
8	quite difficult to travel through
9	trains. I must I need a motor
10	vehicle that gets me in and out, and
11	gives me my freedom and independence
12	to be able to financially take care of
13	myself without having to depend on
14	anybody else.
15	So I please consider this
16	situation where they we would be
17	exempt, motorcycles.
18	Thank you.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is Nathan
21	Giannini, followed by MacKenzie
22	Fillow.
23	Our next speaker is MacKenzie
24	Fillow, followed by Emmanual Agostini.
25	MACKENZIE FILLOW: Hello?

1 MS. FLAX: We can hear you. 2 MACKENZIE FILLOW: Good afternoon. My name is MacKenzie 3 4 Fillow. I live in Brooklyn, right by 5 the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. I understand there are a number 6 7 of options set out in the environmental study that would have 8 9 greater or lesser impact on 10 congestion. I urge the MTA to choose 11 the option that will get the most cars 12 off the road and not to allow any 13 exemptions than what is required by 14 state law. 15 Cars are ruining this city. 16 Drivers kill and maim thousands of New 17 Yorkers every year and everybody just 18 shrugs. Drivers also warm the planet, 19 and pollute the air, and slow down 20 buses and ambulances. 21 And even if you put all that 2.2 aside, which you totally shouldn't, 23 cars are so noisy; the engine revving, 24 the beeping, the loud music, and just 25 the sound of the wheels against the

pavement. The minority of drivers should not be allowed to disturb the peace of the majority. This program cannot come fast enough. Thank you. MS. FLAX: Thank you. Our next speaker is Emmanual Agostini, followed by Matthew Joseph. Our next speaker is Matthew Joseph, followed by Bert Hirsch. Our next speaker is Bert Hirsch, followed by Jonathan Sobel. Our next speaker is Jonathan Sobel, followed by Claudeth Forbin. Our next speaker is Claudeth Forbin, followed by our 35th speaker to sign up, Patrick Condren. CLAUDETH FORBIN: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Claudeth Forbin. As a born and raised New York City girl, and I mean I've been riding the MTA since the MTA seats were		
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the MTA since the MTA seats were	20	Forbin. As a born and raised New York
	21	City girl, and I mean I've been riding
	22	the MTA since the MTA seats were
actually made out of cane and there	23	actually made out of cane and there
were leather straphangers.	24	were leather straphangers.
So I absolutely denounce this	25	So I absolutely denounce this

1 congestion pricing because I see it as 2 no more than a form of grabbing revenue. You're asking the New 3 4 Yorkers who live on the outlying boroughs -- I'm a Bronx girl -- to 5 trust that the MTA will put in the 6 7 much -- often ADA accessibility, which we've heard this many, many times 8 9 before and it still hasn't happened. 10 I live in the Bronx on 219th 11 Street. Even though the subway was 12 redone, we still don't have elevators 13 or escalators. You're asking us to 14 trust that -- the question I hope 15 you'll answer is, why overnight for 16 congestion pricing? There is no 17 congestion during the overnight hours. 18 You're saying that this is going 19 to bring a ten percent improvement, that leaves a 90 percent 20 21 non-improvement. For what you're 2.2 impacting, ten percent seems to be 23 very de minimis.

Further, what about people who

live in the CBD neighborhood, I have

24

25

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friends that live within this, are you saying that they're going to be charged to come in and out of their house when they choose to drive? Are you saying that I have to pay to go and see them.

You're asking us to trust -- I'm sorry. I'm reading through my questions to make sure I can stay on time -- that the public will trust the MTA to do what it has always said, to mitigate impact and make these improvements. Historically, that has not been the case. What we've seen is that certain of these improvements have been made the -- what money has always gone into the pockets of those in charge of the MTA and not necessarily to the promises that they made to the general public.

You're talking about the impact, but you haven't talked about the entertainment impact. For those of us in the outlying boroughs, if we decide to drive into Manhattan for a night

2.2

out, you're now telling us we have to pay an extra cost or take the subway and bus.

If I were to go out for a night out, you're basically saying that I should get on a subway at 9:00, 10 o'clock at night, it's not safe, ride to the end of the bus line, if I'm five stops from the end of the two line, and then walk home. That is not a safe scenario for myself or other people.

I feel that if it was truly about congestion pricing, that there are other ways to mitigate this by either moving some -- or offering tax incentives to move businesses into the outlying boroughs, which would also reduce congestion. Rather, I see this as just simply another for of taxation and a discriminary impact on those who do not live in Manhattan.

I thank you for your time, and I hope you change your minds on this program. Thank you.

1	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker is Patrick
3	Condren, followed by Jesus Urena.
4	Patrick, you may unmute
5	yourself.
6	PATRICK CONDREN: Good
7	afternoon. My name is Patrick
8	Condren. I'm with the BUS4NYC
9	Coalition, a group of regional
10	privately-owned bus operators here in
11	New York City founded just before the
12	pandemic in 2019. BUS4NYC members
13	provide the riding public with
14	commuter, intercity, contract,
15	charter, sightseeing, shuttle, tour,
16	travel, motor coach services.
17	BUS4NYC supports congestion
18	mitigation efforts. BUS4NYC has
19	presented these positions to New York
20	City and New York State transportation
21	representatives noting that all buses
22	are part of the solution to
23	congestion, not part of the problem.
24	Good examples of New York City
25	are the use of dedicated bus lines for

2.2

all buses. Started in 2020,
Manhattan's 14th Street busway has
been very successful. Designed to
prioritize moving the most people
safely and reliably.

We also note the significant members of environmental justice communities utilize all bus services.

Just one 55-passenger bus may displace 55 automobiles on any roadway at any time. Buses are environmentally clean and the New York City riding public is served daily by public and privately-owned buses and should maintain parity relevant to tolls consistent with the FAST Act, federally passed in 2015.

Many cities, including
Stockholm, London, Singapore, who have
congestion pricing treat all buses
with parity and exempt all buses from
congestion pricing tolls. We note
that the current MTA CBDTP tolling
scenarios includes this option to
provide exemption for all buses and we

1	support this choice.
2	BUS4NYC has also submitted
3	statement and comments to the CBDTP,
4	including street equity charts
5	prepared by industry experts
6	demonstrating the efficiency and
7	positive impacts of using a bus.
8	I promised to be brief. Our
9	website is www.BUS4NYC.org.
10	Thank you and have a nice day.
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Jesus Urena,
13	followed by Josephine Peterson.
14	Our next speaker is Josephine
15	Peterson, followed by Nicolaos
16	Petrakakos.
17	Our next speaker is Nicolaos
18	Petrakakos, followed by Dimitris
19	Koutoumbas.
20	Our next speaker is Dimitris
21	Koutoumbas, followed by Gerald Adames.
22	Our next speaker is Gerald
23	Adames, followed by Balde Abdoul.
24	Our next speaker is Balde
25	Abdoul, followed by Galen Criscione.

1	Our next speaker is Galen
2	Criscione, followed by Philip De
3	Guzman.
4	Our next speaker is Philip De
5	Guzman, followed by Todd Maisel.
6	Our next speaker is Todd Maisel,
7	followed by our 45th speaker on the
8	list, Lawrence Scheyer.
9	Our next speaker is Lawrence
10	Scheyer, followed by Michelle Roth.
11	LAWRENCE SCHEYER: Hello. My
12	name is Lawrence Scheyer, and I live
13	and work in the affected Central
14	Business District congestion zone.
15	Tolling drivers is not adverse
16	to be admired. The bottom line is the
17	bottom line. And freedom to drive
18	wherever you want, whenever you want
19	in America isn't free. Nor should we
20	encourage freeloaders on this new
21	legally mandated system.
22	And drivers below 60th Street
23	are Manhattan's congestion problem
24	imposing a cost to health and injury
25	to commerce that needs to be paid for

by those causing it.

2.2

It is not mandatory to pay to drive. It is not mandatory to drive. But those who choose to drive, choose to pay to mitigate traffic, they'll get less traffic in return. And those traveling to and from the congestion zone will have enhanced alternative travel options, which this program will pay for, which will make their trip even speedier.

Now, not to mention that there's so much environmental harm that motor vehicles cause that are affecting us below 60th Street. I mean, I really should mention that because that's what this is all about.

It seems from these hearings
that an awful lot of people think
they're special and they should be
granted a personal privilege that
unfortunately will burden other less
worthy people and those less worthy
people will be forced to pick up their
selfish tab.

1	This plan can be made better,
2	and that would be through the adoption
3	of a dynamic yield pricing system
4	charging an adjustable fee.
5	Demand-based pricing works to balance
6	out the load for a variety of
7	transportation network companies.
8	That includes airlines, intercity
9	trains, and even Uber and Lyft, think
10	surge pricing.
11	I serve on Manhattan's Community
12	Board 6 and NYC transportation
13	committees and have worked in the past
14	for the Port Authority in their law
15	department. But these comments that
16	I've given you are my own personal
17	observations and advice.
18	I thank you for listening.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is Michelle
21	Roth, followed by Jessica Walker.
22	Michelle, you may unmute
23	yourself and begin your remarks.
24	MICHELLE ROTH: Hi. Sorry for
25	the delay. Thank you very much for
	ı

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the opportunity to speak to this topic today. And it's reassuring to see so many of my fellow New Yorkers as well as speakers from New Jersey who have eloquently pointed out the very many shortcomings to this plan.

I understand you have to start somewhere, it's still falling far short, in my opinion, of where it needs to be. The map that you showed earlier, showed cars outside of the CBD and where they were coming from. But there was no -- unless I missed it, there was no statistics that addressed the cars that are in the CBD for people who reside in the CBD.

Which, interestingly, everybody points to London and the London CBD -- I know London is a smaller city than New York, but it is a smaller component of greater London and we're doing half of Manhattan Island.

So you've got a great number of residents who are being adversely impacted, and my point and question

2.2

that I want seriously considered is when locking at London, they offered a 90 percent discount to anyone who was living within the CBD and who had one car. You couldn't register more than one car, which I also feel is quite fair.

If we look at the recent budget and Governor Hochul's comments regarding residents of Staten Island who currently enjoy a 68 percent discount, as they should, for bridges exiting Staten Island because it's an island and unless they take the Staten Island ferry, which is not feasible for the entire population, how are they going to get off the island; so of course they are entitled to that discount.

I am seeing no sort of accommodation for anyone who lives within the CBD. And if you happen to live on 61st Street or park a car on 62nd Street, you're not impacted. But below 60th, you're screwed.

1	So I just don't feel that this
2	is equitable. I don't feel it's been
3	given the proper amount of
4	consideration. I think that, to quote
5	an earlier speaker, that it is a money
6	grab, that you keep running for ways
7	to fund programs and capital expenses.
8	And how do we know that a hundred
9	percent of these tolls are going to
10	CapEx; likely not, it's going to get
11	diverted.
12	So thank you for your time, and
13	I hope you take my comments into
14	consideration.
15	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Jessica
17	Walker, followed by Ted Schell.
18	JESSICA WALKER: Good afternoon.
19	I am Jessica Walker. I'm the
20	president and CEO of the Manhattan
21	Chamber of Commerce, and we are the
22	convenor, voice, and advocate for the
23	100,000-plus businesses across the
24	borough of Manhattan, which of course
25	is the city's economic center.

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We're -- our organization was actually a staunch supporter of congestion pricing before the COVID pandemic began. Obviously we believe that it's a policy that can help reduce traffic gridlock and fund transit improvements, which are extremely important; good for businesses, and the economy, and residents. And we continue to support this policy in principle.

But we now have serious concerns about the timing in the wake of the COVID pandemic that we just had been through. New York City continues to face significant headwinds to getting back to where we were before the pandemic began. As you may know, in July, the U.S. -- the good news is the U.S. finally regained all of the jobs it lost during the COVID pandemic.

But the increase in employment in New York City was more modest.

According to the New York State labor department, New York City has regained

2.2

only 82 percent of the jobs lost in the pandemic. So that means we're almost 200,000 jobs below where we were before the pandemic. We are not out of the woods yet, we are still in an economic recovery.

Small businesses continue to suffer because they have taken on significant debt, and they need to get their revenue back in order to continue to prosper and get back to stability.

Our Central Business District in Manhattan in particular was hit hard during the pandemic. Obviously the tourists and the office workers at those businesses rely upon for their foot traffic and their customers and the vibrancy in the neighborhood continues to be lower than where we were before the pandemic. Office occupancy is still very low. I think we're at 40 percent during these peak summer months, so we're really, really falling short now.

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Congestion pricing is now on track to begin next year, but there are many economists who don't think that New York City will be back to where we were before the pandemic until 2025. So what do we do?

I think our position is that we need to slow things down. The stakes are just too high right now to implement something, we're still in an economic recovery. We think that in addition to the Environmental Assessment we saw today, we need a major economic impact statement that looks at the impact on commercial deliveries, business closures, employment, the movement to remote work, and other critical data points.

Again, our chamber was a major supporter of congestion pricing, but we do think at this juncture that we need to slow the process down to make sure we're not going to harm the city's economic recovery.

Thank you.

1	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker is Ted Schell,
3	followed by Michael Marel.
4	Ted, you may begin your remarks.
5	TED SCHELL: Yes. I want to add
6	to the comments. Hi. My name is Ted
7	Schell, and I'm a resident of the
8	Central Business District.
9	And what seems to be overlooked
10	in all of the analyses that are done
11	is the economic impact of what is
12	really inherently a tax on every
13	single individual living in the
14	Central Business District. There are
15	500,000 of us by the last census,
16	perhaps more.
17	Every single thing we buy,
18	services that we need for repairs, or
19	deliveries, things we buy in the
20	stores will all have a price increase
21	that will be reflective of this tax.
22	And yet, there seems to be no
23	understanding of it, no
24	acknowledgement of it, and no
25	willingness to do anything about it,

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even in the small -- you know, taking the small step of exempting people who live in the Central Business District from paying the congestion pricing fee.

What happens is that it all winds up not being paid in the end by the delivery people, the service people, and the sellers of goods and services to us, but it winds up being paid by the 500,000 people who live in that district.

Why this thing was set at 60th Street, seems to me to have been derivative from a political back and forth as opposed to setting it up at 96th Street. And had it been done, then the economic impact would have been spread over others. And, you know, if I moved four blocks north, I would have none of these costs.

But the central point I'm making is this is nothing other than a hidden tax on the residents of the Central Business District, all of whom are

1	paying an exorbitant amount of money
2	to live here. And I and many others,
3	where this is the straw that breaks
4	the camel's back, are considering
5	moving. And that out migration from
6	the Central Business District will
7	create more problems for New York
8	City.
9	That's basically my comment, and
10	I thank you for listening.
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Michael
13	Marel, followed by Som Ramrup.
14	Our next speaker, and 50th on
15	the list, is Som Ramrup, followed by
16	Richard Robbins.
17	Our next speaker is Richard
18	Robbins, followed by Jonathan Martin.
19	Our next speaker is Jonathan
20	Martin, followed by Assemblymember
21	Emily Gallagher.
22	Our next speaker is
23	Assemblymember Emily Gallagher,
24	followed by Jonathan Martin.
25	Assemblymember, we cannot hear

you. You're not muted, but we can't hear you.

2.2

ASSEMBLYMEMBER EMILY GALLAGHER:
Thank you very much for having this
hearing. I am Assemblymember Emily
Gallagher representing the 50th
District of Brooklyn. So Williamsburg
and Greenpoint. We're right along the
Williamsburg Bridge, which suffers
from a lot of air pollution from
congestion that is passing through.

And I and many of my constituents are proponents for congestion pricing. A majority of my constituents use public transportation and my district is served largely by the bus. And we know that removing a lot of the cars from the road will help speed up that transit.

And the 14th Street busway is a great example of how successful improving public transit is by removing some private car use. We desperately need the MTA to have the capital to do their capital projects

2.2

and this is the way that makes the most sense.

There are very few cities in the United States that have a robust public transit and are walkable, bikeable or rideable, and this is one of those cities. So it is absolutely vital that we prioritize the assets that we do have so that we can make cleaner environmental choices and we can actually move people at a faster speed and in a more efficient manner.

I walk, take transit, and drive a car, so I know the mindset of a driver. And I know that if we keep the exemptions limited but have lower tolls, people will be able to make the choices that will best serve them without losing too much of their mobility or serving their own needs.

So I really believe that traffic must be addressed. It is a shame that we waited until after the COVID epidemic began to do this, because car ridership has skyrocketed so now we

1 have an even bigger problem than when 2 I first started advocating for this five or six years ago. 3 4 I'm very much a proponent of this. I think the exemptions that you 5 have for some car services and for 6 7 some other folks, like those who are making less than \$60,000 a year, are 8 really important. But I think that we 9 10 should keep the exemptions limited 11 because I think this will be an 12 effective program. 13 It will have growing pains 14 getting into it, but I do really think 15 that this is absolutely necessary for 16 the city, and it's vital that we take action now. 17 18 Thank you very much. 19 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 20 Our next speaker is Jonathan 21 Martin, followed by Charles Warburton. Our next speaker is Charles 2.2 23 Warburton, followed by Umair Zaeem. 24 Our next speaker is Umair Zaeem, 25 followed by Paul Rizzo.

2.2

Our next speaker is Paul Rizzo, followed by Derek Evers.

PAUL RIZZO: Good afternoon. My name is Paul Rizzo and I own a live music venue called The Bitter End down on Bleecker Street.

Let me start by saying that I'm a 20-year commuter with a late-night business so I can't really take mass transit. The general cost will increase incurred by me and my employees that commute in from Westchester or New Jersey for the same late night reasons and pretty much everyone else in our industry within the CBD.

The increased cost of goods

delivered to the CBD will be insane.

All the venders that have to come into
the zone will pass the cost on to us,
and in turn, we'll have to raise
prices. This will not only happen in
my establishment, I've spoken to a lot
of other business owners. And most
products come in from outside the CBD,

2.2

so all will have to raise prices to stay in business. The local food prices and other essentials will go up for all local residents.

They throw around the term
equity a lot these days. But please
bear in mind that the Village and
Alphabet City have a lot of
fixed-income people living in
rent-controlled and stabilized spaces
that will be very affected by the
increases in basic costs like food,
and other necessities that are part of
daily life in this city.

This also puts my business at a competitive disadvantage from out of zone bookings of bands. Any band out of the area that will have to bring equipment that they can't take on the trains, will have to pay this tax.

Parents and grandparent are not going to train in from Upstate or Long Island or Jersey, so I will lose a lot of school recitals, School of Rock shows, to clubs out of the area.

2.2

We've already lost people because they have to pay for parking with all of the sheds that are around, and I feel that a tax will hurt that.

So why should a band play with me when they have so many other options around the city that are not in the Central Business District? Why is it an all-day and all-night tax? There are no issues at night, even downtown.

We have so many closed storefronts in this area, this will not promote growth, I feel it will only hurt it. It will also hurt the spontaneous dropping in of people driving on the West Side Highway or the FDR into the Lower East Side or the Village to get a quick drink or a bite to eat.

So many places are now offering what we do in the Central Business
District and in other parts of the city, so it doesn't really make the Central Business District so special.

1	Thank you for your time, and
2	have a nice day.
3	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
4	Our next speaker is Derek Evers,
5	followed by Joshua Goodman.
6	Our next speaker is Joshua
7	Goodman, followed by Anuranjan Pegu.
8	JOSHUA GOODMAN: Hello. Good
9	afternoon. My name is Josh Goodman.
10	I'm a resident of Washington Heights,
11	and I would like to urge that
12	congestion pricing be implemented as
13	quickly as possible without any
14	further exemptions beyond what has
15	been mandated.
16	For far too long, we as a city
17	have heavily subsidized the ownership
18	of private vehicles while under
19	investing in a mass transit system
20	that benefits everyone. While New
21	York City real estate, especially in
22	Lower Manhattan, is one of the most
23	coveted and valuable on Earth, we
24	devote acres and acres of prime space
25	to car eccentric streets and free

on-street parking.

2.2

These subsidies of private

cars -- down to the benefit of the

wealthiest people, as car ownership

rates in Manhattan are strongly

correlated with income. The quarter

of Manhattan as to own cars, make an

average of almost twice as much money

as the 75 percent who don't.

Meanwhile, subways are constantly delayed due to antiquated systems breaking down, and three-quarters of stations remain inaccessible to wheelchair users. I recently waited 16 minutes for an A train in Midtown at 4 p.m. on a weekday, that kind of service is unacceptable. And the current state of our transit system is frankly an embarrassment.

It's long past time for us to price the real cost of people driving private vehicles in one of the most transit-dense regions in the world, and use the proceeds to more equitably

fund trains.

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Cars also pose a constant threat to people simply trying to go about their days. This July, 38 people were killed in New York City in crashes, including 11 pedestrians and four cyclists -- instituted in 2014. And even when cars aren't directly killing people, they're manifold of externalities impact us all. Their emissions lead to asthma in children and COPD exasperations in the elderly.

And the energy requirements and carbon emissions associated with private vehicle use are far greater than those of mass transit; worsening climate change, raising the chances of cataclysmic environmental disasters, like another Superstorm Sandy.

