## In Re CBDTP Congestion Pricing Program Environmental Assessment Public Hearing August 30, 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 30, 2022
7	TIME: 5:01 p.m.
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1	APPEARANCES:
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3	Lou Oliva, Hearing Officer
4	Allison C. de Cerreño, MTA Deputy Chief Operating Officer
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6	Nichola Angel, Vice President, Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority
7	
8	Richard Wilder, Deputy Chief Engineer Design for the New York State Department of Transportation
9	Patrick Smith, Senior Policy Advisor for New York
10	City Department of Transportation
11	
12	Rick Marquis, New York Division Administrator for the Federal Highway Administration
13	
14	Anna Price, Director for Office of Programs for the Federal Highway Administration
15	
16	Leah Flax, Moderator
17	Michael Wojnar, Moderator
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Good afternoon. We will now begin the hearing. Today is Tuesday, August 30, 2022, and the time is 5:01 p.m. My name is Lou Oliva, and I will be today's hearing officer.

This hearing is being
live-streamed and recorded and will be
available publicly on the MTA YouTube
channel and the Central Business
District Tolling Program project
website at mta.info/CBDTP.

Stenographers are present and will create a written record of today's hearing. By attending this virtual hearing, you consent to be recorded.

Today's hearing will begin with opening remarks, followed by a presentation on the Central Business District Tolling Program Environmental Assessment, and then public comments.

There are 264 speakers signed up. Speakers will be called in the order they signed up.

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 and evening, 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 the Central Business

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

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

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

DR. C. DE CERRENO: Thank you.

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

1 more and share with us your thoughts 2 and comments. This evening, I am representing 3 4 the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority and MTA more broadly, and I 5 am joined by Nichola Angel, Vice 6 7 President of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority and other members of 8 9 the agency, as well as other 10 colleagues from other project sponsors 11 for this effort. Richard Wilder, 12 Deputy Chief Engineer Design for the 13 New York State Department of 14 Transportation, and Patrick Smith, 15 Senior Policy Advisor from New York 16 City Department of Transportation. 17 We also have with us today, Rick 18 Marquis, New York Division 19 Administrator for the Federal Highway 20

Marquis, New York Division

Administrator for the Federal Highway

Administration, the lead Federal

agency for this project. He will be

joined by Anna Price, Director of

Office of Programs.

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 all of you 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 Environmental Assessment 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 comments. The formal

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

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in orange, would be tolled. The FDR
Drive, West Side Highway, Battery Park
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

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Manhattan CBD. On the avenues, these detection points would generally be between 60th and 61st Streets and an algorithm would be used so those who stay on excluded roadways are not tolled.

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

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arms, as you see on the left.

Importantly, the tolling system

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

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

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traffic in and near the Manhattan

Central Business District, improved

travel times within the Manhattan

Central Business District, including

for buses and deliveries, and a new

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.

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

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MTA's capital projects. The purpose and need are refined through four objectives; to reduce daily vehicle miles traveled, or VMT, within the Manhattan Central Business District by at least five percent, to reduce the number of vehicles entering the Manhattan Central Business District daily by at least ten percent, to create a funding source for capital improvements and generate sufficient annual net revenue to fund \$15 billion for capital projects for the MTA capital program, and to establish a tolling program consistent with the purposes underlying the New York State legislation entitled the MTA Reform and Traffic Mobility Act.

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

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

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New Yorkers easing congestion and creating growth, and improving safety and customer service through technology.

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

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the Manhattan Central Business

District, and generate funds for MTA's 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

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are two alternatives for this

Environment Assessment, the no-action
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

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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.

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Moving down the left side, you 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

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

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all scenarios, reduce traffic entering the Manhattan Central Business

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

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

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further away tend to have fewer commuters to the Manhattan Central Business District.

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

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commute by car, approximately eight percent of them are from counties in New York, roughly three percent in New Jersey and less than one percent from Connecticut.

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.

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On the right-hand side, you see 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

1 of increased delays at certain times. 2 As you can see here, it's the Westbound Long Island Expressway near 3 4 the Queens-Midtown tunnel in the 5 mid-day, approaches to the Westbound George Washington Bridge on I-95 also 6 7 in the mid-day, and in the evening, the Southbound and Northbound FDR 8 Drive between East 10th Street and 9 10 Brooklyn Bridge. 11 For mitigation, the project 12 sponsors implement a monitoring plan 13 prior to the project beginning that identifies thresholds for adverse 14 effects. If the thresholds are 15 16 reached, as a result of the project, 17 the project sponsors will institute 18 Transportation Demand Management 19 measures such as ramp metering, motorist information or signage, at 20 21 identified highway locations with

In addition, post-implementation, the project sponsors will monitor effects. And if

adverse effects.