Finally enacting congestion

pricing after decades of failed

attempts will help to create a

greener, more liveable, more

equitable, and more prosperous city

for all. Opening the door to

1 redemptions will inevitably lead to 2 different interest groups clamoring for carve-outs until the plan barely 3 4 does anything to decrease car trips or raise revenue for the MTA, which means 5 that no exemptions are the way to go. 6 We waited long enough, now is 7 the time to act. 8 9 Thank you for your time. 10 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 11 Our next speaker is Anuranjan 12 Pegu, followed by Gavilan Longino. 13 You may begin your remarks. ANURANJAN PEGU: Good afternoon. 14 15 My name is Anuranjan Pegu. I live in 16 South Brooklyn, and I work at an environmental non-profit in Manhattan. 17 18 I've been involved with 19 environment and social justice issues 20 for many years. I have always 21 supported congestion pricing in New 2.2 York City, but I have experienced its 23 benefits personally. However, I feel 24 like this specific program is not 25 sincere when it comes to environment

or social equity.

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You guys proclaim inspiration from existing congestion pricing plans like those in London and Stockholm, but do not follow everything that actually made those plans successful.

I'm only going to touch on one, which is the hundred percent exemption for motorcycles in every single city with a congestion plan; from London, Stockholm, Gatlinburg, Milan, Rome, Genoa, Florence, Oslo, Madrid, every city.

So why do these cities exempt motorcycles? The reasons are obvious, motorcycles are not cars. They have lower carcinogens, they use less gas, they cause less wear and tear on the road, six of them can park in the space of one SUV, and of course they actually reduce congestion.

Studies, including one by

Gridlock Sam have shown that if people

switch from cars to motorcycles, there

will be a massive reduction in

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congestion and pollution. That's serious side effect, logical and proven, contributing the success of congestion plans everywhere.

But the other big reason why motorcycles get these exemptions is to bridge income equality. Motorcycles in UK, EU or here in the U.S. are cheaper affordable means of transportation for a lot of people, especially those who cannot afford to live in downtown areas or own cars are for whom public transit does not work or is not accessible.

On a motorcycle, I was able to cut down my 60-minute commute on a train by half, while I pay only 60 bucks a month for gas, insurance and maintenance combined. Which is half of what a MetroCard costs. That's like a 700-plus-dollar savings for me every year. For some of us, that's a lot of money.

I've noticed in these hearings, a lot of bicycle advocates tend to be

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white folks who live in Manhattan or in upscale neighborhoods close to

Manhattan. They can walk or bike to

work and home. POCs like me cannot,

we cannot afford to live in those

areas even if we get more than 60,000

a year. To tell us to bike more than

ten miles to get to work weary and

tired is just arrogant, it's ignorant,

it's cruel, it's racist and classless.

There's also a bias against motorcycles in the city because it is considered low class because often they're owned by lower-income and minority populations. That is why the -- from Upper West Side are complaining here about noisy motorcycles and why MTA researches forget about motorcycles in their research.

In this city, it feels like we are continually getting punished for being poor and for the color of our skin, and this is no different.

To sum up, successful congestion

1	pricing plans everywhere in the
2	western world give 100 percent
3	exemption to motorcycles, and so
4	should New York. It's the smallest
5	way for MTA to show that it actually
6	wants to reduce congestion and
7	pollution while helping EJ
8	communities, because motorcycles are
9	part of the solution.
10	Thank you.
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Gavilan
13	Longino, followed by Cindy Morris.
14	Our next speaker is Gavilan
15	Longino.
16	GAVILAN LONGINO: Can you hear
17	me?
18	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
19	GAVILAN LONGINO: Thank you. So
20	as stated, my name is Gavilan Longino.
21	And my apologies for any if these
22	questions have already been answered.
23	Is it true that the decision will be
24	made by in January of 2023?
25	Can someone answer that?
	ı

1	Can you hear me?
2	MR. OLIVA: I just want to
3	remind
4	GAVILAN LONGINO: Yes, I know.
5	I'm trying to get I'm going to be
6	done quickly. I only have a couple of
7	questions.
8	MR. OLIVA: Responses will not
9	be provided during today's hearing.
10	GAVILAN LONGINO: Okay.
11	MR. OLIVA: You're comments are
12	being recorded in depth and responded
13	to as part of the Environmental
14	Assessment process.
15	GAVILAN LONGINO: Okay. I will
16	move on then. Thank you. I'm going
17	to move on to the fact that all
18	right. A little background on me.
19	I'm an UXR experienced
20	researcher, and for anyone who is
21	unfamiliar with UXR or what they do, I
22	conduct research and ensure that
23	products and services and procedures
24	function as users intend and end users
25	expect. So you as the panel are the

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users, the end users are us -- the community who has to potentially pay for these tolls.

I've reviewed almost a dozen studies and reports and there has been some success in London, but that's the only city that I found that is comparable to ours. Other cities have different culture, like they can completely control their citizens, for the most part at least. And others also have considerable space to have a more complex system.

Some of my solutions include favoring high-occupancy vehicles, exempting delivery trucks, and I'll get to why in a reason, although that's already been addressed, but not exempting taxis, charge vehicles that insist on entering that are not high-end occupancy, prohibit street parking, and a few other ideas I have that will create an environment that discourages traffic.

So about the trucks, the

1	delivery trucks, as been mentioned
2	already, it's a double taxation, so
3	those people are the trucks are
4	coming in, they've got to pay it.
5	They are just going to forward that to
6	us, the people who have to buy their
7	products and serve us. So we're going
8	to pay to go in and then pay
9	additionally for that charge because
10	they have to pass that on.
11	I have other ideas that I'd like
12	to share with the committee. If
13	you're willing, I'd like to share my
14	information so we can tackle this and
15	any other issues.
16	MS. FLAX: Conclude your
17	remarks.
18	GAVILAN LONGINO: Let me know if
19	there's a way I could supply that
20	information.
21	Thank you.
22	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
23	Cindy Morris, followed by our 61st
24	speaker on the list, Irine
25	Tkeshelashvili.

1	Our next speaker is Irine
2	Tkeshelashvili, followed by Ella
3	Pultinas.
4	Our next speaker is Ella
5	Pultinas, followed by Teara Wilson.
6	Our next speaker is Teara
7	Wilson, followed by Andrew Lynch.
8	Our next speaker is Andrew
9	Lynch, followed by Terry Li.
10	ANDREW LYNCH: Good afternoon.
11	I'm a private bus operator from Long
12	Island. Private bus service in and
13	out of the CBD is hands down the most
14	energy efficient and environmentally
15	friendly form of mass transportation
16	that exists today.
17	A single motorcoach traveling
18	into the CBD removes up to 55 cars
19	from doing the same. And the
20	reduction in potential traffic simply
21	cannot be argued. All buses,
22	including private buses, need to be
23	exempted from congestion pricing so
24	that additional cost increases do not
25	deter the riding public from using

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this incredibly beneficial form of transportation.

Let's remember, while a typical car may get around 30 passenger miles per gallon, a typical private bus gets over 280 passenger miles per gallon because they can carry so many more people. Not only are buses more fuel efficient, but studies prove that buses use the least amount of energy and produce the lowest carbon dioxide emissions per passenger than any form of transportation. Better than trains, subways, transit buses, ride hails, or pooled rides, private buses beet them all.

Buses today are required to be equipped with new technology, such as diesel particulate filters and diesel emission fluid systems that together, reduce particulate emissions and nitrogen oxides by over 90 percent.

These are not your parent's buses of the past.

Generalizing private buses will

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mean more cars using more energy and producing more carbon, which will worsen air quality in minority and environmental justice populations near the CBD. It is also important to note that in the current COVID environment, an analysis of people entering the CBD, by Clarion Research, predicts that bus transportation will experience the smallest drop in ridership post-COVID compared to subway and rail, demonstrating the importance and resiliency of buses and why private bus carriers shouldn't be penalized for being the mode of transportation that the riding public is depending on.

Additionally, many of the private bus companies that come into the CBD contribute to the national transit database, some of them even voluntarily. And their miles are used to generate federal funds for the MTA. Making it more expensive for buses to enter the CBD will reduce NTD miles in

1	our region and therefore, reduce
2	federal funds that come back to the
3	MTA, which is counterintuitive.
4	In closing, private bus
5	operators by their very nature are
6	actively reducing congestion right
7	now. You cannot and should not
8	penalize a form of mass transit that
9	is already part of the solution.
10	Thank you for listening.
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Terry Li,
13	followed by Alexander Ross.
14	TERRY LI: Hello. This is
15	Terry. Hi. This is Terry. I live in
16	Northeastern Queens in Bayside, and I
17	commute to Manhattan for work.
18	While I support there should be
19	mechanism to improve the public
20	transportation in New York City, I do
21	take the subway, I take the bus, I
22	also ride bike in the city, I do
23	believe the current proposed tolling
24	programs are quite unfair.
25	Because I know who drive in the

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city knows during rush hour in Midtown
Manhattan knows most of the cars on
the streets are trucks and TLC cars,
Ubers, Lyfts, and these cars are not
going to avoid Midtown Manhattan
because there's a tolling program,
they are going to be in the city
anyways. So there is very limited
facts on the volume of traffic in
Midtown, in Central -- in the CBD
area.

And also because of the limited effect on the volume, the safety of pedestrians and cyclists would not really be guaranteed. So as long the city doesn't stop the double parking and the truck loading issue in CBD, the traffic problem would not be solved.

And also, there's very limited amount of -- not very limited amount. There's limited amount of traffic in weekends -- on weekends, at nighttime in Manhattan. So I'm wondering if it's trying to solve traffic jam

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problems, now why you are charging a toll in low traffic times.

And also, because I live in

Northeastern Queens, for me to take a subway, the closest subway station is Flushing Main Street, plus there is a very limited amount of Park & Ride facilities in Flushing or near Flushing. The closest one is the one in Citi Field, but it's always closed when there is a game in Citi Field.

So I'm wondering if part of the money could be used to establish affordable Park & Ride facility? I'm more than glad to use them.

And also, many of the other programs, I think other people mentioned that, refer to London, Oslo, Stockholm and Singapore as examples.

But all of those are very reliable and very safe public transportation system in place. But New York doesn't. And also, New York is special because New York is an island. For me to get into New Jersey, especially Hoboken, Jersey

1	City or Newark Airport, I have to
2	drive through Manhattan. It's
3	different from Singapore and London,
4	you can avoid the central business
5	district in their cities.
6	So I'm wondering, for people who
7	are entering Manhattan and leaving
8	Manhattan with very short amount of
9	time, from Williamsburg Bridge to the
10	Holland Tunnel, would there be any
11	sort of incentive for these kind of
12	drivers?
13	Those are my comments. Thank
14	you.
15	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Alexander
17	Ross, followed by Andrew Lester.
18	Alexander, you may begin your
19	remarks.
20	ALEXANDER ROSS: Hi. I live on
21	66nd Street just north of the CBD
22	border and I've not been able to find
23	any discussion about the affects of
24	this program on those who live right
25	there on the edge.

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Within that context, I'd like to bring up three concerns. First, there is a lack of clarity about what would have to a driver traveling from Upper Manhattan to the 59th Street Bridge, will that driver would be tolled for the 15 feet that have to travel that is technically below 60th Street in order to get onto the 59th Street Bridge going towards Queens? Please make that clear and explicit on the project's website and in the documentation as this moves forward.

Second, if tolling is implemented, there should be a reasonable grace period to allow someone who enters the CBD to leave without being tolled. I -- as someone who lives right on the border, I am frequently forced to go south when I want to go north, on York Avenue for example, by traffic police and/or by ambulances. What would be the remedy that I have if I'm forced into the CBD in one of those situations?

1	Finally, if tolling is
2	implemented there should be policies
3	put in place to prevent the garages
4	just outside the zone borders from
5	price gouging. The demand for those
6	garage spaces will go up considerably.
7	What will be done to protect the
8	people who are living in that area?
9	Please consider the effects of
10	this program on the people who are
11	living right on the border of the
12	congestion zone.
13	Thank you for your time.
14	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Andrew
16	Lester, followed by Rob Littell.
17	Our next speaker is Rob Littell,
18	followed by Buzz Roddy.
19	Our next speaker is Buzz Roddy,
20	followed by Stefanie Sykes.
21	Our next speaker is Stefanie
22	Sykes, followed by 1420 GC.
23	Our next speaker is 1420 GC,
24	followed by Jessica Jean-Baptiste.
25	Our next speaker is Jessica

1	Jean-Baptiste, followed by Eric
2	Lipscomb.
3	Our next speaker is Eric
4	Lipscomb, followed by Madelene Agcaol.
5	Our next speaker is Madelene
6	Agcaol, followed by Ruvym Gilman.
7	Our next speaker is Ruvym
8	Gilman, followed by Mark Williams.
9	RUVYM GILMAN: Hi. My name is
10	Ruvym Gilman. I'm a resident of the
11	Upper East Side. Thank you for
12	everybody who has put in the time and
13	effort to be here and putting together
14	the congestion pricing plan.
15	I believe in the goals of
16	congestion pricing, I think the idea
17	of reducing traffic, increasing the
18	use of public transportation, those
19	are important goals for the city. But
20	I think that as it currently exists,
21	the program is more slated towards, as
22	some people have noted, increasing MTA
23	revenue rather than actually reducing
24	traffic and drawing people towards
25	public transportation.

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As I think Terry stated earlier, anyone ho has driven into the CBD at any point, I think few do it because they want to. Very often it is because people need to. Someone who is, as was stated just now shortly, people need to pass through to get to the airport, people need to go sometimes to cross the 59th Street Bridge to go to Queens, to go to Long Island, people who are in trucks delivering to businesses.

I don't drive in the city, but I know people who do, and people who do it for those reasons. Not as they are, as other people stated, rich white people who simply want to drive in because they have a lot of money, own Teslas and just want to, you know -- excuse me, not Teslas, but, you know, have gas-guzzling cars and just want to have emissions added to the mix in New York City. I don't think that's the reality of who is driving to the CBD.

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New York City residents already pay more taxes than almost anyone else in the country. I believe we're in the top 30 in terms of taxes; federal, state, city, all combined, plus sales. This is, in effect, another tax on living in the city. And it comes at a time when there's been a dropoff in terms of city residency, less revenue for the city in general.

And the question is, is the goal to drive more people out of the city? Is the goal to have people become residents of outer boroughs and become remote workers? I think this is the opposite of what Mayor Adams said he's interested in, this is the opposite of what President Biden has said he's interested in seeing. They want people in offices, we want people to feel comfortable to move around the city. And this, if anything, drives people away from having another opportunity to arrive at the office, by saying you can only do it this way,

1 otherwise you'll be charged and taxed. 2 Also, if we want to increase the 3 amount of people taking the subway, 4 taking public transportation, make it more appetizing, more palpable for 5 them. As also stated, there's been an 6 7 uptick in subway crime. The subway has not seen -- the buses are not seen 8 9 as an appealing form of transportation 10 as opposed to forcing people onto 11 public transportation by making it --12 by punishing them. Especially New 13 Yorkers, punishing New Yorkers who 14 already pay high taxes to take a 15 system that they don't feel comfortable with. 16 17 Thank you. 18 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 19 Our next speaker is Mark 20 Williams, followed by Thomas Proctor. 21 Our next speaker is Thomas Proctor, followed by Ride Anthony. 2.2 23 Our next speaker is Ride 24 Anthony, followed by Joe Bach. 25 Our next speaker is Joe Bach,

1	followed by Nathan Werksman.
2	JOE BACH: Hi there. Can you
3	hear me?
4	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
5	JOE BACH: All right. Thanks
6	for having me. Thanks for the great
7	presentation. I am a resident of
8	Hell's Kitchen in the CBD district,
9	and I overwhelmingly support the
10	congestion pricing.
11	It would reduce noise pollution,
12	it would reduce air pollution.
13	Unfortunately, New Yorkers are dying
14	on our streets from vehicular
15	accidents every week. Not necessarily
16	always in the CBD, but certainly car
17	usage and the usage particularly of
18	how people are using the cars, it's
19	come to be problematic. And I would
20	just overwhelmingly advocate for a
21	higher quality of life for people who
22	live in the CBD that cars really do
23	have a massive negative impact on.
24	Also, certainly I am empathetic
25	to especially the environmental

1 justice communities that were 2 mentioned earlier in the presentation. I wonder if it would be possible to 3 4 provide -- but first, we require all trucks entering New York City to be 5 electric. So that could be something 6 7 that moderates, modifies the impact. But also, obviously there is a 8 cost for all those business owners to 9 10 switch to electric trucks, that I 11 think might be eligible for a state or 12 federal tax credit to make that transition a little bit easier. 13 And then lastly, I think also --14 15 maybe second to lastly, the ADA 16 accessibility issues of some stations, that's a real issue. I don't think --17 18 these are not two separate issues. 19 think they both should be addressed. 20 Certainly every public transit station 21 should be ADA accessible, but that shouldn't get in the way of congestion 2.2 23 pricing. Those two things should 24 happen concurrently.

Then the woman who lives in the

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1	Bronx mentioned that, you know, she
2	doesn't really feel safe taking the
3	bus to I forget which train she
4	mentioned, down when she wants to go
5	into Manhattan at night, and I also
6	think that's a reasonable concern.
7	But again, same as the ADA issue,
8	should be addressed separately and
9	concurrently, it should not stand in
10	the way of congestion pricing.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is the 80th
14	person to sign up, Nathan Werksman, to
15	be followed by Linda Lubinbrookoff.
16	Our next speaker is Linda
17	Lubinbrookoff, followed by Patrick
18	McClellan.
19	Our next speaker is Patrick
20	McClellan, followed by Lauren
21	Phillips.
22	PATRICK MCCLELLAN: Hi. Can you
23	hear me?
24	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
25	PATRICK MCCLELLAN: Great.

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Thank you for the opportunity to comment today. My name is Patrick

McClellan, and I'm the policy director for the New York League of

Conservation Voters, we're a state-wide environmental advocacy organization.

We're longstanding supporters of congestion pricing and we're pleased that the Environmental Assessment has finally been released. We urge USDOT to swiftly approve the Central Business District Tolling Program when the public comment period closes and for the MTA and the state and city governments to then implement this program as soon as possible.

In order to meet its statutory obligations under the Climate
Leadership and Community Protection
Act of cutting economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions at least 85 percent by 2050, New York State must take steps to significantly reduce unnecessary driving and increase the use of mass

transit.

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Congestion pricing, as it's supports have argued for many years and the Environmental Assessment backs up, would support both of these goals by just incentivizing unnecessary car and truck trips into Manhattan and raising funds to improve the speed and reliability of the MTA's mass transit system; including not just the subways and buses, but also the Metro-North and Long Island Rail Roads.

NYLCB is still reviewing the Environmental Assessment and will not be weighing in on the specific scenarios at this time, though we may do so in our written comments that we'll submit later. However, I wish to highlight two general points that apply to nearly all of the tolling scenarios identified in the EA.

First, in order for congestion pricing to be maximally fair and effective, exemptions should be limited to only those that are

absolutely necessarily. Such as an exemption accounting for the fact that TLC licensed vehicles already pay a congestion pricing surcharge on every trip below 96th Street or exemptions that may be necessary to eliminate toll shopping on the river crossings.

Second, the state and city should comprehensively mitigate any environmental justice issues caused by changes to traffic patterns from congestion pricing.

Again, we're still reviewing the Environmental Assessment, and I expect to have more comprehensive comments on neighborhood-specific mitigation in our written comments. But at this point, we're calling on New York State to commit to capping the Cross Bronx Expressway and prioritizing clean truck leads in spending federal money from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act.

Thank you again for the

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1 opportunity to comment today, and we 2 look forward to submitting more detailed written comments before the 3 4 deadline of September 9th. Thank you 5 very much. 6 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 7 Our next speaker is Lauren Phillips, followed by Megan Martin. 8 LAUREN PHILLIPS: Good 9 10 afternoon. My name is Lauren 11 Phillips, and I live in Flatbush, 12 Brooklyn. 13 In theory, I am the stereotype 14 of you might expect to oppose 15 congestion pricing. I'm a car-owning 16 outer borough resident, and I work paces in Manhattan. But I'm here to 17 18 voice my strong support for the most 19 aggressive limited exemption 20 congestion pricing plan possible. 21 I grew up in an apartment in the Bronx overlooking the entrance to the 2.2 23 Henry Hudson Bridge. Thousands of 24 cars take that bridge from the Bronx into Manhattan down the West Side 25

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Highway every day. And thanks to all that traffic, our windows were constantly covered with a dirty black film. Whenever we washed our windows, which we had to do pretty often if we wanted to see them, the washing water would turn black.

Unsurprisingly, like so many children, largely black and brown children who grew up near major roadways in the city, my brother and I both developed asthma as toddlers.

Growing up next to too many cars and the destructive particulate pollution that they spew, sentenced us both to a childhood full of asthma inhalers and special attention from the school nurse.

And today, that same congestion that left me asthmatic is even worse. Now when I push my baby's stroller along Flatbush Avenue, another car-choked artery leading into Manhattan, I worry that soon it will be his turn to start to cough and

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wheeze. Congestion pricing is decades overdue. For generations, we have sacrificed clean air, our lungs, our pedestrians, our bus feeds, and so much more in favor of making it easier to drive around the city.

But of course this panel already knows that, and you know that there are so many reasons to change course from reducing congestion to raising badly-needed funds for subways and buses, to fighting climate change causing pollution.

So I'm here with one small reason to ask you to move forward with this plan: This is my son, his name is Arthur, he is four months old.

Please move forward for the sake of my infant son and all the kids who will grow up in this city in the years to come.

Car centered policy has taken freedom away from the city's residents, especially its kids. I want true freedom for my son. I want

1	my son the experience freedom from
2	asthma, the freedom to get on a bike
3	without the fear of being run over,
4	the freedom from sitting on a bus
5	stuck in traffic, the freedom to get
6	on a subway and go to school without
7	delays.
8	This congestion pricing plan
9	alone will not give the kids of this
10	city the freedom that they deserve,
11	but the path to that free and healthy
12	future starts with congestion pricing.
13	Thank you very much.
14	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Megan
16	Martin, followed by Karen Beluso.
17	Our next speaker is Karen
18	Beluso, followed by Sara Lind.
19	Our next speaker is Sara Kind,
20	followed by Anne Nacinovich.
21	SARA LIND: Hi. Can you hear
22	me?
23	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
24	SARA LIND: My name is Sara Lind
25	and I'm the director of policy at Open

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Plans, a non-profit working to make
New York City streets more liveable.

I live in Manhattan outside the CBD and I work in the CBD. I take the train or a bike to work. I'm here to testify in strong support of implementing congestion pricing as quickly as possible with no new exemptions.

While only 11 percent of commutes into the CBD are made by car, that's small minority of people who choose to drive into Manhattan impact everyone. They create congestion for everyone else. They slow down buses. New York City's buses are the slowest in the nation. They make our streets much more dangerous for pedestrians and bikers. We're in the midst of a traffic violence epidemic. contribute to the climate crisis. They make our streets noisy and hot, and full of unhealthy air pollution, contributing to high rates of childhood asthma, as we just so

eloquently heard.

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Driving into the Central

Business District is an anti-social
choice. It creates negative
eternalities that drivers have been
able to get away with for free for far
too long. Congestion pricing forces
these actors to pay closer to the true
price of their choice.

Congestion pricing benefits
everyone. Congestion pricing will
lessen climate impact, make our air
cleaner, fund much-needed investments
into the subway, and reduce traffic
violence. Even people who must drive
into the CBD will benefit because
there will be fewer other cars on the
streets, allowing them to travel into
the CBD more easily.

Furthermore, the small percentage of people who drive into the CBD demonstrates that congestion pricing will not affect our economic recovery. In fact, making the CBD a more pleasant place to be by reducing

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congestion will draw more people there to shop, work, and spend money, thereby contributing to our economic recovery.

We must implement congestion pricing now with no new exemptions.

The more exemptions we put in place, the higher the tolls will be, hurting those very people who do need to drive. New exemptions could also lead to increased traffic diversions, including increases along the Cross Bronx Expressway and the Staten Island Expressway.

Rather than increasing impacts on environmental justice communities, the state must work to mitigate impacts, including through electric buses and truck rerouting. Bronx should be prioritized for electric buses, and the MTA city, state, and federal partners all must work together to reduce polluting trucks through the Bronx and Staten Island.

For the sake of our collective

1	future, we must implement congestion
2	pricing immediately.
3	Thank you.
4	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
5	Our next speaker is Anne
6	Nacinovich, followed by Michael Golz.
7	Our next speaker is Michael
8	Golz, followed by Jill Pilgrim.
9	Our next speaker is Jill
10	Pilgrim, followed by our 90th speaker
11	on the list, Milana Meytes.
12	Our next speaker is Milana
13	Meytes, followed by Ryan Beickert.
14	Our next speaker is Ryan
15	Beickert, followed by Kelvin Alvarez.
16	Our next speaker is Kelvin
17	Alvarez, followed by Chris Adair.
18	Our next speaker is Chris Adair,
19	followed by John Cimillo.
20	CHRIS ADAIR: Hi, there. My
21	name is Chris Adair. You can hear me?
22	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
23	CHRIS ADAIR: Great.
24	I live in Hoboken, New Jersey,
25	and I work Monday through Friday in

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Manhattan. I am calling today to ask that congestion pricing be implemented as quickly and as effectively as possible. I also do not support providing credits for New Jersey car drivers. Exemptions like this will strip out much of the benefits of congestion pricing.

Congestion pricing will help us reduce traffic in the city's center and it will make more space for people; pedestrians, cyclists and public transit. It will also generate much needed funds for public transit.

I take the bus to Port Authority bus terminal every day. And of the seven intersections that I walk through down 9th Avenue, every single crosswalk is clogged with cars. And it forces thousands of pedestrians, like myself, and bicyclists using the bicycle lane to weave through angry and smelly car traffic as they navigate their commutes or delivery jobs.

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Congestion pricing will take
many of these cars off our streets.

In London, congestion pricing reduced
traffic by 15 percent by and reduced
congestion, which is the time that it
takes to make the trip, by 30 percent.
Traffic volumes in the charging zone
are 25 percent lower now than they
were a decade ago since congestion
pricing was put into place.

An additional benefit will be less cars, and that will mean better air quality. Where I live in Hoboken, we're smack dab between the Lincoln and the Holland Tunnels. When the car traffic becomes clogged, we get a lot of cut-through traffic, so we get lots of emissions from those cars.

Hudson County, where I live, along with approximately 700,000 other people has an F rating for air quality by the American Lung Association.

Another Hudson County fun fact is the majority of people don't commute by car, they commute via public transit.

1	In fact, four out of five New Jersey
2	commuters are already using mass
3	transit to come to the New York City.
4	We need to fund our public
5	transit that brings New Jersey
6	employees into New York City. This
7	includes the PATH train and the New
8	Jersey transit. You shouldn't
9	overlook these vital and essential
10	services.
11	I would also encourage us to
12	look to providing a 24/7 exclusive bus
13	lane in the Lincoln Tunnel. Right
14	now, we only use that about 6.25
15	percent of the time. And lastly,
16	congestion pricing will make our
17	streets safer.
18	Thank you so much for allowing
19	me to speak today.
20	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
21	Our next speaker is John
22	Cimillo, followed by Maureen
23	McDonough.
24	Our next speaker is Maureen
25	McDonough, followed by Mohammad

1	Hossain.
2	Our next speaker is Mohammad
3	Hossain, followed by Michael Lupo.
4	Our next speaker is Michael
5	Lupo, followed by Michael Dull.
6	Our next speaker is Michael
7	Dull, followed by Christopher Gomez.
8	Our next speaker is Christopher
9	Gomez, followed by Ryan Goldberg.
10	Our next speaker is Ryan
11	Goldberg, followed by Sheila Bidar.
12	Our next speaker is Sheila
13	Bidar, followed by Kathy Francis.
14	Our next speaker is Kathy
15	Francis, followed by our 103rd speaker
16	on the list, Samantha Cooperman.
17	Our next speaker is Samantha
18	Cooperman, followed by Warren Haring.
19	SAMANTHA COOPERMAN: Hi. My
20	name is Samantha Cooperman, and I have
21	lived in the Turtle Bay neighborhood
22	inside the Central Business District
23	off of 2nd Avenue since 2005.
24	I live in an environmentally
25	friendly small studio apartment in a

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fully residential area and do not own a car. While I understand the need to raise additional funds, I find that distinction of 60th Street to be arbitrary and discriminatory and written by those who are healthy and able.

A lot of this analysis was done prior to the effects and COVID and recent inflationary pressures from which Midtown Manhattan has not yet recovered, as Jessica Walker recently spoke to earlier today.

I want to give a couple of specific examples that I think might be missing from some of the analysis. For example, my elderly retired parents come in from Long Island for medical care at Memorial Sloane Kettering Hospital. My father is currently immunosuppressed from treatments, so public transportation is not an option. If their appointment is at one of the larger hospital buildings above 60th Street,

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they would not be charged the congestion pricing fee. But if their appointment was scheduled at the outpatient building on 53rd and 3rd, it would cost them substantially more.

This seems to be unfair.

Similarly, there has been significant funds raised by Senator Schumer at all levels to bring people back to Broadway Theater and the arts overall.

For example, I have some other elderly relatives in their late 80s who just started to come back to theater. They're registered as handicapped by New York State but New York City has its own process so I don't believe that it's recognized here. I hope that's looked into.

Public transportation is not an option for them. If they drive in to go into Lincoln Center they won't be charged a congestion pricing fee. But if they choose to go to Carnegie Hall a couple blocks away or any of the downtown theaters, it will cost them

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substantially more. Given that they are retired, their disposable income is fixed will would lead, for them, to less attendance overall hurting the industry over time.

As a single woman, I try to walk as much as possible, but I often need to take a taxi home from the Upper West Side or Upper East Side late at night for safety. There's no traffic and tolling cost being considered are higher than the cost of my cab, simply because I live south of 60th Street with the people I'm with happen to live just slightly above that.

I don't understand why I would be charged this where as if I took the same distance at an off-peak time of day from downtown, this would not happen. Likewise, the fact that someone could keep a car in Soho and just back to 59th Street and back all day long, doesn't seem to be touched by the tolls.

This seems unequitable and I

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1	solutions that are more broadly
2	distributed throughout the entirety of
3	Manhattan versus penalizing only half
4	the borough, are more seriously
5	considered. Thank you for your time.
6	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Warren
8	Haring, followed by Constance Stellas.
9	Our next speaker is Constance
10	Stellas, followed by Steven
11	Kantorowitz.
12	Our next speaker is Steven
13	Kantorowitz, followed by K.C. Jones.
14	STEVEN KANTOROWITZ: Hello. Can
15	you hear me?
16	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
17	Okay, how are you. My name is
18	Steven Kantorowitz and I want to
19	commend and thank the Commission for
20	this wonderful plan. My upper-middle
21	class and wealthy friends are very
22	excited for this plan to be
23	implemented as soon as possible with
24	the highest pricing available. This
25	will allow them to drive into Midtown

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Manhattan for Broadway shows and meetings without having to deal with the traffic caused by the poor and the working-class neighborhoods.

The commutes for shows will probably cut in half for the wealthy with this plan. In addition, we appreciate you directing this traffic to the Cross Bronx Expressway and Staten Island Expressway. Robert Moses must be smiling down now with the thought that Cross Bronx Expressway will be a parking lot full of pollution in these lower income neighborhoods.

This will benefit the people currently walking on the expressway, singing, selling mango slices and nuts and will encourage more salespeople.

Maybe this will be the beginning of salespeople on the entrance to the Triborough Bridge.

You know I say this ironically.

This plan does not work. It brings in
a miniscule amount of money in London

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and it is a bad regressive tax. The state has been wanting to toll the free Queens bridges and Brooklyn bridges for decades. This could not be accomplished because and people were against it and consistently voted against it, which who they voted for as their representatives.

This is the work around to bypass their wishes. Inflation will increase for food and goods in Manhattan, all over Manhattan and in the boroughs because of the increase in tolls. People who sometimes take an Uber at late hours for safety from Manhattan to Brooklyn, the price will increase tremendously.

Why don't you do the brave thing and create a bridge over the Long Island sound so Long Island is not trapped during a natural disaster with no way to get off. It is also unpopular but practical, but will do far more to prevent congestion in New York and will raise a tremendous

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amount of money for mass transit. Also -- and I know this has been talked about for maybe hundreds of years in New York -- also a new elevated bridge from the bridges in Brooklyn to the tunnels in New Jersey would also prevent congestion and raise tremendous amounts for mass transit, another Robert Moses idea that maybe, you know, maybe could come to fruition. If you definitely need more money for transit, get it through the federal government or raise taxes on the people who can afford it. This congestion plan is

This congestion plan is ridiculous. It's just a redistributed congestion price. After hearing the seminar, I find it worse than what I previously thought. Also what percentage is the toll infrastructure companies keeping for themselves? How much money is being made on the infrastructure -- who provide the infrastructure and how many people on

this panel are using mass transit on a
daily basis?
Thank you.
MS. FLAX: Thank you.
Our next speaker is K.C. Jones,
followed by Melva Smith.
Out next speaker is Melva Smith,
followed by Ronni Libertson.
Our next speaker is Ronni
Libertson, followed by 110th speaker
on the list, Rick Versace.
Our next speaker is Rick
Versace, followed by Darwin Keung.
Our next speaker is Darwin
Keung, followed by Michael Stanton.
Our next speaker is Michael
Stanton, followed by Ruth McDaniels.
MICHAEL STANTON: Good
afternoon. My name is Mike Stanton.
I'm a resident of White Plains, New
York. I'm a regular MetroNorth and
subway rider and a member of the Metro
North Rail Road Commuter Counsel.
I'm here to speak in support of
congestion pricing. In fact,

MetroNorth riders have many reasons to 1 2 support congestion pricing, including 3 critical upgrades to our signals, stations, tracks and overall 4 commuters. Altogether 15 billion 5 dollars will be raised for critical 6 7 capital projects across the MTA system. And for commuters who 8 transfer from the railroad to the 9 10 subway like me, we know that 11 improvements need to be made and the 12 system needs to be protected from the 13 impacts of more severe storms. 14 The longer we wait to build 15 these critical resiliency investments, 16 the more expensive they will become and we risk worsening extreme weather 17 18 and disasters year after year. 19 Congestion pricing will help us maintain our vital transit network for 20 21 generations to come. 2.2 Riders across the system will 23 benefit from the improvements that the 24 funding will bring, including

accessibility projects in stations in

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the Bronx and Westchester, security upgrades, new train cars, repairs to Grand Central's tracks and platforms, signal upgrades from Croton-Harmon to Poughkeepsie and better service on the Port Jervis line, not to mention the four new stations coming online in the Bronx through Penn Access that will make MetroNorth more equitable.

After decades without major improvements to the region's transit system, we've begun to get a taste of what's possible. From the Hudson Yards extension to the 2nd Avenue Subway and the imminent opening of Grand Central Madison.

The MTA deserves credit for building the internal capacity to deliver these projects and it has credibility when it speaks to riders about the future. If the MTA is forced to scale back its capital program in the absence of congestion pricing and loses that knowledge, we risk spending more and getting less in

1 the long run. 2 A variety of opinions have and will be heard today, including many 3 4 pleas for exemptions. But these hearings are about whether congestion 5 pricing will accomplish the goals of 6 7 reducing traffic and increasing mobility around the Central Business 8 District and raising one billion 9 10 dollars annually for the MTA's capital 11 program with no significant impact on 12 the environment. 13 With 90 percent of people 14 entering the CBD using transit, 15 walking or biking, congestion pricing 16 will improve the commutes and lives of millions of New Yorkers and others 17 18 around the region. 19 The answer is a resounding yes 20 and a finding of no significant impact 21 is warranted. 2.2 Thank you. 23 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 24 Our next speaker is Ruth 25 McDaniels, followed by Darwin Keung.

Our next speaker is Darwin
Keung, followed by Jackson Chabot.
Darwin, you may unmute yourself
and begin your remarks.
DARWIN KEUNG: Hi. Thank you.
Can you hear me?
MS. FLAX: Yes.
DARWIN KEUNG: Good afternoon.
My name is Darwin Keung, and I'm a
resident of Rockland County and a
Climate and Health Policy Analyst at
the Regional Transit Advocacy
Organization Tri-State Transportation
Campaign. We represent mass transit
riders throughout the Tri-State area.
I've testified in support of
congestion pricing in the past and
will continue to support it as a rider
and a driver who has spent his life
growing up in and around New York
City. For too long have people put up
with Manhattan's dangerous congestion
and for too long have we tried to
force a car-centric lifestyle in our
region in the densest city of our

nation.

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We must incentivize employees to enter the city not via private car but with mass transit. It's clear from the Environmental Assessment that congestion pricing will reduce traffic congestion. It is clear that we must continue to invest in mass transit options into other city throughout the region and it's clear that mass transit is the best was to travel for physical and environmental health by emitting less pollution and fewer carbon emissions. Therefore, are we at Tri-State the state and the city to support the program's implementation. With that said after review of the recent Environmental Assessment, we call on the city and state to swiftly act to mitigate any potential negative impacts that congestion pricing may have on environmental justice communities located in New York City's outer boroughs.

1 in consideration of any discounts or 2 exemptions, as each exemptions would be a less effective reduction of 3 4 potential traffic. More exemptions can lead to increased traffic 5 diversions in areas surrounding the 6 7 Central Business District, including increases along Cross Bronx and the 8 9 Staten Island Expressway. We urge the 10 MTA to carefully consider how to 11 mitigate and monitor any adverse 12 effects from changes in the traffic 13 patterns as it creates and implements 14 the final program. 15 This is imminently possible and 16 should not become a reason to stop 17 congestion pricing. Overall, we at 18 Tri-state strongly support 19 implementing congestion pricing in combination with the swift 20 21 prioritization, the mitigation 2.2 measures in any areas identified to 23 have any potential negative impacts. 24 We also urge the MTA to work 25 with the regional partners to

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prioritize improving our mass transit options, especially those west of the Hudson River and the outer regions of our metro area to make ensure that congestion pricing is an effective and equitable policy no matter where we live. Thank you for your time.

MS. FLAX: Thank you. Our next speaker is Jackson Chabot, followed by Thomas Matte.

JACKSON CHABOT: Good afternoon.

My name is Jackson Chabot and I'm a

Brooklyn resident who works in the

Central Business District. I'm the

Director of Public Space Advocacy of

Open Plans, an over 30-year-old

non-profit dedicated to livable

streets.

I'm in full support of congestion pricing and implementation as soon as possible. It's quite simple, cars do not make for a livable city. They're loud, exhaust-spewing death machines. Drivers behind the wheel make selfish choices like

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parking in crosswalks, running red lights and more. All of which threaten people simply trying to go about their lives. The worst part is that our systems continue to enable this behavior.

We need to get vehicles off the road and raise vital funds for the MTA. I would like to highlight two points regarding exemptions and the need for electric buses to mitigate any particular increase in environmental justice communities.

First, if more exemptions are allowed, higher toll rates will still lead to a greater degree of traffic reduction in the Manhattan Central Business District, but will also lead to increased traffic diversions, including increases along the Cross Bronx Expressway and the Staten Island Expressway. I am strongly opposed to any further exemptions.

Second, later this year when electric buses are received in the

1 MTA's next major procurement of battery-electric buses, the MTA should 2 prioritize the Kingsbridge Depot and 3 4 the Gun Hill Depot, both located in and serving primarily Environmental 5 Justice communities in Upper Manhattan 6 7 and the Bronx. Our systems have prioritized 8 9 driving for too long and that has led 10 to public health crisis levels of 11 traffic violence and air quality. 12 This year continues to be as dangerous 13 as our record-breaking year, last 14 year. And we need to use every tool 15 to make New York City a safe livable 16 city. 17 We need congestion pricing now 18 with limited exemptions. Thank you. 19 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 20 Our next speaker is Thomas 21 Matte, followed by Vincent Argenziano. Our next speaker is Vincent 2.2 23 Argenziano, followed by Rodrick Ruddie 24 Daley. 25 VINCENT ARGENZIANO: Hello.

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Thank you everyone for your time. I'm

Vincent Argenziano. I'm a Staten

Islander and I use both public and

private transportation.

I appreciate the presentation you guys gave and I think we all understand the need for the positive impacts on traffic, environmental impacts and investing in public infrastructure transit. And I think everyone in the city sees that necessity in modernizing our public transit.

But we're not talking about
these positive impacts equitably. I
keep hearing that these are benefits
for all, but this instead is a
situation where certain people that
are given the least amount of services
in the city are going to be forced to
pay for more improvements in areas
that receive the most.

You're asking us to get behind this but how is this, in any way, beneficial to Staten Island. There's

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no public transportation out here for you to modernize with the increased revenue you're talking about and there's no viable alternatives for us to use to avoid paying the increased revenue.

The scenario I outlined to you is not new to Staten Island. We've been facing a lack of transportation options and we've been burdened with tolls and fines on our cars for decades. But this is now doubling down on that. If your goal is to take cars off the roads, then you're failing here on Staten Island in every single manner because in your own presentation, you list that while we provide just two percent of the cars going into the Central Business District, you're going to be diverting more cars to the Staten Island Expressway. So for every positive that you've listed, less traffic, less pollution, these are all going to be negatives for us because we're going

to have more traffic and more pollution out here.

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Now, I've done enough of these hearings on different proposals to know that we're never going to see positive effects from this plan. But, you know, just by looking at your own plan for prioritizing equity in bus service, you mentioned Queens, you mentioned the Bronx and of course there's no mention of Staten Island.

So instead what I'm here to do is to ask that you try and minimize the adverse effects that we're going to be facing.

And I'm going to tell you how that would be simple without even asking for a direct exemption and while I sympathize with boroughs who talk about the lack of transit options that they have, we're in an even more unique situation. We already pay for the toll to get off Staten Island on the Verrazzano Bridge as we head into Manhattan. It's incredibly high and

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one that for decades has been putting money towards improvements already in other boroughs. You know, this should be accounted for in any plan that you have for us. This plan should allow for, you know, a similar program to a transfer. One trip, one toll. Once we pay on the Verrazzano Bridge, we no longer should owe money for congestion pricing. We've already paid our part, we've been paying our part for years and for years while we've been used as a cash generator for tolls while every other bridge has stayed at zero, we want to be recognized for the part that we had played over the years and taken into consideration when -- by not charging us double for congestion pricing. So, thank you guys for your time. MS. FLAX: Thank you. Our next speaker is Rodrick Ruddie Daley, followed by Michael

Lavario.