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needed, Triborough Bridge and Tunnel
Authority, TBTA, will modify the toll
rates, crossing credits, exemptions
and/or discounts to reduce those
adverse effects.

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.

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Participants raised concerns about the increased traffic along the 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

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the diversion was linked to the truck toll and price differential in the initial six tolling scenarios where trucks are tolled at a higher price.

To test this, we created tolling 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

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modeling in the form of increased delay at certain times. And you can see them here on the right.

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

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affect passenger flows at specific stairs or escalators, what we refer to as stationed elements.

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

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Square Subway Station and Flushing and Main Street Station, there are two escalators, one in each, that could be affected. If the thresholds are reached, we would increase escalator 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.

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You can see here, on the right with the red lines that they occur on 8th Avenue near West 32nd Street and 7th Avenue and on West 34th Street and Avenue of the Americas. For mitigation, the project sponsors will implement a monitoring plan with threshold for action. If the threshold is reached, pedestrian space would be increased and obstructions will be removed or relocated.

With respect to parking and to social conditions, specifically population characteristics and neighborhood character, we found either beneficial effects or no adverse effects.

With respect to social conditions, improvement in travel time and safety, reduced vehicle operating costs, and reduced emissions would occur from the project. There would be no adverse effects on neighborhood character or access, travel to employment within the Manhattan

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Central Business District or reverse commuting, traffic patterns on local 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

1 Manhattan Central Business District. While the industry would remain 2 economically viable overall, 3 4 individual drivers could be adversely affected, and this is dealt with a 5 little bit later in the presentation. 6 7 In terms of energy and noise, again, there are beneficial effects 8 and no adverse effects. With respect 9 10 to energy, the region would benefit 11 from reductions in regional energy 12 consumption as a result of reductions in the vehicle miles traveled. 13 In terms of noise, 102 14 15 intersections were assessed and all the crossings into the Manhattan 16 Central Business District. The study 17 18 found imperceptible increases or 19 decreases in noise levels resulting 20 from changes in traffic volumes. 21 With respect to air quality, the Environmental Assessment found that 2.2 23 regionally, air pollutants would be 24 reduced including precursors to

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greenhouse gases. There would be no

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local exceedances of air quality standards.

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 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

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

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discounted transit fare products and programs.

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

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

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

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tolling system equipment, and restoration of the roadway, sidewalk or ground surface.

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.

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

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

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from officials with jurisdiction over Central Park and the High Line and will consider public input on its proposed finding received during this public review of the Environmental Assessments.

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

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as data becomes available and analysis is completed.

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.

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We had three meetings of the 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

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our early public outreach in 2021. In early 2022, we prepared the Environmental Assessment, we've notified agencies and organizations and individuals of the Environmental 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.

1 As noted, our public comment 2 period is open until September 9, 2022. If you would like to submit 3 4 written comments, you may do so in the following ways: Through our project 5 website, by email, mail, phone or fax, 6 7 or to the Federal Highway Administration by email or mail. 8 All of this information is also 9 10 available on our website and the 11 information on the project website 12 email, mail, phone and fax for MTA 13 bridges and tunnels is also in the Environmental Assessment. 14 15 addition, formal oral comments can be made at the public hearings as many of 16 17 you are doing today. They will be 18 recorded by the stenographer. 19 Thank you again for attending 20 this public hearing to learn more

this public hearing to learn more about the Environmental Assessment for the Central Business District tolling program. And now, we look forward to hearing from you.

[Taped presentation ends.]

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MR. OLIVA: 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. Responses will not be made during today's hearing.

There are 264 speakers signed up to speak tonight. Each speaker is limited to three minutes. At the two-and-a-half-minute mark, the clock will turn red and you will hear a 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 Jessica
8	Sider, followed by Donna Westervelt.
9	Jessica, your audio doesn't
10	appear to be connected yet.
11	Jessica, we will try to oh,
12	it looks like you're connecting. If
13	you're able to unmute yourself, then
14	you can begin your remarks.
15	JESSICA SIDER: Can you hear me
16	okay?
17	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
18	JESSICA SIDER: Okay. Great.
19	My name is Jessica Sider. I am
20	a resident in what everyone is calling
21	the Central Business District. Just
22	calling to, you know, put a couple of
23	comments in.
24	Firstly, as a resident, I
25	personally feel a little erased by