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Our next speaker is Michael

1	Lavario, followed by Lucia Deng.
2	Our next speaker is Lucia Deng,
3	followed by 120th speaker on the list,
4	Martin Landsman.
5	Our next speaker is Martin
6	Landsman, followed by Devan Sipher.
7	Our next speaker is Devan
8	Sipher, followed by Steven Santangelo.
9	Devan Sipher.
10	DEVAN SIPHER: Hi. I'm trying
11	to get on and I guess it's not going
12	to happen but we'll go with audio.
13	MS. FLAX: We can hear you. You
14	may begin your remarks.
15	Devan, you may begin your
16	remarks.
17	DEVAN SIPHER: Hi. I shouldn't
18	be here. I shouldn't be alive. On
19	July 3, 2015, I was run over by double
20	decker bus that plowed into me when I
21	crossed 6th Avenue in Greenwich
22	Village on a green light in a
23	crosswalk. I spent three months in
24	the ICU with double digit surgeries
25	over the course of two years. One of

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my legs remains partially paralyzed.

But I'm one of the lucky crash

victims. The problem with traffic

violence is it's an equal opportunity

destroyer. It doesn't matter race,

class, sex, religion.

As a member of Families for Safe Streets, I provided testimony on behalf of the many thousands who weren't as lucky as me. This year the number of New Yorkers killed or maimed in traffic crashes. It's the highest it's been since the start of Vision Zero a decade ago. This is despite an overwhelming number of office buildings remaining largely empty. Yet, the numbers of cars on the roads in Manhattan is already 90 percent of what it was in 2019.

We're on track to have record level congestion when more remote workers return to their offices. And that affects everyone, whether in favor or opposed to congestion pricing. We need to reduce traffic

1 and increase the use of public 2 transit. Congestion pricing is one of 3 the few tools with a proven record for 4 doing so, as well as a proven record for reducing noise pollution and air 5 6 pollution and saving lives. 7 Any proposal has room for improvement. Nighttime fees seem 8 particularly questionable, but 9 10 congestion pricing will make New York 11 more livable and it will save the 12 lives of New Yorkers. 13 As someone who nearly perished on the streets here, I ask is there 14 15 anything more central to the world of 16 government. 17 Thank you for listening. 18 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 19 Our next speaker is Stephen 20 Santangelo, followed by Anmolpreet Kandola. 21 2.2 Our next speaker is Anmolpreet 23 Kandola, followed by Neeta Vallab. 24 ANMOLPREET KANDOLA: Hi. I want 25 to thank you for convening this forum

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today. My name is Anmolpreet Kandola and I was born and raised in Queens.

I went to middle and high school by taking the MTA to Far Rockaway and Manhattan. I was a first generation college student who went to school in the city and I currently work and live in the Central Business District. My father, Munder Singh, is a yellow cab driver since 1988 and an owner operator since '94.

I'll start by saying that I'm proudly in support of a theoretical plan to decrease congestion and improving the rates of emissions which harm the environment but only if it's well thought out with regard to what kinds of exemptions will prevent this from being a huge burden on TLC commission drivers and other low-income citizens of the city.

To start, the MTA is already funded by taxes on NYC residents as already mentioned. For taxi riders, there already exists a congestion tax

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of \$2.75 per ride and then an additional MTA surcharge of 50 cents per ride, which all goes to the MTA. The socioeconomic conditions and the composition of cab drivers in the city has largely remained the same over time. So to add additional taxes and tolls will discourage an insane number of riders, a figure which is already decreasing due to recent hikes in fares and hasn't recovered since COVID, leading to a strong adverse effect on their livelihoods.

No one is asking for a handout, but if there's a class of vehicles you should want to protect, it should be those commercial vehicles that pay for the right to be protected by the city and that the city has specifically sanctioned to provide these services for its residents.

Additionally, by 2011 over one third of the yellow cab vehicles were already hybrid and almost entirely are now; so it's not as emission-heavy.

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Things should not be promised for the goal of reducing private cars in the city, a goal that I think most can get behind. I'll quickly provide a scenario that I don't think any of the exemption plans account for currently. Even if you place the burden of a toll on passengers outside a single toll per day, per driver, if a taxi driver drops someone off in the CBD and then goes outside of it, they can't come back into the area without a passenger. Otherwise, they'll have to pay a toll just to find a fare.

It's fairly well-known that in the mornings drivers drive people outside the CBD into it and in the afternoon and evenings, they drive passengers from inside the CBD to outside of it, which is when this toll would hurt them as they return to the CBD to pick up more passengers.

Likewise, income-based credits should consider those who commute into the city too because honestly how many

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people making under \$60,000 a year can actually afford to live in the CBD right now.

Finally, I am grateful to the MTA and in full support of a clean, safe and fast MTA. You can see what these look like in cities like London and Stockholm, but the MTA has not shown they can effectively use the budget they're given to complete tasks on time, often taking many additional years on projects over the last three decades.

I think it's worth evaluating and presenting exactly how this money will be used because otherwise it instills no confidence that this will be any better than taxes that have been levied in the past. Otherwise, the net affect of this tax is that it makes the CBD and NYC only livable for the extremely wealthy for whom a tax like this has no discernible impact on their financial situation.

Thank you.

1 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 2 Our next speaker is Neeta Vallob, followed by our 125th speaker 3 4 on the list, Herbert Feuerstein. 5 Our next speaker is Neeta Vallab. 6 7 NEETA VALLOB: Hi. Thank you all for your presentation. I'm a 8 9 resident of the CBD and you know, in 10 the presentation one thing that became 11 clear is that there was really no 12 evaluation of how the plan impacts 13 those people who live in the district 14 and who may have cars because anyone 15 who has a car is not using it to commute to 59th Street. My husband is 16 17 a healthcare worker who uses it to get 18 out to Flushing, Queens and then we 19 use it to take our kids to athletic 20 fields that are not located within our district. So it seems like that's a 21 2.2 blind spot. 23 In general, we favor this. Our 24 streets are cloqqed with tour buses 25 that idle in front of schools, parks

1 and neighborhoods and livery drivers 2 who have just clogged our streets and 3 made them unlivable. So what I've learned from the 4 last couple of hours is that there are 5 many people lobbying for carve-outs 6 7 for their neighborhoods and for their boroughs and I would say that the 8 people who live down here deserve 9 10 cleaner air; our children deserve 11 cleaner air and safe streets. 12 it's those factors are nothing that 13 people outside of this area are going to benefit from. And so I hope that 14 15 that will not be forgotten as you guys 16 continue to revise the plan. 17 And with that, thank you very 18 much. 19 MS. FLAX: Thank you. Our next speaker is Herbert 20 21 Feuerstein, followed by Faith Zuckerman. 2.2 23 Our next speaker is Faith 24 Zuckerman, followed by Adam Phillips. 25 Our next speaker is Adam

1 Phillips, followed by Alida Camp. 2 ADAM PHILLIPS: Hello. Can you 3 hear me? 4 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 5 ADAM PHILLIPS: Okay. My name is Adam Phillips. I'm a Brooklyn 6 resident and I'm speaking today to 7 express support for an exemption to 8 9 congestion pricing for motorcycles and 10 mopeds. 11 I did not see an exemption for 12 motorcycles in any of the congestion 13 programs in your presentation but it 14 is important to note that the cities 15 that speakers have been referencing, 16 like London and Stockholm, that have 17 implemented similar pricing programs, 18 all have exemptions for motorcycles 19 and mopeds. So it's should be taken 20 serious, an exemption. 21 These cities have exemptions for motorcycles because unlike other 2.2 23 exemptions that have been discussed, 24 exempting motorcycles and mopeds 25 actually furthers the goal of

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congestion pricing, rather than diluting them.

Offering a viable alternative for single passenger vehicles in a way that actually results in taking an additional car off the road, incentivizes people to seek alternatives rather than just forcing people who lack other options to pay a fee without actually changing behavior or congestion.

As expressed by other speakers, this is especially important for the large number of communities currently underserved or not served at all by public transit, who do not have viable alternatives. Single passenger vehicles are the most significant and reducible source of congestion and I support the efforts to reduce the congestion, pollution and danger they cause to the city.

Motorcycles are a viable alternative for single passenger vehicles, but they take up

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substantially less road space and street parking. They are considerably less polluting and pose demonstrably less danger to pedestrians.

Anyone incentivized to replace a single passenger vehicle with a motorcycle or moped substantially reduces congestion without necessitating further expansion or burdening of an already overstretched public transit system.

As many speakers have noted,
many residents do not have a viable
alternative to a single passenger
vehicle. So if there is no viable
alternative offered, like everything
else in a city that is already
prohibitively expensive, this
congestion tax simply becomes an
incidental convenience fee for the
rich and a punishment that is
unavoidable for everybody else.

I would like you to take the example of London and Stockholm and include an exemption for motorcycles

1	and mopeds. Thank you.
2	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Alida Camp,
4	followed by Tom Kaczorowski.
5	Alida, you may begin your
6	remarks.
7	ALIDA CAMP: Thank you. Thank
8	you for hearing my testimony. My name
9	is Alida Camp. I'm a Co-Chair of CVA
10	Congestion Pricing Task Force and
11	Small Business Committee, but I'm
12	speaking individually.
13	There is no Manhattan Island
14	resident on the TMRB nor are we
15	guaranteed compliance with the Open
16	Meetings Law or these need to
17	change.
18	This plan is revenue plan, an
19	additional tax on New Yorkers at a
20	time that the city is just beginning
21	to emerge from the pandemic. We don't
22	know what it will be like in a few
23	years. We only know that our
24	residents, small businesses, taxis and
25	cultural organizations must thrive to

enable New York to thrive.

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There are serious ancillary
effects of this plan that have
irresponsibly not been addressed. The
community north of the zone will be
affected by increased traffic that
circles looking for parking, rather
than going into the zone.

When London began their plan, they created over 8,000 parking spaces. Can anyone really predict what will happen to the plan? We know that traffic on Broadway Bridge increased when the Henry Hudson Bridge was tolled. The Times reported that more office buildings are being constructed in Brooklyn. What effect will that have? What are the plans for additional mass transit? How high will the fee go if drivers stop driving and take public transportation.

Small businesses and cultural institutions will be affected. The bids are concerned about impact on

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their business through both the loss of customers who will not pay the increased fee on taxis, and the high fees imposed on the trucks they need to run their businesses.

Trucks can't avoid making

deliveries or picking up supplies

within the zone if that's where their

businesses are. But the large fee may

be too high for small businesses

already having financial difficulties

often from rent that has gone up.

Tourists unfamiliar with New
York's mass transit may prefer to take
taxis, but not with an extra fee.
Cultural institutions want visitors.
What happens when a taxi fee is
unaffordable and the ticket sales to
our treasured museums and theaters
slow down?

New York is already suffering from a loss of those businesses that make the city unique, that drive New Yorkers and visitors to shop in different neighborhoods. Why impose a

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plan that could have such a negative effect on these businesses and restaurants without a plan to mitigate those effects.

The plan is not about congestion. If congestion mattered, the city would eliminate or at least crack down on placards and rethink the stipulated parking fine and commercial abatement programs, which foster congestion from double parking even when curbside space is available.

The plan is not about the environment. If the environment mattered, the city would look more closely at the emissions the super toll and other new construction create because as Governor Hochul stated, most emissions come from buildings.

It is not about furthering community. If it were, the TMRB would have a Manhattan Island rep, these hearings would not have been held in August with short notice and community input would have been sought more to

1	develop a program the community fully
2	supports. Instead, we're being
3	collectively penalized by being
4	required to pay fees to go towards the
5	MTA, the entity
6	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
7	remarks.
8	ALIDA CAMP: counting finance
9	for finances. Reinstate the commuter
10	tax, impose
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Tom
13	Kaczorowski, followed by Marc
14	Kirschner.
15	TOM KACZOROWSKI: Hi. Can you
16	hear me?
17	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
18	TOM KACZOROWSKI: Okay. Great.
19	Thanks.
20	For the past 20 years, my wife
21	and I have lived in the CBD, in the
22	Hell's Kitchen neighborhood. All that
23	time we've owned a car and paid for a
24	monthly parking garage in our
25	neighborhood within the CBD.

1 We both strongly support 2 congestion pricing and feel it's overdue. We recognize that having our 3 4 nine year-old, below-average priced car in Manhattan is a luxury so we're 5 willing to pay a re-entry fee to the 6 7 CBD once per day when we use our car. We are concerned about 8 additional charges for residents who 9 10 pay for a monthly garage. If I 11 understand correctly from the box on 12 Executive Summary page ES10, any 13 parked overnight in the CBD would also 14 be charged when it leaves the zone. I think CBD residents should 15 16 only be charged when we enter or 17 return to the zone. This is because 18 the cost of parking is becoming 19 prohibitive. We have the Resident 20 Parking Tax exemption, which really 21 helps. Perhaps there could be a

Documentation notes a tax credit for individuals with adjusted gross

similar exit fee exemption for

residents who park monthly.

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income of 60K. You please include in the documentation the income limits for households that are married filing jointly.

Regarding taxis and the overwhelming number of FHVs, in addition to the plan outlined on Executive Summary page ES14, I think riders could pay a surcharge, perhaps a dollar or two for any ride originating within the zone. This would mean more revenue for the MTA, it might encourage the use public transportation and it would help drivers with a daily non-passenger entrance charge. I also think yellow cabs should be favorably considered over FHVs.

We're wondering about the expectation of congestion, increase on the West Side Highway and the FDR and what the response would be if these roads become overwhelmed by drivers trying to avoid fees, and lastly, regarding motorcycles and quality of

life and noise pollution.
Please set and enforce exhaust
decibel limits for all vehicles,
including motorcycles, cars and
trucks, which often run with loud
exhausts and open headers.
Thank you.
MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Marc
Kirschner, followed by Alana Wilson.
The next speaker is Alana
Wilson, followed by Md Muzir Uddin.
The next speaker is Md Muzir
Uddin, followed by Roshnie Kewal.
Our next speaker is Roshnie
Kewal, followed by Marco Hemken.
The next speaker is Marco
Hemken, followed by Alex Weinberg.
MARCO HEMKEN: Hello. Can you
hear me?
MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
Please proceed.
MARCO HEMKEN: Thank you. My
l l
name is Marco Hemkin.

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major win for the vast majority of NYC residents who do not use a car.

Please do not buckle when the small minority of car owners complain this is unfair. The situation has been unfair to all of us who don't own cars since the 1920s.

Driving into the CBD is an antisocial choice with many negative externalities for those of us who choose a different mode. With this in mind, I'd like to share three opinions with you:

Number one, there is a lot of talk about exemptions but nothing about charging the most antisocial drivers a fee beyond the regular congestion rate. Examples of such vehicles are large, private, low-occupancy vehicles, such as sports utility vehicles and pick-up trucks. These vehicles are more likely to kill pedestrians and cyclists, they pollute more and they take up more space. Please consider adding a premium to

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1 these vehicles above and beyond the 2 regular congestion rates. Number two: Exemptions should 3 4 be kept to a minimum. People who have built their lives around motor 5 vehicles need to understand that their 6 7 choice affects everyone else. Their convenience is everyone else's poor 8 9 air quality, poor noise conditions, 10 walking across poorly maintained 11 parking lots et cetera, et cetera. 12 Number three: Please take every precaution to avoid pushing traffic to 13 communities that have had a historical 14 15 adverse impact of traffic plan. Part 16 of the reason we're in this mess in 17 the first place is due to the very 18 racist, very classless, car eccentric 19 projects of the Robert Moses era. 20 Thank very much for your time. 21 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 2.2 The next speaker is Alex 23 Weinberg, followed by Danny Sena. 24 Alex, if you unmute yourself you can proceed with your comment. 25

1	Alex, you're on mute.
2	Alex, we can't hear you if
3	you're speaking.
4	Our next speaker is Danny Sena,
5	followed by Michael Huarachi.
6	Our next speaker is Michael
7	Huarachi, followed by Jacqueline Cruz.
8	Michael, take yourself off mute
9	and you'll be able to proceed with
10	your comments.
11	MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hi. Thank
12	you for your time, I really appreciate
13	it. You know, I grew up as a kid in
14	New Jersey don't tell anybody
15	thinking that this is the best country
16	in the world, blah, blah, first
17	grade; only later to move into New
18	York City in my 20s, been here 18
19	years, and the Central Business
20	District for the full 18 years to
21	realize that we're actually living in
22	a third-world country.
23	Everything from healthcare to
24	education to transportation is third
25	rate. I've been fortunate enough to

1 work for a transportation company that 2 permits me to travel and see other places, destinations, parts of the 3 world. 4 There are plenty of wonderful 5 things about the city and our country. 6 7 Unfortunately, we have privatized the heck out of almost every sector of our 8 9 country and it is time to take back 10 control. 11 The fossil fuel industry has 12 invested billions, if not trillions, of dollars into decimating our 13 14 environment, our world and our health. 15 It is time to take back our public 16 space and take back our 17 transportation.

There's no reason that it should take me over two hours to get from JFK to City Center. Every other industrialized country in Western Europe, has top of the line transportation from the airport to the City Center for less than three euros.

I think that it would behoove us

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to look into expanding the congestion pricing program. No exemptions, no caps, no carve-outs. Make it as quick as possible. I think these Community Board Hearings do more damage than good. I still intend on going to plenty of my community board hearings. I'm very involved in my community.

When it comes to this progressive policy, the first in the nation, I think it behooves everybody on the panel, everybody in this room, to understand that it is going to be the first in the country and it's great that we're doing it. But we need to do it fast and we need to do it wholesome.

No exemptions, no carve-outs, no caps. The biggest thing that we lost in the city was probably Andy Byford and Dr. Oxiris Barbot the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. I think we have to think about where

11 billion dollars is being spent and stop criminalizing poverty --

1	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
2	your remarks.
3	MICHAEL HUARACHI:
4	quote-unquote, turnstile jumpers.
5	Thank you.
6	MR. WOJNAR: The next speaker is
7	Jacqueline Cruz, followed by Debra
8	Wevers.
9	JACQUELINE CRUZ: Hello.
10	MR. WOJNAR: Please proceed.
11	JACQUELINE CRUZ: Okay. So I'm
12	a native Manhattanite who lives uptown
13	and my parents live Downtown.
14	My mom cannot walk very far due
15	to falling on a New York City street
16	and shattering her kneecap many years
17	ago so I hope the plan does include
18	some kind of discount for people that
19	have to drive due to disabilities.
20	I'm not here today to talk about
21	whether this is a good plan or a good
22	idea or not; I personally don't think
23	it is. And all remarks made today
24	have some bit of validity to them so,
25	you know, that's a good thing. But
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from previous public hearings, I know that this is just procedural and my or our opinions will probably not change any decisions that have been made.

So instead I want to address a few concerns. I want to ask for promises from all involved that this project will not turn into a bigger money grab than is being proposed already. It seems like every time either the MTA or the DOT, somebody falls short, then they always turn to us, the people that live in New York or around New York for extra money and that has to stop.

I'm really afraid that once this goes into effect, within a year someone will go back and say, "You know, there's not enough revenue coming in so we need to increase the amount that's being charged".

It just seems like every time there's a shortfall or projections and a need for more money, the instinct is to come to the Bank of the People --

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me -- and we cannot continue to be the bailout plan any longer.

For me, I get one salary, I'll be totally honest. This year we weren't able to go away on vacation because, again, I get one salary and everything is more expensive. But I can't go to my boss and say you need to pay me more money and I think somewhere along the line, there has to be a guardrail so that it doesn't keep coming to us that you need more money.

So as it is, the MTA, every time they need more money, everything goes up. As a matter of fact, we all have to go into the office now because the MTA needs more money. I had the perfect work-life balance. I was home when my kids got home from school, I was able to cook, I was able to be a part their everyday life. Now, we have to go back into the office because the mayor says the MTA needs more money, I got to get you back into the office and all of that.

1 So what I would like, what I 2 want in return for this plan you are proposing is, I need a promise that 3 4 once this goes into effect, five to 5 seven years, no more capital improvement programs. I need to see 6 7 something finished. I need the money that goes into this to go into 8 9 projects that are started already so 10 that we, as New Yorkers, can finally 11 see something finished. 12 Also in my estimate, whatever 13 you think you're going to get, cut by 14 a third because less people are going 15 to be coming in. And please don't 16 estimate high because you're not going 17 get all that money and I don't want 18 you to come back to us and ask for 19 more. Thank you. 20 MR. WOJNAR: Next speaker is 21 Debra Wevers, followed by Ray Dries. 2.2

Our next speaker, the 140th to sign up, is Ray Dries, followed by

Michelle Grossman.

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The next speaker is Michelle

1 Grossman, followed by Harriet Black. 2 MICHELLE GROSSMAN: Hi. I live 3 in the CBD. I am for the environment 4 and reducing congestion. But I am 5 against the current congestion pricing 6 plans. 7 Today I will speak to concerns around the impact to those who must 8 9 drive into or out of the CBD for work, which by the way, is not me but this 10 11 is my care for those who work in the 12 community I am a resident of. 13 With congestion pricing being a 14 potential \$23 charge per day, that can 15 add up to over \$8,000 a year. Even if 16 someone drives to work say five days a 17 week for 46 weeks a year, that is 18 still over \$5,000 a year. 19 This is obviously life changing 20 for people. You know that. Your 21 report says it. Your report notes the following options for these workers: 2.2 23 Option 1: Commute into the CBD 24 and incur the toll. 25 Option 2: Switch modes to a

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non-vehicular option before entering the CBD.

Option 3: Seek new employment opportunities or a different location with the same employer that would not involve incurring the toll.

Option 4: Relocate your place of residence in the Manhattan CBD.

Option 5: Telecommute.

How out of touch with reality can those options be? Many of these professions were talking about our essential workers, like healthcare workers, the very people we hailed as heros and clapped and cheered for every night during the early days in the pandemic. We're now sticking them with this cost burden of thousands of dollars a year for the privilege of coming to work.

I tried to speak to people who work at NYU Langone Hospital last week about their thoughts and they simply don't have time to be focused on or concerned about things like this.

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That's what elected officials are for, to be focused on and concerned about things like this and how it would impact people, businesses and other operations in their jurisdiction.

To an extent, that's what the government agencies are for too, to take care of the very people they serve. I spoke to a doorman last week who is distraught. He will need to tack on two hours to his commute each way and won't be able to drive with equipment in that he uses for side gigs, like window cleaning and painting for residents. His extra time commuting is time he will not be spending with his wife or six year-old daughter.

There are so many other professional impacts, like MTA workers and government officials who -- who -- it would be downright corrupt if they get exemptions and no one else does.

I am so glad that Paul Rizzo, club owner of The Bitter End, spoke

1	earlier to the impact to restaurant
2	and bar workers and the live music
3	scene in the CBD. Please take his
4	testimony seriously and truly
5	understand the impact this will have
6	to the actual people that make a
7	living in the CBD, as well as the
8	residents in the CBD, who won't have
9	any more services because no one can
10	afford to work or have a business.
11	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
12	your remarks.
13	MICHELLE GROSSMAN: Thank you.
14	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Harriet
16	Black, followed by Frank Turzio.
17	Our next speaker is Fran Turzio,
18	followed by Nickya Whittington.
19	Our next speaker is Nickya
20	Whittington, followed by Sarah
21	McHenry.
22	Our next speaker is Sarah
23	McHenry, followed by Eric Sanders.
24	Our next speaker is Eric
25	Sanders, followed by Md Hussain.

1	Our next speaker is Md Hussain,
2	followed by Jack Drury.
3	Our next speaker is Jack Drury,
4	followed by Ryanne Milligan.
5	Our next speaker is Ryanne
6	Milligan, followed by Mark Friedman.
7	Our next speaker is Mark
8	Friedman, followed by Steve Flack.
9	Mark Friedman.
10	Our next speaker is Steve Flack,
11	followed by Reilly Owens.
12	Our next speaker is Reilly
13	Owens, followed by Lawrence Lipman.
14	Our next speaker is Lawrence
15	Lipman, followed by Lionel Morales.
16	Our next speaker is Lionel
17	Morales, followed by Alison Glestein.
18	Our next speaker, the 156th to
19	sign up, is Alison Glestein, followed
20	by Walter Iwachiw.
21	Alison, be sure to unmute
22	yourself then proceed with your
23	remarks.
24	Once you're off mute, you can
25	proceed.

1	Alison, we'll come back if
2	you're able to solve your audio
3	issues.
4	Our next speaker is Walter
5	Iwachiw, followed by Vincent Novak.
6	Our next speaker is Vincent
7	Novak, followed by Yvette Banks.
8	Vincent, be sure to unmute
9	yourself before you speak.
10	VINCENT NOVAK: Hello. Can you
11	hear me now?
12	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
13	Please proceed.
14	Okay. Thank you. My name is
15	Vincent Novak. I moved to Soho. I'm
16	a life-long New Yorker. I'm a
17	widower, a retiree, a 9/11 responder
18	with cancer.
19	I have a car, and please don't
20	confuse residents such as myself with
21	commuters. My car means I can go surf
22	fishing, it means I can visit family
23	and friends Upstate and South Jersey
24	and out on Eastern Long Island where
	mass transit or public transit would

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take me half a day to get to and I would have to book a night, which does not work for me.

A car means my independence so please don't make that more expensive for me to keep as a retiree on a pension. And what would work for me, is what I haven't heard you guys talk about is promoting EV cars or hybrids. If you created municipal parking with affordable EV charging and parking prices, I would trade in my Nissan in a minute for an EV. And if you had resident-only parking on side streets, that would help traffic too, if you're concerned about traffic in Soho.

There's side effects to your cure. Trucks will start delivering at night. When they do that, especially in the winter, diesel trucks have to keep their engines running to keep the fuel liquid otherwise, diesel fuel will gel. So they would have to park in the middle of the street because of all the restaurant sheds, cabs will

1 get behind them and start honking 2 their horns at 3:00 in the morning. It's already noisy enough in this 3 4 neighborhood, we don't need that. People will pay the tolls 5 because they want their cars. They 6 7 still feel unsafe on the subways. And as soon as there is another COVID 8 outbreak or flu outbreak or another 9 10 attack on somebody, they will stick to 11 their cars, still pay the tolls. 12 guys will make money, but here's what 13 will happen. As businesses increase 14 their overhead because of the tolls, 15 even if it's only five percent, it's 16 passed along to the consumer as a ten 17 or 15 percent increase. 18 They use that as a -- so I 19 really want you to rethink this whole 20 thing. It's pretty convoluted and I'm 21 all for less congestion but not the 2.2 way you guys are doing it. 23 Thank you. 24 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 25 Our next speaker is Yvette

1 Banks, followed by Vittorio Bugatti. 2 Our next speaker, the 160th to sign up, Vittorio Bugatti, followed by 3 Dario Gutierrez. 4 VITTORIO BUGATTI: 5 Good afternoon. I'm Vittorio Bugatti, 6 7 leader and founder of the Express Bus Advocacy Group, which focuses on 8 9 improving express bus service in the 10 outer boroughs and subway deserts. 11 Congestion pricing, in theory, 12 is plausible in terms of improving air 13 quality and our environment. However, 14 this plan is terribly flawed, 15 particularly from the transportation 16 perspective, as it does not address 17 transit inequities such as --18 especially in outer boroughs where we 19 have subway deserts that are two-fare 20 zones and offers very few transit 21 discounts aside from City Ticket from Metro North and LIRR commute within 2.2 23 city borders. 24 There are zero discounts in this 25 plan for express bus commuters like

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myself, and outer borough residents of Riverdale. I currently pay \$13.50 round trip when traveling to and from Manhattan with the express bus, a cost that is almost triple that of a round-trip subway ride. Where is our transit discount in subway deserts on Staten Island, Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx?

There are vague promises of infrastructure improvement and no specifics about what outer borough residents can expect. Does that mean subway expansion outside of Manhattan? There has been none in the outer boroughs in decades. This plan provides fails to provide any increases to the span of frequency of transit service. In some cases congestion pricing could be implemented with cuts of bus service. Every bus redesign that has been released by the MTA has initially proposed service cuts to express bus service including the latest draft

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plan for Queens and yet, congestion pricing is supposed to incentivize transit use -- an oxymoron to say the least.

The MTA has struggled over the last several years to provide scheduled bus and train service on a daily basis, despite receiving billions in federal funding specifically to keep said-service running. A scathing report from the Daily News noted that MTA managers were ordered to leave dozens of bus trips unfilled when bus operators called out sick or go on vacation.

How can we trust the MTA to get its fiscal house in order when it has failed to address rampant fare-feeding to the tune of over one billion dollars in the last four years alone. With everything I've noted, it's easy to understand why many people are skeptical of this plan.

Express bus commuters deserve better from congestion pricing. I

1	aggressively advocated to the City
2	Comptroller's office over several
3	months to have express bus service
4	citywide audited last year and I
5	implore all elected officials
6	listening to these hearings to ensure
7	that language is included that
8	requires accountability from the MTA
9	via quarterly audits of all service to
10	see exactly how this public authority
11	is performing.
12	Thank you.
13	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
14	Our next speaker is Dario
15	Gutierrez, followed by Mark Friedman.
16	Our next speaker is Mark
17	Friedman, followed by Larry Zogby.
18	MARK FRIEDMAN: Hi. Thank you
19	for having me.
20	I did want to mention that one
21	area in environment impact that's been
22	avoided is the area of the Upper West
23	Side, which is exactly adjacent to the
24	area south of us. There is one
25	mention about parking and I'm glad to

1 talk about that with you because it's 2 a good example of how the Upper West Side has been airbrushed out of having 3 4 any environmental impacts. If you take a look at the assessment document 5 itself, it talks about there is 6 7 potential that CBD would increase parking demand immediately in the 8 9 neighborhood just north of the 10 Manhattan CBD boundary, the Upper West 11 Side, but then proceeds to airbrush it 12 away by saying that since there's 13 going to be a reduction in traffic 14 through there, through our 15 neighborhood, there's going to be a 16 reduction in parking requirements, 17 which that's an assumption that just 18 doesn't hold water. 19 There's going to be fewer cars 20 coming through it, but every one of 21 those cars is going to be tolled \$15 2.2 to \$23 or some amount of toll yet to 23 be determined. So they're going to be 24 desperate in response. 25 Using a rationale to avoid

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having to do any mitigation for the
Upper West Side, it isn't really fair
to us. If I were to say what would be
fairer would be a look into a
residential parking permit, which
would enable the people on the Upper
West Side to continue life
semi-normally and avoid even further
congestion because cars will just stop
coming through the Upper West Side to
get into the CBD looking for a parking
spot.

It's a little annoying that there is -- in that statement,
Environment Assessment, that
whitewashes out the environmental impact and does not include any mitigation for the people who are going to be affected most.

The focus seems to be on

Metro-North and Connecticut, I could

tell you you didn't need to study

that. You need to just study what's

going to happen on the other side of

the toll booth. You put a toll booth

in, plenty happens right next to it.
MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
your remarks.
MARK FRIEDMAN: So I would
appreciate if you took a look that and
included some mitigation. The
residential parking was always a
long-time
MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Larry Zogby,
followed by Gwen Davis.
LARRY ZOGBY: Good afternoon.
My name is Larry Zogby. I'm the
President of the New York State
Messenger and Courier Association.
We're a not-for-profit that works to
advance the interest of couriers with
advocacy, education and networking
since 1945.
During the pandemic, it's not an
exaggeration to say delivery workers
kept our city running. Every day
couriers are traveling in and out of
the CBD zone for stat and one-off
critical deliveries. These deliveries

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include, but are not limited to,
medication, lab results, specimen,
medical supplies, needles, groceries,
critical parts and more.

On behalf of the New York State
Messenger Courier Association and on
behalf of my company, RDS Same-Day
Delivery, I oppose the congestion
pricing proposal for the following:

The impact of the tolling
program to the delivery workers in and
out of the CBD Zone will warn off
staff deliveries, has the
opportunities for whiplash unintended
consequences and more casualties, more
small business will shudder and we
will lose more jobs.

Delivery workers are the backbone of our service industry and our economy. We need more research and development, data points, analytics to be more thoughtful and more deliberate on how we come to a resolution for the in-and-out of the zone for emergency deliveries that

happens seven days per week.

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In conclusion, the toll program, the CBD Toll Program, will prejudice businesses at a time that is most challenging and critical for them to survive. For example, I, myself, have a same day messenger service. For the first six months of 2022, my company has been in and out of that zone 13,000 times performing one-off critical deliveries.

As I looked at the Executive
Summary on page ES 11, I see that they
could charge small vehicles, not
trucks, small vehicles, vans, \$12 to
\$65. I took an average number in the
middle, \$38.50, ran the numbers, six
months it would cost my company over
\$500,000 in tolls. Run the table for
one year, over \$1,000,000 in tolls.
And here's a very important factor,
you can't amortize that over other
customers because we're in and out;
medical scripts, everything that I
said before. We're in and out of that

1	zone for critical deliveries.
2	I believe it's our moral
3	responsibility as civic and business
4	leaders to avoid making choices that
5	compound the challenges for our local
6	businesses, especially those
7	businesses that enabled our city to
8	weather the most challenging days of
9	the pandemic.
10	I implore the decision makers to
11	put this program on hold until our
12	economy is in a more stable position
13	and other less punitive measures are
14	fully considered. Thank you very
15	much.
16	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
17	Our next speaker is Gwen Davis,
18	followed by Rhoda S.
19	Our next speaker is Rhoda S,
20	followed by our 165th speaker to sign
21	up, Donna Steele.
22	Our next speaker is Donna
23	Steele, followed by Ron Simoncini.
24	Our next speaker is Ron
25	Simoncini, followed by McIntyre

1	Aleusledain.
2	Our next speaker is McIntyre
3	Aleusledain, followed by Andrew S.
4	Our next speaker is Andrew S,
5	followed by Kathryn Sullivan.
6	Our next speaker is Kathryn
7	Sullivan, followed by Travis St.
8	Marthe.
9	Kathryn, you may proceed.
10	KATHRYN SULLIVAN: Hi. My name
11	is Kathryn Sullivan. I live in the
12	Central Business District, which is
13	actually a residential area.
14	Firstly, I think that the
15	Central Business District should be
16	actually somewhere Midtown and down
17	between the World Trade Center and
18	Wall Street down the Battery.
19	I think half of Manhattan is a
20	little odd considering how residential
21	my neighborhood is and the lack of
22	congestion on the Lower East Side; and
23	also the lack of MTA options over
24	here. There are not any trains for
25	most of this side of Manhattan.

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I'm all for the environment. Ιf you look at what happened in London, which a lot of people are mentioning, it's a much smaller zone and there are incentives for electric vehicles so at this point all of the FedEx and UPS trucks in that zone are actually electric. And if your vehicle is electric, you don't pay as much of the toll. This, I think, would actually benefit the environment as opposed to just taxing every single vehicle no matter what -- and encourage EV purchases and upgrades with incentives.

If you're going to do this, I think you need to fix the transit system first. It's so dangerous, it's plagued with interruptions especially on the weekends. Also, if you work in any of the major hospitals, which are all in Manhattan, a lot of those nurses get off at 4:00, 5:00 in the morning and the subway is just not an option because of safety and also

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because you work a long shift, you don't want to sit in a hot subway and wait. Why shouldn't they be able to drive in? There's no congestion at that time.

A lot of people that work in Manhattan need to bring goods into Manhattan for their employment. I think a lot of businesses, including the business that I operate, are already talking about moving out of the city if this goes through. So if you want to shoot a film or a video or a commercial, why would you do it in New York City if all of your workers have to pay these tolls that are going to get passed on to you?

Speaking of passing on, all of these delivery trucks that pay these tolls are going to charge more to the grocer, who's going to charge more to the New Yorker. So at the end of the day, this is just not thought out as a way to help people to live here and the MTA, of all companies, has shown

1	that they're corrupt, they don't know
2	how to budget, they're already forcing
3	engineering consultants to take ten
4	percent reductions on fees and still
5	can't balance their budget. The
6	engineer and consulting industry is
7	barely profiting and because of Janno
8	Lieber's business practices, they
9	still are taxing motorists to pay
10	their unrealistic pensions. And in
11	fact, motorists already pay tolls and
12	these should go to roads and bridges
13	and the subway and train fare should
14	go to fixing your MTA subway.
15	I think if someone
16	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
17	your remarks.
18	KATHRYN SULLIVAN: and God
19	bless the restaurants in Midtown that
20	are going to lose all their customers
21	because that's what going to happen.
22	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
23	The next speaker, 170th to sign
24	up, Travis St. Marthe, followed by
25	John Burns.

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TRAVIS ST. MARTHE: How you doing? I'm Travis St. Marthe. I am here. I'm from the Bronx, I'm a driver, I walk around and everything and it's a whole community problem.

I'm not for congestion pricing under the current proposal because it looks like a money grab. I understand the need for less congestion but we are doing nothing to mitigate the problems of traffic and pedestrians we already have.

I will agree to a different proposal on congestion pricing if, and only if, you address a few things, which everyone in this city will probably agree on. Instead of pointing the fingers, I offer solutions.

Construction projects, they are taking too long. The interchange for I-78 and the Jackie Robinson has been going on for pretty much my entire life and I've lived in the city for 37 years. It has been going on too long,

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it's never-ending. We have to move our guys -- more guys into these bigger projects and have them done in less time.

The roads are terrible. We pave the roads every once in a while just about every two years. Con Edison comes in, they'll do their job and then when they repave the roads, it's terrible. They do a worse job than when the city comes in and do it themselves.

The flow of traffic lights, we need to look at the flow of traffic lights because if you're making a left turn into an intersection, some of these places don't have lights for these left-turn cars to make intersections and then, they're stuck in the middle, which causes more congestion.

Double parking, double parking is a massive problem in the city and it's going on way too long and ever since the pandemic, you're seeing more

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and more cars double parked around the street. And some of these cars, especially during high traffic hours, they're throttling main arteries of every single roadway.

I understand some people need to pick up their grandparents or pick up food or whatever, but you're doing everybody else a disservice. I get it, nobody want cars in the city, but we need to address other problems first before we start asking people for more money.

The MTA had spent 30 million dollars for tiles, colored tiles, in eight Chelsea tunnels, six billion dollars for three train stations on the East Side, 11 billion for Grand Central/Madison, and 14 billion dollars for the Gateway Access Project.

You guys have the money and yet you're coming for our pockets. You guys need to figure out what you're doing and where you're spending this

1	money and spend it wisely. Then, you
2	can ask for more money and maybe we'll
3	be like okay but if we know you guys
4	are going to waste it, there's no
5	reason in asking us for the money. Go
6	to the federal government. We've
7	already given them that money and you
8	can get it from there.
9	If you want I've given you
10	guys tips, look at those first. I
11	want to see double parking get rid of.
12	That will eliminate all of the
13	problems that we have. Thank you.
14	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is John Burns,
16	followed by Jorge Urena.
17	Our next speaker is Jorge Urena,
18	followed by Christopher Davids.
19	Our next speaker is Christopher
20	Davids, followed by Patrick Johnson.
21	Our next speaker is Patrick
22	Johnson, followed by Zaheer Nota.
23	PATRICK JOHNSON: How you doing?
24	Can you hear me?
25	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.

1 PATRICK JOHNSON: Well, Central 2 Business District, we've heard from the residents of these other 3 4 residential areas, Peter Cooper 5 Village, StuyTown and you got residents in Chelsea, West Village, 6 7 East Village, all these people have cars; and it's just ridiculous, this 8 9 whole thing. 10 I'm calling -- obviously, all my 11 comments these past few meetings are 12 for the Zero Action Alternative. is for the federal government so they 13 know -- Zero Action Alternative. 14 15 I don't know how -- the MTA's 16 presentation that in the beginning 17 they said there was -- they didn't 18 have any comprehensive plan. I mean, 19 if we got some talented people, we could create a plan and work with what 20 21 we have. 2.2 I mean, we can't depend on New 23 York City DOT. Look what's going on, 24 I mean, come on, we can't depend on 25 them and the federal government.

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federal government should not let this plan go forward for what they're doing to Staten Island. We have the longest commutes in the country, we have no choice. And some days -- because the survey says, what, 20,000 people drive into the CBD in Manhattan. Some of us work in different places every day in New York City. Sometimes I go to the Bronx, sometimes I go to Brooklyn, some days in Queens and some days in Manhattan, it is what it is. And all day, all night, it doesn't matter; like the Postal Service, rain or shine day and night.

I mean, I keep hearing the open streets people in here, the transportation alternatives, send your messages in the comments. We know you hate cars, we know you're scared of them, but there's so many good car drivers out there that it's -- you give us zero respect, none. I'm tired of it. I'm tired of hearing about it. No respect for the millions of car

1 drivers out there who do the right 2 thing. Because of the minority who cause these crashes and deaths, we all 3 4 got to suffer. It's unbelievable. The MTA finished the L Train in 5 one year or whatever. They said it 6 7 was going to take three years. did they do it before congestion 8 9 pricing? How did they do it? I just 10 drove down Wythe Avenue today and Kent 11 over there where they had the new 12 stations. It's beautifully done. The situation's over. 13 Staten Island has one train. 14 15 It's like you're being on the Staten Island Ferry when you go on. And I 16 17 encourage everybody to ride the Staten 18 Island train. Get on the ferry, if 19 you're in the federal government, get on that ferry, get on the train, take 20 21 it from St. George to Tottenville. 2.2 Let us know how you did. 23 Enjoy your day. 24 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. Our next speaker is Zaheer Nota, 25

1	followed by Daniel Yahraes.
2	Our next speaker is Daniel
3	Yahraes, followed by Josh Youner.
4	Our next speaker is Josh Youner
5	followed by Charles O'Neil.
6	Our next speaker is Charles
7	O'neil, followed by Nicole Chimienti.
8	Our next speaker is Nicole
9	Chimienti, followed by Oliver
10	Henderson.
11	Our next speaker, the 180th to
12	sign up, is Oliver Henderson, followed
13	by Anna Holness.
14	Our next speaker is Anna
15	Holness, followed by Kasey Klimes.
16	Our next speaker is Kasey
17	Klimes, followed by Li Lin.
18	KASEY KLIMES: Hello. Hi, my
19	name is Kasey Klimes, thank you. I
20	appreciate it.
21	My name is Kasey Klimes. I'm a
22	resident of Brooklyn. And I should
23	add that I am also among the minority
24	of New Yorkers that own a car.
25	I want to commend the MTA for

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proposing congestion pricing and express my enthusiastic support for the plan. I think it's fair to agree that we're in a moment of crisis, climate crisis, street safety crisis and a basic livability crisis.

We have to reduce pollution. We need to shift trips out of cars, we need to improve public transit options. Fortunately, congestion pricing does all three.

So far this year more than 160 people have been killed in crashes on New York City streets. 2021 was the deadliest year on New York City streets since Vision Zero began. In London crashes fell nearly 50 percent in the congestion pricing zone, and made a significant decrease in crashes outside of the zone as well.

Lastly, I'd like to point out
that this is also kind of a matter of
basic economics. If the space that my
car takes up were in my apartment, it
would be priced at approximately a

1 thousand dollars a month and yet, I 2 can currently take my vehicle into Manhattan, demanding precious space on 3 some of the most valuable land in the 4 United States, and yet pay nothing for 5 that space or for the negative 6 7 externalities that my vehicle creates for others. 8 9 Now, this plan does not ban cars 10 from the Central Business District. 11 It merely asks them to pay their fair 12 share, myself included. 13 With the economic tragedy that comes in mind, it's no wonder that 14 15 we're now in a moment of crisis in a 16 degraded public realm. Congestion 17 pricing must be implemented quickly 18 and efficiently as possible, 19 minimizing exemptions, as much as 20 possible as well. 21 Thank you for your time. MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 2.2 23 Our next speaker is Li Lin, 24 followed by Sha Bhuiyan. 25 Our next speaker is Sha Bhuiyan,

1	followed by Christine Kramer.
2	Our next speaker is Christine
3	Kramer, followed by William Ritziu.
4	Our next speaker is William
5	Ritziu, followed by Johansen
6	Concepcion.
7	Our next speaker is Johansen
8	Concepcion, followed by Jean Hahn.
9	Our next speaker is Jean Hahn,
10	followed by Ricardo Pacheco.
11	Our next speaker is Ricardo
12	Pacheco, followed by Fran Nieman.
13	Our next speaker is Fran Nieman,
14	followed by Mamadou Diallo.
15	Our next speaker is Mamadou
16	Diallo, followed by Gordon Lee.
17	MAMADOU DIALLO: Hello there.
18	Can you guys hear me?
19	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
20	MAMADOU DIALLO: Thanks for
21	picking up my call, I really
22	appreciate it. Can you guys hear me
23	because I can't really hear?
24	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
25	Please proceed.

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MAMADOU DIALLO: Okay. Okay so you guys talk about this is -- let me go ahead and start this. If it's about emissions, we have electric cars coming up. Most cars (sic) agree to buy -- I mean to build new cars so this is nothing but a money grab.

You know, this is America, not a communist country. So we should have this on a ballot so citizen group go ahead and vote for it. Once again, this is nothing but a money grab.

Why don't we have a diverse panel? Your panel is nothing but one single-body unit -- this is nothing but a money grab.

New York City should wake up, we should wake up. We should have this on a ballot. Let us vote for it.

Don't have this little sneaky -- this is nothing but a -- service. Once again, this is nothing but a money grab. You guys should wake up, wake up.

The majority of New York City

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residents does not make the money that you guys make. If this goes through, all of you guys on the panel, especially those that work for the MTA, your income would shoot up, right, you guys are going to have those little bonuses. Most people don't qualify for bonus. We don't get no bonus.

You know, so cab drivers should not be paying for this. This is ludicrous. This is nothing but a money grab. You guys should wake up, stop all this little lip service. This panel that you guys have it's just nothing but lip service. Once again, this is nothing but a money grab. Stop this illusion.

Most of these buildings pollute more. You guys made it so conjected, cut up all the street, cancel all the parking spot because all these little restaurant want to eat outside.

That's crazy. That's what's causing all this traffic because everyone want

to eat outside. I'm fine with that, 1 but you have to understand it too. If 2 you have all this parking occupied by 3 4 restaurants yet, restaurant is already paying rent to have indoor dining now 5 decide to go outdoor dining, that's 6 7 you guys fault. But once again, this is nothing but a money grab. You guys 8 9 should wake up, please. 10 Let's be adults here, right. 11 Stop the trick. Put this on a ballot 12 so people could go and vote for it, 13 all right. People should vote for it, 14 not politicians spent millions of 15 dollars because of whatever issue 16 they're going through. 17 Once again, this is nothing but 18 a money grab. Stop it. Stop it now. 19 We're not in Europe, we're in America, 20 all right. This is an economy -- this 21 is a capitalist country. MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude 2.2 23 your remarks. 24 MAMADOU DIALLO: Thank you. 25 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.

1	Our next speaker is Gordon Lee,
2	followed by Sherlly A.
3	Our next speaker is Sherlly A,
4	followed by Dawn Belotti.
5	Our next speaker is Dawn
6	Belotti, followed by Elie Chiha.
7	Our next speaker is Elie Chiha,
8	followed by Alex Gellert.
9	Our next speaker is Alex
10	Gellert, followed by Joseph Verebes.
11	Alex, you might be on mute.
12	ALEX GELLERT: There we go, hi.
13	I will keep this brief. Thank
14	you for the time. You know, I think
15	the issue for me has been brought up a
16	couple times already but I'll
17	reiterate it. I live in Manhattan. I
18	pay taxes to the New York City, New
19	York State and federal taxes. I am a
20	fairly high-taxed individual and I
21	live on 69th Street and if I need to,
22	want to, have to take my car below,
23	whether that's for a business purpose
24	or because I'm traveling out of town
25	through the zone, I am very, very

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unclear what the cost will be, what the implications are to that.

So it's not so much a statement, as a plea for clarity, you are a Manhattan resident who is paying taxes, are you going to be charged; when are you going to be charged; what are the specifics, what are possible exemptions. I know, for example, we get tax back when you park a car in the garage in the city so there's some acknowledgement of being a resident then, I think there should be acknowledgment of being a resident in this situation as well.

So I understand the need to lessen congestion, I understand the need for the environment but I also don't think the people here should be penalized. It would be one of the few cities, if not the only city in the world, where a resident is treated equally or potentially arguably worse than people who come into their town from out of town. Go to

1	pick-your-town Chicago, pick-your-town
2	Miami, pick-your-town Kansas City,
3	people who go in and out of those
4	towns are not penalized for living
5	there. They're actually given some
6	benefit and I think we should have the
7	same. So that's really it. Thank you
8	very much, I appreciate the time.
9	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Joseph
11	Verebes, followed by Ingrid Wiegand.
12	Our next speaker is Ingrid
13	Wiegand, followed by James Corter.
14	Our next speaker is James
15	Corter, followed by Matthew Quezada.
16	Our next speaker, the 200th
17	person to sign up, is Matthew Quezada,
18	followed by Sean Geoghan.
19	Our next speaker is Sean
20	Geoghan, followed by Stuart Meissner.
21	SEAN GEOGHAN: Hi. Good
22	afternoon. Can you hear me?
23	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
24	SEAN GEOGHAN: Great. Good
25	afternoon. My name is Sean Geoghan.

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I am a resident of Inwood. I work in the Central Business District. I also grew up in the Central Business
District and I am here today in support of congestion pricing.

Many of the recent panelists
have spoken about the historical
nature of traffic in New York City.

And I want to remind everyone that
this is the 1970s in New York City.

We have had traffic in New York City
for a very long time. To blame
traffic in New York City on new things
that have come to traffic or to
streets in New York, like bicycles or
like outdoor dining, is not sufficient
because we have been dealing with
traffic for a long time.

Many other panelists,
specifically from the outer boroughs
just as well as from New Jersey, had
spoken a great deal about their
constituents that drive into the city
and they are advocating on behalf of
those constituents who drive into the

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city. However -- so this data is from Uday Schultz by way of the New York Metropolitan Council. This shows the number of entries into the Central Business District by tunnel or by entry way during the a.m. rush hour.

As we can see here through both the Lincoln and the Holland Tunnel, many more of those entries happen by way of bus as opposed to by way of a private car.

So as a result, I am here today in support of congestion pricing to encourage more folks to take buses, to take public transit and to reduce the congestion that has historically existed in the Central Business

District and in New York City.

As many other speakers have mentioned, we've seen a great increase in pedestrian deaths across the city. We've seen a great increase in the number of cars that's in the city post-Covid and it's very, very important that we address this in

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order to decrease the number of pedestrian deaths that we have in the city, as well as to address the environmental impacts of those both inside the city and outside of the Central Business District.

Finally, I want to highlight a couple of other things that have been said. One is that driving a car is indeed a choice that many people can make. You can choose to drive a car or you can choose to take mass transit. You can choose to drive a car or you can choose to take the bus or subway. However, many other speakers have also noted that there is not specific clarity from the MTA, the city or the state on how these funds will be used in order to improve transit deserts, to make headways smaller and to make sure there is better and more accessible public transit for those drivers who wouldn't be the most impacted by congestion pricing. I hope that there is

1	additional research done and that all
2	of these funds are used in order to
3	improve transit and improve service
4	rather than to not.
5	That's my time. Thank you all
6	very much and have a great day.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
8	Our next speaker is Stuart
9	Meissner, followed by Concerned New
10	Yorker.
11	Our next speaker is Concerned
12	New Yorker followed by Joseph Toronto.
13	Concerned New Yorker, you may be
14	on mute. We can't hear you.
15	CONCERNED NEW YORKER: I am an
16	elderly disabled senior citizen. I
17	cannot use the fast paced subway. I
18	have a disabled tag hanging from a
19	mirror. The disabled tags were not
20	included in exemptions and they should
21	be.
22	Financial mitigation measures
23	are unacceptable because they do not
24	help people who make so little, that
25	the credit amount would exceed the
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amount of taxes paid; so the credit would be of no benefit. Your plan has shown no consideration for the elderly, the immunocompromised, sick, elderly, the business owners in the district who will be adversely impacted, the suburbanites who you will harm.

COVID is not over. There is a new vaccine for the sub-variant.

COVID requires social distancing.

Packing people together like sardines in the subway will spread COVID and any other viruses.

Per your own presentation, the plan shifts congestion elsewhere. Any potential benefit will be negated by the adverse effects. You state that in your objective is a price grab to fund 15 billion dollars for capital projects for the MTA Capital Program. You do not emphasize adverse effects including the increased traffic westbound Long Island Expressway near the Queens Midtown Tunnel.

1 Today a teenager lost his arm on 2 the subway. The subway is unsafe and making car drivers pay for mass 3 4 transit services they do not receive, it is theft of money from hardworking 5 everyday citizens, by giving 6 7 preferential financial treatment for mass transit users. You should not 8 9 punish drivers to unfairly subsidize 10 New York's mass transit and take food 11 out of people's mouths. 12 I'm opposed to congestion It will hurt the environment 13 pricing. where there are adverse effects when 14 15 congestion is shifted. I'm suggesting 16 that those opposed use hashtag #nocongestionpricing on Twitter and 17 18 that congestion pricing be brought to 19 a vote. 20 Thank you. 21 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 2.2 Our next speaker is Joseph 23 Toronto, followed by Kevin Curran. 24 JOSEPH TORONTO: Hello. 25 MR. WOJNAR: Hello. Please

proceed.

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JOSEPH TORONTO: Okay. So while I'm against congestion pricing in general, this appears to be a forgone conclusion. So I'm going to waste my breath making that argument. Instead I'm going to argue as to what I would feel is a fair implementation.

My argument is on behalf of my community of Staten Island that has the worse public transit in the city. Our choices are a ferry, that for much of the island is only accessible by a train that runs only every 30 minutes. That ferry service also due to mismanagement by the DOT, is currently in crisis and is only running hourly service at random intervals. Our other choice is an express bus that costs commuters \$14 a day and is subject to random cancelations and is overburdened due to ridership at peak and often beyond off-peak hours.

Anyone who is trying to catch a SIM1C south of Canal Street and is

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passed by because a bus can't accept any more passengers, understands as well. This is at 10 p.m. on a Tuesday that this occurs.

Additionally, the 2018 Express
Bus redesign, was just a service cut
in disguise. No meaningful investment
in the public transit system here has
been done since the 1970s. My
husband, who is a nurse on the Upper
East Side, sometimes faces a two-hour
commute home. The same commute by car
is between thirty-five and forty-five
minutes.

So while Staten Islanders do use public transit, for the above reasons many of us do rely on cars. Our situation is unique in that we have already had been paying our own form of congestion pricing in the form of the Verrazzano Bridge, in which 417 million dollars of our money each year goes to subsidizing a subway that we don't have access to. Now, we're faced with the prospect of not only

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having to pay that toll, but an additional one to enter Manhattan; as much as \$20 in some proposals and then another to come back home.

A credit for the Verrazzano
Bridge toll applied towards the CBD
Toll for anyone with a Staten Island
Resident Program on their E-ZPass
account, would not only be fair but
would also help ease the pain this
program will cause.

As a side note, I'm also amused by car-owning Manhattanites in the Central Business District who are stunned by the prospect of having to pay a toll to return to their homes.

And all I can say to those callers is, join the club.

What are we promised in return?

Absolutely nothing. In fact, the only time you hear Staten Island mentioned in the study is in reference to how it's going drastically increase traffic here.

I would like to hear some plan

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to better connect us to the rest of
the city, whether with additional
ferry terminals in different parts of
the island or God forbid finish the
subway that was started in 1930 and it
should have been long since completed,
instead of spending that same amount
of money extending lives a few stops
in already transit rich Manhattan. I
feel it's unfair.
If you want us out of our cars.
You have to give us something. You
know, you're putting the cart before
the horse.
And I'm out of time, that's my
opinion on it. Thank you.
MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Kevin
Curran, followed by Sam Farrouq.
Curran, followed by Sam Farrouq. Our next speaker is Sam Farrouq,
Our next speaker is Sam Farrouq,
Our next speaker is Sam Farrouq, followed by Robin Feuer.
Our next speaker is Sam Farrouq, followed by Robin Feuer. Our next speaker is Robin Feuer,

1	Calabrese.
2	Our next speaker is Xcpher
3	Calabrese, followed by Bernardo
4	Celerino.
5	Our next speaker is Bernardo
6	Celerino, followed by Christopher
7	Kolba.
8	Our next speaker is Christopher
9	Kolba, followed by Paul Weissman.
10	Our next speaker, the 211th to
11	sign up to speak, is Paul Weissman,
12	followed by Daniel Pizarro.
13	MR. WOJNAR: Paul, you're on
14	mute.
15	Paul, we can't hear you. You'll
16	have to unmute yourself.
17	PAUL WEISSMAN: Hello. Can you
18	hear me?
19	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
20	PAUL WEISSMAN: Hi. My name is
21	Paul Weissman. I'm 75 years-old and
22	I've lived my entire life and taught
23	on the Lower East Side.
24	I gave up my car in 2019 because
25	of traffic. However, there are

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aspects of this plan that are very disturbing. As you know, 1st Avenue, you have the VA, Bellevue, NYU. you have to go to the emergency room late at night, how are those hospitals going to compete with say, New York Presbyterian on 70th Street for qualified -- highly qualified nurses, doctors and orderlies, particularly the nurses and the orderlies, when, as you know to get -- if you can't use your car late at night you would have to wait for the 1st Avenue or 2nd Avenue bus maybe running once every half hour and then transfer at 23rd Street or 34th Street to get to the subways. The hospitals will never compete and this is a health problem. This is a real health problem.

You say things are easy. I like to travel with my wife. Getting to an airport, I don't think I'm going to be able to get the car services or taxis that I was able to do -- to get to an airport. And if you have to make a

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7:00 a.m. flight, you have to be there at 5:00 a.m., which to take a bus and a subway, would mean leaving at maybe 3:30, perhaps, in the morning.

And other people who pets, if there's an emergency on the Lower East Side with your pet late at night, how, if we do not have taxis and car services get up to the AMC, the Animal Medical Center just outside the zone.

I think we will not be served well in this zone by livery or taxis. There are two services down here that I know of, New day and Delancey. Their drivers will have to pay \$23 a day to come in before they work. They don't make that much money and it will cost them over \$6,000 a year.

And again the hospital situation is terrifying at night and I don't know how NYU will compete with Columbia Presbyterian. And I would like people like the Open Plans woman who spoke say everyone, this is going to benefit everyone. Let her speak

1	for herself.
2	I thank you for this
3	opportunity.
4	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
5	Our next speaker is Daniel
6	Pizarro, followed by Gazmend Berdynaj.
7	Our next speaker is Gazmend
8	Berdynaj.
9	Our next speaker is Gazmend
10	Berdynaj, followed by Donna Meyers.
11	Our next speaker is Donna
12	Meyers, followed by Amanda Levine.
13	Our next speaker is Amanda
14	Levine, followed by Donna Orr.
15	Our next speaker is Donna Orr,
16	followed by Galina Kaminker.
17	MR. WOJNAR: Donna, go ahead.
18	DONNA ORR: Hi. I am a Bronx
19	resident and in less than a year I
20	will be a (technical difficulties)
21	spoke against the middle class tax.
22	When this plan unveils traffic
23	closed and traffic in the Bronx, which
24	I can attest to (technical
25	difficulties) increase exponentially.

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And that is one of the main reasons why traffic is at an all-time high and as a result increase accidents, but I don't hear anyone saying that.

I'm worried if this proposed plan goes through that it will create a system of haves and have not. My mom was diagnosed with cancer and even her oncologist in the Bronx referred her to Manhattan saying the best doctors were there. We chose NYU Langone on 34th Street.

During her three-year cancer journey, she was often admitted for weeks or months at a time. And I'm just thinking about myself being -- I heard people talk about driving being a luxury but you know what for me having it, being a caregiver, and also working daily, it wasn't for me.

I had to depend on having my car. So I would pay for parking and now this congestion pricing, I just don't know. That would be an additional \$23 on top of that.

1	I would hate for us to create a
2	system or a situation where people
3	would say, hey, can I go visit my
4	parent today, can I afford it. I just
5	wanted to bring that up. I really
6	did. We don't want to close off
7	healthcare to the outer boroughs,
8	supposedly the best in healthcare.
9	Did you guys get any of that?
10	MR. WOJNAR: Yes. Thank you.
11	DONNA ORR: Yeah? All right so
12	the clock stopped, am I done?
13	MR. WOJNAR: You have 30
14	seconds.
15	DONNA ORR: I have 30 seconds,
16	okay.
17	I just want to say also that 20
18	percent of New Yorkers are African
19	American and being on this recording
20	since 1:00 and it's now 5:16, I don't
21	see where you have reached out to
22	20 percent of New Yorkers.
23	So maybe in the future moving
24	forward, you can put in other efforts
25	to do. I just wanted to add that so
	1 ·

1	that we can get everyone's voice.
2	Thank you.
3	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
4	Our next speaker is Galina
5	Kaminker to be followed by Ingrid
6	Wiegand.
7	GALINA KAMINKER: Can you hear
8	me?
9	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
10	GALINA KAMINKER: My name is
11	Galina Kaminker and I'm here to speak
12	on behalf of the yellow taxi industry.
13	I'm not sure if you're aware or
14	if you know but the taxi industry was
15	licensed by New York City. We it's
16	about total is today 113,500. It
17	doesn't mean that all of us are
18	actually on the road.
19	Before getting the license, we
20	had to pay right now average every
21	medallion owner is close to 7 or
22	\$800,000 but besides that we've
23	contributing to MTA. Since 2009, 50
24	cents per ride and then it was
25	increased to \$2.50 in 2019. We've

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contributed billions of dollars to the MTA without any exemption. Like other FHV entities, they've been not paying like we did even though they think they are.

And I just want to underline, when we purchased our license, the city made -- congestion pricing, congestion, environmental impact to the city and that's why we've been servicing New York City. Another way of transportation, of traffic. I think it's by locals to New York City -- considered to be another way of transportation like MTA has buses and trains, and none of this has been considered.

Nobody will -- we are very close
-- 13,000 cabbies, yellow taxis, we
have nobody to speak up in our behalf,
we do it ourself. I did it now
because I feel if I don't speak up, my
family is going to be out on the
street. Because right now, we owe
about 600,000 dollars to the banks

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because we out that loan to purchase that medallion -- pay our fair share to the MTA. Been doing it, it's not like others like the other FHVs, there's like 140,000 in the streets.

There was no congestion pricing nor environmental on that. But they have millions and billions and dollars with their companies and we don't because we are immigrants.

Again, it's our city and if you're going to surcharge on us -- like we've spoken to other people, you know, cabbies were driving into the city with \$0, who is going to pay that money.

I think all of the -- into consideration. We already pay like billion dollars on top of 750 million dollars, all of this. And you're going to kill 13,000 medallion holders, putting their families on the streets. Plus we're going to stop servicing New Yorkers who depend, like elderly people, disabled people who

1	cannot use bus, who cannot use trains.
2	Not because they don't want to,
3	because they cannot, they're disabled.
4	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
5	your remarks.
6	GALINA KAMINKER: I guess you
7	have New York yellow taxis, you're
8	going to kill us. You're going to
9	kill 13 you're going to have 13,000
10	families on the street.
11	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Ingrid
13	Wiegand, followed by Mohammad Hossen.
14	Ingrid, be sure to unmute
15	yourself and you may proceed.
16	INGRID WIEGAND: All right.
17	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
18	Go ahead.
19	INGRID WIEGAND: I'm here to
20	speak for congestion pricing, a
21	program whose time has come and not
22	gone.
23	When I'm parking my car in the
24	middle of Soho, I always wonder why
25	you're letting me do that. I'm not

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handicapped. There are half a dozen alternatives that get me wherever I want to go. There are a half a dozen -- if the city's flawed, but nevertheless wonderful, MTA system won't take me there, I've got all kinds of people with cars who are competing to pick me up and transport me.

It costs more per trip, but

let's face it. It costs a lot more to

own a car. I'll admit that none of

the alternatives are as wonderful as

jumping in my car a block from where I

live, but then I chose to live in the

heart of one of the premiere cities in

the world and one of the congested.

So when I jump in my own car,
I'm not just adding to the congestion
of the streets, I'm adding to the
pollution of the air we breathe and
shortening my and everyone else's
life.

So let's get with the program, MTA and DOT. Make all the exceptions

1	that you need and there will be many.
2	Start congestion pricing and clean the
3	air and make some money for all the
4	things we need for what you should
5	have done over ten years ago. Thank
6	you.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Our next speaker is
8	Mohammad Hossen, followed by Donna
9	Meyers.
10	Our next speaker is Donna
11	Meyers, followed by Paul Wang.
12	DONNA MEYERS: Okay. I've just
13	unmuted.
14	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can hear
15	you.
16	DONNA MEYERS: This is Donna
17	Meyers. I wanted to say it seems to
18	me the people who are in favor of
19	congestion pricing are those people
20	who don't own cars, who can ride a
21	bike or who can walk for miles in the
22	city. But what about the rest of us?
23	Is their attitude to hell with you?
24	I've been a life-long New Yorker
25	and I've been living in Lower

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Manhattan for 30 years. I own a car.

I would like to be able to get around.

I don't commute to work any longer.

I'm retired.

I think everyone understands that it's the very decisions made by city officials that have created the congestion problem. That's the irony of the situation.

When you take away miles and miles of car lanes to accommodate bicyclists and you redesign streets for pedestrian plazas, what did you think would be the result? It doesn't take a rocket scientist.

Well, I'm here to propose an alternate moneymaking scheme for the MTA. As a pedestrian, I fear bicyclists way more than drivers because bicyclists break every traffic law in the book every minute of every day and are not held accountable. I can't even count how many of my loved ones, neighbors and friends have been physically hurt, even critically hurt,

1	by bicyclists. I even fair for my
2	life walking on the sidewalk because
3	apparently it's perfectly okay for
4	bicyclists, including e-bikes and
5	e-scooters, to zoom along the
6	sidewalks as well. Why hasn't this
7	problem been addressed?
8	So how about requiring licenses
9	for bicyclists, as well as issuing
10	tickets to every bicyclist who breaks
11	the law. The MTA stands to have a
12	windfall as a result.
13	Finally, I agree with a previous
14	speaker who asked for clarification
15	regarding Manhattan residents who own
16	cars. That would be very helpful and
17	I certainly would expect accommodation
18	for us. Thank you.
19	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is Paul Wang,
21	followed by Mike Freeman.
22	MR. WOJNAR: Our next speaker,
23	the 220th to sign up, is Mike Freeman,
24	followed by Robbee Fian.
25	MIKE FREEMAN: Can you hear me?

1 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can. 2 MIKE FREEMAN: I'm Mike Freeman. I'm a musician and I have been a 3 resident of Hell's Kitchen for 40 4 5 years. I depend on my car to transport a large musical instrument 6 7 to and from gigs in order to work. It's very frustrating for me to 8 9 hear people talk about how much money 10 car owners supposedly make. 11 If you build it, they will come. 12 A large part of the traffic congestion 13 problems on the west side of Manhattan are the direct result of massive 14 15 overdevelopment. About 200 high-rise 16 buildings have gone up around the 17 Hell's Kitchen neighborhood. 18 When this was happening, there 19 was no restraints, thoughts or talk of 20 the greater good of the community. 21 The environmental impact of overbuilding in Hell's Kitchen is 2.2 23 well-known to the people who lived 24 through the noise, pollution, added 25 traffic, bad air quality directly

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related to construction when these buildings were going up one after another.

Instead of charging residents who have lived in the neighborhood for decades before this development, I suggest congestion pricing and funding for the MTA should be paid for by developers. They're the ones who created the problem with heavy traffic congestion and who have profited greatly from it.

Long-time residents should not be on the hook for a problem they did not create. I'm against congestion pricing and have made these points at public meetings and emails to elected officials prior to the pandemic.

Congestion pricing will have a huge negative impact on musicians in the entertainment capitol of the world, especially those who live in the congestion zone after a very difficult past few years in the industry. Thank you.

MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. Our
next speaker is Robbee Fian, followed
by Kevin Sachs.
Our next speaker is Kevin Sachs,
followed by Clare Henry.
Our next speaker is Clare Henry,
followed by Adrienne Sosin.
CLARE HENRY: Am I the next
panelist?
MR. WOJNAR: Clare, you may
proceed.
Clare, we can hear you. You may
proceed.
CLARE HENRY: Okay. Thank you.
Hi. I live in Brooklyn, New
York. And I think no matter what we
say, this congestion pricing is going
to pass in any event.
But if it does, I think the
weekends should be exempt from any
surcharge for all cars, except
commercial trucks. I say this because
most people are off on the weekends
and I'm thinking of all the
grandmothers, the grandfathers, the

1 mothers, the fathers, the aunts, the uncles, the cousins, the neighbors or 2 friends that -- who live in Manhattan 3 4 and get weekend visits from their families or friends, especially those 5 that live alone who need supplies or 6 7 assistance and companionship. The congestion pricing 8 surcharges will cause less visits to 9 10 the loved ones or friends, thereby 11 causing depression and loneliness. 12 This will be likely a continuous 13 pandemic-like lockdown, especially for 14 the elderly who live in the city and 15 look forward to family or friends' visits that bring both much-needed 16 17 supplies and companionship to them. 18 Just to let you know, this does 19 not pertain to me. I'm just thinking 20 of the people who live in New York. 21

of the people who live in New York.

And why don't you leave it to the voters to decide instead of implementing the tax surcharge?

Thank you.

MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.

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23

24

25

1	Our next speaker is Adrienne
2	Sosin, followed by Peter Reiter.
3	ADRIENNE SOSIN: Hello.
4	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
5	Please proceed.
6	ADRIENNE SOSIN: Okay. Thank
7	you. My name is Adrienne Sosin. I am
8	calling in because I am opposed to the
9	unfair implementation of congestion
10	pricing for residents.
11	I feel it is discriminatory. I
12	live in Manhattan below 60th Street
13	and anywhere I drive out of the
14	Central Business District or wherever,
15	I must return home. I have no choice.
16	That's because I live there. And
17	congestion pricing without exemptions
18	or rebates, is what I consider an
19	unfair discriminatory taxation. And
20	residents of Manhattan are being
21	treated inequitably, those above 60th
22	Street are being exempted from this
23	tax.
24	I feel that this could become
25	another cause for middle-class

2.2

displacement in Manhattan and it has been all too much of -- I agree with the woman who spoke earlier about it being a problem of overdevelopment and creating the congestion.

We do garage our car and our garage monthly payment has an appropriate resident tax abatement, but congestion pricing with a \$60,000 annual limit is too low. Even for people on a fixed income living in Manhattan, the costs are just that great. I think an exemption or a rebate for residents would be more just and people in particular, seniors or the disabled or elderly residents with mobility issues.

I have experienced the pedestrian dangers of bicycles on the sidewalk and I do think that there is a great need to make the MTA responsible for escalators and elevators that are now very undependable.

We share a car to save money and

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1	residents who need a car.
2	So, I think that if we are
3	looking at this plan, take all these
4	notes and please revise this plan to
5	make residents exempt.
6	Thank you.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
8	Our next speaker is Peter
9	Reiter, followed by David Ilku.
10	PETER REITER: (Technical
11	difficulties.) to go to my doctor
12	or visit any member of my family. I
13	am not going into the business
14	district. I am leaving the city and I
15	shouldn't be paying a congestion tax.
16	I also have family living in New
17	Jersey. If I want to go to the
18	Lincoln Tunnel and I take the West
19	Side Highway down to 42nd Street
20	(Technical difficulties.)
21	MR. WOJNAR: We'll come back to
22	Peter.
23	Our next speaker is David Ilku,
24	followed by S-A O. Wilkinson.
25	Our next speaker is S-A O.

1	Wilkinson, followed by MB Rogers.
2	Our next speaker is MB Rogers,
3	followed by Steve Azor.
4	MB make sure to take yourself
5	off mute before you proceed.
6	MB ROGERS: Hello. Can you hear
7	me?
8	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
9	MB ROGERS: I'm very opposed to
10	the way that these public hearings are
11	being conducted that require internet.
12	That is a problem for a large majority
13	of New York City residents.
14	I also feel that the congestion
15	pricing is affecting aging people,
16	people with disabilities and the
17	middle-income people, more than the
18	people who cause the congestion.
19	When Vision Zero started under
20	Bloomberg followed by de Blasio and
21	continued by Adams, you have created
22	an outrageous problem in New York
23	City. And there has been nothing in
24	50 years of MTA management to expand
25	public transportation throughout the

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boroughs into areas that still have no service in 50 years that I've lived here, okay.

This is a big problem. I wouldn't trust you with my money again. All the executives in MTA and DOT should be required to take public transportation. No limos, no taxis, no cars and then they would have to make it better so that they would have a decent ride to work.

It's outrageous that you want to charge residents to go from one part of the city to another. We are all New York City residents.

The developers that pay very nominal amounts get a lot of profit and the people who then come in and do not live in those apartments, they buy them as a money laundering effort, those people are not taxed. They pay a one time property tax that's not even commensurate with the price of their apartment -- really. When you think about it because they do not pay

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sales tax on a regular basis. They don't contribute to all the transportation.

Instead of eliminating 23 stops in Jackson Heights, why aren't you adding stops? I no longer can take the Q66. You eliminated 23 stops, all important businesses and medical offices. And now I would have to walk four blocks and not including the block from Northern Boulevard to my apartment, okay, to get to where a bus stop used to be.

New York was famous for every
two blocks was a bus stop and every
ten blocks with a subway station. It
should have been expanded in 50 years.
What have you been doing? Nothing.
You didn't even maintain the bridges
that we already have. You pocketed
the money and eliminated the workers
who would keep the subways clean and
safe. You got rid of all the token
booths, where we at least had somebody
to go to in an emergency. Now we have

1	nothing.
2	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
3	your remarks.
4	MB ROGERS: I'm concluding.
5	It's disgusting.
6	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Steve Azor,
8	followed by Jess Gonzal.
9	STEVE AZOR: Hi. Good evening.
10	Thank you for having me show up again.
11	I'm not going to try to make a plea
12	for not putting this tax, which is
13	what it really is, the tax on the
14	people of New York. I'm going to
15	pretty much just say that it's another
16	money grab and if you're going to grab
17	the money then everybody should have
18	to donate. Everybody, period, should
19	have to because we all are part of the
20	city and make the city go and use the
21	transportation in some way, whether
22	it's the DOT or the MTA.
23	So what we should do? There's a
24	couple of things that I think we
25	should do. First of all, you have to

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edit -- excuse me. You have to audit the MTA. They need to be audited to find out where all this money is going. Millions of dollars was already given from this congestion pricing tax and has already been allocated and given to them for years. Where is that money? It's not really being spoken about.

Another thing that we need to do is get rid of all parking passes. A lot of people, probably people that's sitting on the panel right now, they get to park in the city for free. So they don't worry about that \$30 or \$40 or \$50 parking fee -- if you even find it. They get parking passes. I even heard the mayor say something about they were going to try to eliminate 30 or 40,000 of the parking vouchers. So that means that there's more than 30 or 40,000 parking passes and you're just going to try to get rid of some.

No parking passes for anyone, teachers, nurses, police officers,

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definitely people on the city council, nobody gets a parking pass. You come to the city, come to the city like everybody else. No one is more important than anyone else.

Another way you can make some money on this is, bring back the municipal parking in the outer boroughs. I'm in a two-fare zone. I need to take my car to the parking lot into Long Island City, jump on the train and then go up and down the city like I want to. But after that, those parking lots, those municipal parking lots, those public parking lots are now condominiums, co-ops or just building luxury and office buildings.

How do those people get into those buildings? Do they all drive -- I mean, do they all take the train?

No, they take Ubers, they take private cars, they take a lot of things too in and out of the city.

Shut down, you get rid of a three-story building and you put up a

1	30-story building and you think
2	there's not going to be any
3	congestion.
4	I know I'm going to get booed
5	for this but, I don't hear them
6	talking about raising the train fare.
7	I mean, you're talking about the
8	train, the train, the train, put a
9	quarter on it.
10	Lastly, you know what's really
11	free, voting. This November, make
12	sure you vote, vote. It's free,
13	get these people out of here. Bye.
14	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. As a
15	reminder if you have joined the zoom
16	under a name different from the one
17	you used when you signed up to speak
18	or you did not sign up to speak but
19	would like to, please identify
20	yourself in the Q&A function.
21	Our next speaker is Jess Gonzal,
22	followed by David Latham.
23	Our next speaker is David
24	Latham, followed by Alec Soybel.
25	Our next speaker is Alec Soybel,

1	soy followed by Anonymous Speaker 1.
2	ALEC SOYBEL: Good afternoon.
3	Could you hear me, please?
4	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
5	Please proceed.
6	ALEC SOYBEL: Okay. My name is
7	Alec Soybel. And first off, I would
8	like to thank you. I'm very satisfied
9	with the public transportation because
10	I use subway and buses each day. But
11	I would like to talk about exemptions
12	for yellow taxis from MTA price tax.
13	As yellow taxis overly paid MTA
14	tax since 2009 and currently paid
15	\$1,750,000,000 to MTA. I repeat,
16	\$1,750,000,000 from 2009. In
17	addition, the yellow taxis bought very
18	expensive taxi medallions and help
19	city economy.
20	I myself bought mini fleet for
21	\$690,000 and from credit union and I
22	still owe \$400,000 to pay back credit
23	union and it's very expensive for me.
24	I still need to pay my loan, it's very
25	big loan.

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In addition, I would like to claim that Uber and Lyft contributed to congestion and should pay MTA congestion tax. There are currently 96,000 Uber and Lyft cars in Manhattan and there are also 13,000 yellow taxis and there are not too many yellow taxis like Uber. And I make -- I look at statistics at TLC, Taxi Limousine Commission, and I found that in the business district, Central Business District, each day there are about 250,000 Uber cars each day -- they make trips, 250,000 trips, each day in Central Business District.

Yellow taxis make 100,000 trips in Central Business District but business district, Central Business District, is the main place where yellow taxis do their business for 85 years and they have no other place to do our business. And we do our business by people hail, by hands, to yellow taxis and we take them.

In addition, we also have

1	wheelchair accessible cars and allow
2	people to take them to different
3	locations. And I would also like to
4	address that Uber and Lyft and share a
5	ride, they pay 75 cents instead of
6	\$2.75. So in July, they make 800
7	trips with shared ride, and they only
8	pay 75 cents. But they only one
9	person was is in the car. They take
10	advantage of this
11	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
12	your remarks.
13	ALEC SOYBEL: So I'd like to
14	thank you for your job, and I would
15	like please excuse yellow taxis'
16	medallions.
17	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
18	ALEC SOYBEL: from this tax
19	because
20	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
21	Our next speaker is Anonymous
22	Speaker 1, followed by Jimmy Singh.
23	ANONYMOUS SPEAKER 1: Hello.
24	Can you hear me?
25	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, please

1 proceed. 2 ANONYMOUS SPEAKER 1: Okay. 3 I'm a Brooklyn citizen and in 4 my younger years, I relied on buses and trains everyday. Now, I'm an 5 adult and a caretaker, like so many 6 7 others that have spoken. And I agree where we're being told we have a 8 choice. Whether we drive our own 9 10 vehicles or take a cab, when we're 11 caretakers we can't be on a 12 motorcycle. We have to rely on a 13 vehicle, whether it's our own or 14 public transportation. 15 I haven't used public 16 transportation in five years and I will not until the remainder of my 17 18 life. I have no problem contributing 19 to a program that was there for me 20 during my school years and employment 21 years. 2.2 I understand air quality. I 23 volunteer for New York City Park and 24 Rec. There are methods through New 25 York City Parks and Recreation

2.2

Department that we can address air quality now and I'm not sure if this has happened, but why aren't we involving New York City Parks and Rec and borough presidents for land-use ideas to improve air quality right now and start implementing those things now.

I understand congestion, I do.

But I find it hard to believe that

with every single government agency

that's involved, that the only resolve

for paying for public transportation

and reducing congestion is a toll.

And I agree this process does not feel

democratic at all and approving this

swiftly, it makes it even more so.

So I can only hope that there is no dire emergency to put this plan in place, that we can have more time to discuss this and remove this language of accusing each other as citizens.

And our government officials, we put you in place and we have this trust that you can do right by us, but

1	then we need further discussions.
2	This is not something that can just be
3	implemented just because we have been
4	thinking about it for decades. It
5	hasn't been put in place because it's
6	not perfect and discuss what can
7	make it close to perfect. Thank you.
8	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Jimmy Singh,
10	followed by Sudeep Uprety.
11	Our next speaker is Sudeep
12	Uprety, followed by LD.
13	Our next speaker is LD, followed
14	by Guido Hartray.
15	LD: Can you hear me?
16	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
17	LD: Your proposed financial
18	mitigation measures to those making
19	less than \$60,000, are unacceptable
20	because they do not help people who
21	make so little, that the credit amount
22	would be greater than the taxes paid.
23	The credit, therefore, would be no
24	benefit.
25	There needs to be another

1 financial mitigation measure, 2 particularly for those who are so 3 poor, who pay no taxes. The credit 4 won't help them. Listening, I have heard the 5 adverse effects on healthcare workers, 6 7 entertainment industry, the increased cost that will result living in the 8 district, the increased cost to the 9 10 elderly, the disabled, the 11 immunocompromised, the livery 12 industry, the adverse effect of 13 congestion at the Queens Midtown 14 Tunnel, the Hugh Carey Tunnel, the 15 Cross Bronx Expressway, the Staten 16 Island Expressway, the LIE. The fact that some who will be 17 18 affected do not have internet and 19 cannot even participate in the 20 meetings. Many elderly do not use the 21 internet. 2.2 I have heard the pain of the 23 middle-class, the lower-class, the 24 unfair discriminatory taxation. 25 You're going to create a two-level

2.2

system in New York, the haves and the have-nots. You may force people to leave their homes or choose between medicine, food and paying the tax.

This is the first congestion pricing in this nation. This is a democracy and in a democracy people vote. Even though it's not legally obligated, why not bring congestion pricing to a public vote to see what all the stakeholders want, in and outside of the CBD, in and outside of New York.

At each prior hearing I've attended, more people spoke against than for congestion pricing. The people that I see speak for congestion pricing appear to be young and healthy.

The plan is insensitive because someone with cancer, who is immunocompromised, who cannot ride on the germ-filled subway for medical reasons, should not have to subsidize the MTA.

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For many, driving is not a choice. It is a necessity for life. Given the hybrid workforce, congestion has decreased. Your congestion goals have been met. You are shifting congestion elsewhere and the potential environmental benefits will be negated to the adverse effects to the environment elsewhere.

You state your objective is a price grab to create a funding source to fund 15 billion dollars for capital projects. So increase the rates on those who choose to ride the MTA. It is a choice to ride the MTA.

Your pricing will harm the marginalized, the disadvantaged. The wealthy will still continue to drive and not be adversely impacted. You may destroy the Central Business District.

Tourists may not come here.

It's not practical for families to carry their luggage on the public transit. People don't dress up and go

to the theater district in nice clothes. Young mothers with strollers find it difficult to navigate the subway. There will be outward migration from the CBD.

Safety is a huge issue. Today a teenager lost his arm on your subway, the subway that you lead. People have been thrown to their death on the tracks, people have been stabbed, murdered and pick-pocketed. If you make it safe, people will come.

For those opposed, I suggest we use the hashtag No Congestion Pricing on Twitter. People are feeling deep economic pain with unbearable taxes, inflation is hitting new highs, food and gas prices are skyrocketing. And now they are forced to pick between putting food on their table or paying their energy bill. At a time when New Yorkers need financial help the most, please don't tax them more. Thank you.

MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.

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1	Next speaker is Guido Hartray,
2	followed by Ali Inayat.
3	Our next speaker is Ali Inayat,
4	followed by Bob Mann.
5	Ali, if you're on mute be sure
6	to unmute and proceed.
7	Our next speaker is Ezekial
8	Zimmerman, followed by Patrick
9	O'Reilly.
10	Our next speaker is Patrick
11	O'Reilly followed by Jay T.
12	Our next speaker is Jay T,
13	followed by Denise M.
14	MS. FLAX: We have reached the
15	final two speakers on the list.
16	After they have been called,
17	we'll call the names of all speakers
18	who we've previously called, but did
19	not speak yet. As we make our way
20	through the list of speakers for the
21	second time, those present who have
22	not spoken yet, will be given an
23	opportunity to comment. If you missed
24	your name being called, did not sign
25	up to speak but would like to speak or
	1

1 joined the Zoom under a name that is 2 different from the one you used when you signed up to speak, please 3 4 identify yourself in the Q&A function. You may also request to speak 5 6 anonymously. 7 Our next speaker is Jay T. JAY T: Hi, can you hear me? 8 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 9 10 JAY T: Hello. I'm an Orange 11 County resident and an essential 12 worker working in the Lower Manhattan 13 area. Due to the nature of my job, I 14 work evenings and sometimes my job 15 requires me to stay past midnight to 16 -- staff needs. 17 Your proposed congestion pricing 18 is a slap in the face for every New 19 Yorker, especially those serving the city and the people. Charging 20 21 commuters like me \$9 to \$23 after 2.2 paying \$10 to \$15 to cross either the 23 GW Bridge or Tappan Zee is complete 24 lunacy. 25 How can you sit with a straight

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face and propose these outrageous prices when people are already struggling to feed families? We're not the privileged few who have take-home cars or high salaries.

Already we're paying high enough inflation on groceries, food and everything else and proposing such a high amount rate, is completely idiotic and stupid. Why don't investigate the MTA for the billions of dollars that they have got from the bailout from federal government and see where that money has gone.

For all of my life, all I remember about the MTA is about the mismanagement of funds and the money that they seem to be spending on many different projects with no relief in sight. I'm tired of paying these outrageous bills. You guys need to wake up and honestly start serving the people of this state and make sure that this doesn't go through.

Many people have already spoken

LH REPORTING SERVICES, INC. 718-526-7100

1 about their fears about getting to 2 places where they need to go, such as 3 hospitals and this is just a complete 4 outrage. Honestly, it's hard for me to 5 even speak to this because I feel it 6 will fall on deaf ears and you guys 7 will do whatever you want. But if 8 9 there is something that could get 10 through, just know that the majority 11 of us do not support this. If you're 12 going to charge something, at least 13 charge something reasonable, not \$9 to 14 \$23. 15 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 16 Our next speaker is Denise M. 17 DENISE M: Hi. Can you hear me? 18 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 19 DENISE M: Hi. Thank you for 20 giving me the opportunity to weigh-in. 21 I hope that this is not just like a 2.2 performative, you know, session, that 23 you actually take people's comments 24 into consideration. 25 I've been on a lot of other

2.2

meetings recently about DOT plans and neighborhood street changes and when community feed back, it gets overlooked completely. So I hope that this isn't the case.

I'm against congestion pricing.

I take the subway. I'm a life-long

New Yorker. I take the subway and I

see every single day people not paying

their fare, nobody is doing anything

about it. If there's revenue that

needs to be collected, right there

there's something.

Also, when the first talk of this toll was, you know, being discussed, the time was totally different than what, now you're proposing that it's until 8:00 p.m.

I work in Midtown Manhattan in an in-person job, where I've worked throughout the pandemic. We were closed for a couple months. I'm in a business that relies on people being in-person, in their offices in Midtown Manhattan. They're not coming back.

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It's like a small -- I mean, you know, can look up the percentage of people that have returned to the office -- very small. This is going to further discourage people from coming.

I grew up in a bus to subway neighborhood and went to high school in Manhattan. It took, you know, over an hour to get there. I was a teenager, that was fine. You know, just to not have the option for family to pick you up if you're there late, like now it's, you know, until 8:00 p.m.

This is just an unfair tax on just the middle and working class.

And I also live now in a neighborhood where if people were to do a park-and-ride kind of situation, where they drive closer to an accessible subway, you've already taken away a majority of parking under the BQE on the street, somebody mentioned the municipal parking in Long Island City.

The DOT is proposing taking away

1	a lane of traffic on McGuinness
2	Boulevard. Like it's just going to be
3	insanity I'll wrap it up.
4	Collect fares from people, get
5	money off of Lyft and Uber who your
6	congestion that's where the
7	congestion's from. It's documented
8	how many Lyft and Uber vehicles are in
9	New York City creating congestion.
10	You can see with your own two eyes,
11	you know, when you're how many cars
12	have the T-plate.
13	I think the numbers should be
14	limited of Lyft and Ubers. You can
15	start from there to get rid of some of
16	the congestion. Thank you.
17	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
18	Our next speaker Renee Lau.
19	RENEE LAU: Hi.
20	MS. FLAX: You may begin your
21	remarks.
22	RENEE LAU: Hi. I'm a life-long
23	New Yorker. I live in the Central
24	Business District, I work in the
25	Central Business District. My parents

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have businesses here and now that they're a little elderly, I have to travel.

I have a car in the Central
Business District. I have to travel
out of the borough at times to take
care of them. So I understand what
the situation is. You guys are trying
to raise money because you guys do
have a gap, well-known budget gap for
quite some time, and I am against the
Central Business District Tolling
because I think that it won't
necessarily do everything that you're
intending.

So for example, the environmental effects, I think that a lot of the traffic that you -- looking on the street, there are a lot of Uber and Lyfts. They're not necessarily yellow taxis and the yellow taxis are already paying \$2.75 every ride. I think they should be exempt.

I think there should be reasonable exemptions for all people

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that have difficulty, elderly people that live in the area. But to think that -- and what also needs to be considered is that in London where this was initially implemented, there was a decrease in the business in the Central Business District. So that should really be considered.

I think if you do implement it, it really does need to be a smaller amount so that people can digest it and then you slowly raise it up, okay. And probably what you need to do is, I think what they did in London is that it's more punitive for high -- not fuel efficient vehicles, diesel vehicles and things such as that.

And someone else suggested that perhaps you should also have some licensing for the bicycles and I think that makes a lot of sense. I know a lot of people have been hurt riding bicycles and it's a lot of times because they're not observing the rules of the road and then they get

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hurt, and I think that that should be considered, so.

Consideration for fuel efficient vehicles, I think should be considered. You know, I have a green E-ZPass. My car doesn't emit anything so I think that really should be considered.

If you are trying to raise the overall money for the MTA, you should consider those things and what would be the least resistent in terms of what the public will accept. That's all I have to say. Thank you.

MS. FLAX: Thank you.

MR. OLIVA: As a reminder, in addition to the virtual public hearings, there are several other ways you can provide comments on the Environmental Assessment through September 9, 2022. We encourage the public to comment via the CBDTP website, where you can also find the latest project information and sign up to stay informed via e-mail.

1	If you do not have internet
2	access, you can phone into these
3	hearings. That information is on our
4	website with a dial-in number and
5	webinar ID.
6	MS. FLAX: We will now read our
7	list of people who signed up to speak
8	a second time, giving those who have
9	not spoken yet an opportunity to
10	speak.
11	If you missed your name being
12	called, please let us know by
13	identifying yourself in the Q&A
14	function. We will start with those
15	speakers who we believe are in
16	attendance.
17	Joshua Bienstock, followed by
18	Joanna Smith.
19	Joshua Bienstock.
20	Joshua Bienstock.
21	Joanna Smith, followed by Ali
22	Inayat.
23	JOANNA SMITH: Good afternoon.
24	I am calling from vacation because
25	it's late-August and I assume that's

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what a lot of other New Yorkers are doing right now.

I decided to not prepare a statement because I don't want to spend my vacation doing that. But I am ecstatic that congestion pricing is finally moving forward. I know there have been plans floating around Albany at least for a decade, if not longer.

I want to just refresh everybody on how we've come to be here at this hearing. It's because we elected people to go to Albany to represent us. Those people considered all the aspects of congestion pricing for a very, very long time and they finally passed it three years ago, so it's law.

This is going to happen. It needs to happen. It's happening far too late. We find ourselves today 2022, in the middle of a climate dystopia. We've crossed the tipping point.

The climate's breaking down and

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we are playing a role, all of us, all act like little animals running around New York trying to get to work, trying to take care of our families, trying to hang out with our friends, we're all causing this climate breakdown by how we get around.

MTA has a great offering for us, subways, buses, things that can move us around without destroying the environment. And this hearing is about the Environmental Assessment, which, I think, is quite thorough at this point. I think we need to stop spending time studying. We need to start spending time implementing.

I've enjoyed hearing all the beautiful names of my fellow New Yorkers at this hearing. I'm really disappointed that more of them were not here. There were a lot of systemic issues with how MTA rolled out this hearing, such as not reminding people about it or how they could access it. Hoping you guys take

1 that into account for future hearings. 2 I just want to, you know, make 3 sure that everyone who has larger 4 systemic, socioeconomic and economic just -- it's a disaster, right. 5 living in a breakdown of capitalism, a 6 7 breakdown of democracy. Congestion pricing is not going 8 to make or break that. What it is 9 10 going to do is going to protect the 11 one out of ten New Yorkers who suffer 12 from asthma. It's going to prevent a 13 great bulk of the at least 6,000 14 pedestrians who are injured in traffic 15 crashes. It's going to make our 16 environment in the CBD calmer for 17 everyone, cleaner for everyone, safer 18 for everyone and we'll all be able to 19 get around a lot easier. Thank you. 20 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 21 Our next speaker is Ali Inayat. Ali? 2.2 23 ALI INAYAT: Can you hear me? 24 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 25 ALI INAYAT: Yes. This is Ali

1 Inayat. I actually have -- I'm -- a 2 Uber driver. We've been paying with the -- from 2018, \$2.75 below 96. 3 That's already like for -- and it's 4 like they attacked yellow cab too. 5 They are paying too. It's already so 6 7 much. I don't know how much the MTA -- they want to be greedy. 8 9 We already paying since from 10 that time they're collecting millions 11 and millions dollars. So I think so 12 they should give a break for Uber taxi 13 car service. But they want to charge 14 like a decent price. Not so much 15 because which one I'm able to afford. 16 I don't know like at the moment, it's 17 like a lot of people struggling and 18 everybody go normal yet and everything 19 going rocket high and you want -- rent 20 very difficult to afford on everybody. 21 So that's all I want to say. Please think about that. We are 2.2 23 human beings too, you know. 24 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 25 ALI INAYAT: You're welcome.

1	MS. FLAX: We'll now continue
2	calling the list of speakers a second
3	time. Again, if you hear your name
4	called or believe that your name was
5	missed, please identify yourself in
6	the Q&A function.
7	Councilmember David Carr.
8	Ross Carstens.
9	Allison Stone.
10	Emilio Ron.
11	Wendy Nodiff.
12	Joshua Bienstock.
13	Michael Murray.
14	Bruce Lander.
15	Krishna Pendyala.
16	Anne Lueck.
17	John Law.
18	Adrienne Meisels.
19	Fakhul Islam.
20	Rosannex Alberts.
21	Charles Bergman.
22	Josue Martinez.
23	Nathan Giannini.
24	Emmanual Agostini.
25	Matthew Joseph.
	ı

1	В	Bert Hirsch.
2	J	onathan Sobel.
3	J	Tesus Urena.
4	J	Tosephine Peterson.
5	N	Nicolaos Petrakakos.
6	D	Dimitris Koutoumbas.
7	G	Gerald Adames.
8	В	Balde Abdoul.
9	G	Galen Criscione.
10	P	Philip De Guzman.
11	Т	Codd Maisel.
12	M	Michael Marel.
13	S	Som Ramrup.
14	R	Richard Robbins.
15	J	onathan Martin.
16	C	Charles Warburton.
17	U	Jmair Zaeem.
18	D	erek Evers.
19	C	Cindy Morris.
20	I	Trine Tkeshelashvili.
21	E	lla Pultinas.
22	Т	Ceara Wilson.
23	A	andrew Lester.
24	R	Rob Littell.
25	В	Buzz Roddy.

1	Stephane Sykes.
2	1420 GC.
3	Jessica Jean-Baptiste.
4	Eric Limpscomb.
5	Madelene Agcaoili.
6	Mark Williams.
7	Thomas Proctor.
8	Ride Anthony.
9	Nathan Werksman.
10	Linda Lublinbrooksoff.
11	Megan Martin.
12	Karen Beluso.
13	Anne Nacinovich.
14	Michael Golz.
15	Jill Pilgrim.
16	Milana Meytes.
17	Ryan Beickert.
18	Kelvin Alvarez.
19	John Cimillo.
20	Maureen McDonough.
21	Mohammad Hossain.
22	Michael Lupo.
23	Michael Dull.
24	Christopher Gomez.
25	We're now at the hundredth

1	person signed up to speak. If you've
2	heard your name called and missed it
3	or think that we haven't called your
4	name, please let us know in the Q&A
5	function.
6	We'll now continue the reading
7	of the list for a second time.
8	Ryan Goldberg.
9	Sheila Bidar.
10	Kathy Francis.
11	Warren Haring.
12	Constance Stellas.
13	K.C. Jones.
14	Melva Smith.
15	Ronni Libertson.
16	Rick Versace.
17	Ruth McDaniels.
18	Thomas Matte.
19	Rodrick Ruddie Daley.
20	Michael Levario.
21	Lucia Deng.
22	Martin Landsman.
23	Stephen Santangelo.
24	Herbert Feuerstein.
25	Faith Zuckerman.

1	Marc Kirschner.
2	Alana Wilson.
3	MD Muzir Uddin.
4	Roshnie Kewal.
5	Alex Weinberg.
6	Danny Sena.
7	Debra Wevers.
8	Ray Dries.
9	Harriet Black.
10	Frank Turzio.
11	Nickya Whittington.
12	Sarah McHenry.
13	Eric Sanders.
14	MD Hussain.
15	Jack Drury.
16	Ryanna Milligan.
17	Steve Flack.
18	Reilly Owens.
19	Lawrence Lipman.
20	Lionel Morales.
21	Alison Glestein.
22	Alison Glestein.
23	Alison, you may begin your
24	remarks.
25	ALISON GLESTEIN: Man brutally

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attacked on subway while coming home from work; Man fatally stabbed on Brooklyn subway platform on the way to work; Mass shooting on subway, at least ten shot; Woman violently groped inside Brooklyn subway station; Man breaks 39 year-old woman's jaw in NYC subway attack.

Those are just a small handful of headlines over the last couple of months in New York City. I drive to Manhattan from Brooklyn for work six days a week. I don't drive because I want to, I drive because I'm afraid to ride the subway. I'm not comfortable riding it.

CP can potentially cost me \$552 a month, if drivers are proposed the \$23 a day.

How will I or other people afford that? They won't. We're not going to be forced to choose between our safety and possibility of our lives or putting food on the table, clothes on our kids' backs, or paying

2.2

rent. It's not a choice that hard-working New Yorkers who don't have the option of working in the comfortability of an office they should have to make.

New Yorkers should not be slammed another tax just to drive to work in their own city where they are already paying taxes. This is clearly a money grab for the failing MTA. In 2022, just this year, the MTA received six billion dollars in grants, the largest lump sum in federal transit -- in history. Bringing their grand total to 15 billion in federal aid since the start of the pandemic.

The subway system is more dangerous and dirtier than ever right now. Where did this money go? Until they can account for that money, congestion pricing should be stopped in its tracks. Until the MTA and the city can assure we're safe on the subway, safe standing on the platform, in the station or walking down the

1	stairs, until they clean up the subway
2	stations, which are grotesque, come up
3	with a plan to curb the raging rat
4	problem, this money is going to waste.
5	Personal safety and security
6	rank the top of the list of what needs
7	to improve. To increase rider
8	satisfaction, the MTA's June customer
9	survey found followed in order by
10	homeless people, people behaving
11	erratically, wait times and
12	cleanliness. Why doesn't the city and
13	the MTA work on these fixes as a
14	start. We should not be forced from
15	the safety of our cars because we can
16	no longer afford to drive to work and
17	forced into the crime-riddled, filthy,
18	dangerous, unreliable public
19	transportation system.
20	Thank you.
21	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
22	Our next speaker is Ezekial
23	Zimmerman.
24	EZEKIAL ZIMMERMAN: Hi. Good
25	afternoon. I'm here as a resident of

2.2

Lower Manhattan, my wife, myself, our three children live in the Kips Bay area.

We have one car. Our families are all in Queens, so we're back and forth a lot of times to visit family. But we live in Lower Manhattan and most of the time, our car just stays in our garage. We need it for certain times when we're taking kids to sporting events and things like that, visiting family, like I said.

Most of the times it stays in the garage, which is expensive enough. I think we really need to have certain carve-outs for families who live in the Central Business District and, you know, make under a certain amount for the entire family scaled up for income or who just have one car and leave it in the garage. Otherwise, I mean, the costs are just too much and I feel that ourselves and many other families in our neighborhood who are in similar situations, we have to choose between

1 possibly leaving Manhattan, where we 2 enjoy living, where we have a great community, where we have our friends, 3 4 we have our schools, you know, whole networks, but pricing us out of it 5 simply because of an extra tax on 6 7 owning a car, whether or not we use it, whether or not we're even taking 8 it in or out of that district or if it 9 10 just sits in our garage that -- that 11 might just be too much for us and 12 other families like us to bear. 13 So we hope you guys will 14 reconsider a vastly reduced fee for 15 those who reside in this part of the 16 business district who have one car, like I said, or are under certain 17 18 incomes. That would be very helpful, 19 it would help us know for sure that 20 our budgets can still fit without us 21 having to think about moving out. 2.2 Thank you very much. 23 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 24 We will now continue reading the list a second time. Again, if you 25

1	hear your name called, believe you've
2	missed your name being called, please
3	let us know in the Q&A function.
4	Walter Iwachiw.
5	Yvette Banks.
6	Dario Gutierrez.
7	Gwen Davis.
8	Donna Steele.
9	Ron Simoncini.
10	McIntyre Aleusledain.
11	Andrew S.
12	John Burns.
13	Jorge Urana.
14	Christopher Davids.
15	Zaheer Nota.
16	Daniel Yahraes.
17	Josh Youner.
18	Charles O'Neill.
19	Nicole Chimienti.
20	Oliver Henderson.
21	Anna Holness.
22	Li Lin.
23	Sha Bhuiyan.
24	Christine Kramer.
25	William Ritziu.

1	Johansen Concepcion.
2	Jean Hahn.
3	Ricardo Pacheco.
4	Fran Nieman.
5	Gordon Lee.
6	Sherlly A.
7	Dawn Belotti.
8	Elie Chiha.
9	Joseph Verebes.
10	James Corter.
11	Mathew Quezada.
12	Stuart Meissner.
13	Kevin Curran.
14	Sam Farrouq.
15	Robin Feuer.
16	Damaris Feliciano.
17	Xcpher Calabrese.
18	Bernardo Celerino.
19	Christopher Kolba.
20	Daniel Pizarro.
21	Gazmend Berdynaj.
22	Amanda Levine.
23	Mohammad Hossen.
24	Paul Wang.
25	Robbee Fian.

1	Kevin Sachs.
2	Peter Reiter.
3	David Ilku.
4	S-A O. Wilkinson.
5	Jess Gonzal.
6	David Latham.
7	Jimmy Singh.
8	Sudeep Uprety.
9	Guido Hartray.
10	Bob Mann.
11	Patrick O'Reilly.
12	This concludes the second
13	reading of the list of speakers.
14	MR. OLIVA: Thank you all for
15	joining us today. For those of you
16	who did not do so already, we
17	encourage you to take our short survey
18	via the QR code or link currently
19	being displayed. The link can also be
20	found in the Q&A section of the Zoom.
21	For details about upcoming
22	hearings, please visit the project
23	website at mta.info/CBDTP or call the
24	Public Meeting Hotline at (646)
25	252-6777. You can also obtain

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information regarding participating in these hearings by phone.

As a final reminder, in addition to the virtual public hearings, there are several other ways you can provide comments on the Environmental

Assessment through September 9, 2022.

We encourage the public to comment via the CBDTP website, where you can also find the latest project information and sign up to stay informed via e-mail.

You may also e-mail comments to CBDTP@mtabt.org, send them via mail to CBD Tolling Program, 2 Broadway, 23rd Floor, New York, New York 10004, or call (646) 252-7440.

Comments may also be provided directly to the Federal Highway

Administration via e-mail to

CBDTP@dot.gov, or via mail to FHWA
New York Division, RE: CBDTP, Leo W.

O'Brien Federal Building, 11A Clinton

Avenue, Suite 719, Albany, New York

12207.

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1
                       The time is currently 6:33 p.m.,
 2
                this concludes our hearing. Thank you
 3
                again for your participation.
 4
                     (TIME NOTED: 6:33 p.m.)
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25
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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 29th day of August, 2022.
19	
20	
21	Makeda (dwards
2.2	MAKEDA EDWARDS
22	
23	
24	
25	