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this zone being called the Central Business District. It is an erasure of scores of residents, and I think that grouping them under the congestion label is a misnomer. think having, essentially, a daily tax is extremely onerous, especially for residents like me that are considered low-income. You know, many of us don't have the extra cash flow to, you know, pay a daily tax, you know, you don't have the ability to, you know, wait until tax time to recoup, you know, costs for stuff like that. We already are paying a premium to live here. And, you know, there

We already are paying a premium to live here. And, you know, there are residents that I know are like me. We don't have the ability to move around easily because we're lower-income. I personally live in an apartment that I acquired through the housing lottery. So it's not so easy for a lot of us to pick up and leave as much as we might want to.

Secondly, as far as congestion

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and air quality issues, I really don't think this does a lot. I think what this does is it reroutes congestion and air quality problems to locations that are going to be just outside the border. I suspect that we're just going to be, you know, people that are maybe doing a park and ride situation or just getting off just outside the border to avoid paying all these taxes. So this doesn't really address that and it actually might bottleneck a lot of the existing congestion.

You know, there's not really any impact to climate change, it sounds, right. There's no actual reduction in emissions, it's just rerouting traffic around. And in my opinion, this is just another failed to pollute, you know, policy. Where only the wealthiest could wield that privilege to just, you know, exist. As a resident, it's difficult because we don't have a choice to be here. We're not congestion, we live here.

1	Lastly, all of New York City and
2	beyond uses the MTA system, not just
3	those in and around the Central
4	Business District. I personally think
5	that federal lawmakers should fight
6	for more federal funding to fund a
7	robust MTA, especially since climate
8	catastrophe is a crisis that the
9	entire nation is facing. It's not
10	really, you know, just kind of
11	localized here.
12	Lastly, privacy concerns; the
13	constant automated movement tracking
14	that's a
15	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
16	remarks.
17	JESSICA SIDER huge privacy
18	concern. In conclusion.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	JESSICA SIDER: as a resident
21	in this district, I feel that there
22	should be a waiver. Anything
23	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
24	Donna Westervelt, followed by Burton
25	Thelander.

1 Our next speaker is Burton 2 Thelander, followed by Kevin Anthony. Burton, you may begin your 3 4 remarks. BURTON THELANDER: Hi. 5 I want to thank the folks that described the 6 7 results of the data gathering about the impact of the toll collection 8 process in the Central Business 9 10 District. So I thank you for that 11 analysis and presenting that data. 12 I live in Orange County with my wife. We are both RNs, we work 13 14 part-time in the Central Business 15 District. And we believe that it 16 really is important to promote mass transit use, reduce vehicle 17 18 congestion, vehicle use in the Central 19 Business District. And we believe that climate change, global warning is 20 21 something that we really have to take action to reduce that impact. 2.2 23 So we support the tolling 24 program, and thank you again for 25 listening to my comments.

1 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 2 Our next speaker is Kevin Anthony, followed by David-Paul 3 Gerber. 4 Our next speaker is David-Paul 5 Gerber, followed by Michael Murray. 6 7 DAVID-PAUL GERBER: Hello, everyone. Good afternoon. How you 8 This is David-Paul Gerber 9 doing? 10 calling in regard -- this is in regard 11 to the meeting which is held in August 12 where very few people -- many people be on vacation itself. 13 14 And in regards to the meeting, 15 something needs to be addressed about 16 license plate covers, yes, the ones that are used on the front and rear 17 18 vehicles to illegally cover them or 19 make them that we're -- would not be 20 able to get the tolls in order. 21 Meaning that if you have a license 2.2 plate cover and you go through the 23 Central Business District tolling, for 24 the camera, it may not be able to take 25 a picture itself.

1 And I have seen that. I have 2 seen it myself. I've seen two people today in Lower Manhattan with license 3 4 plate covers. And you know who does 5 that, city workers, government workers, construction workers, 6 7 everyday -- everyday Joe Schmo. even have one for the MTA. Or 8 9 maybe -- he parks down there over near 10 2 Broadway. It's a black Honda. 11 from New Jersey. He has got two 12 license plate covers, front and back. 13 There's one there that I also saw that 14 belongs to a fire department employee, 15 also have license plate covers. There's going to be an increase of 16 17 these drivers using plate covers to 18 evade the Manhattan Central Business 19 District toll. 20 The Manhattan Central Business 21 toll as intended for the funding of 2.2 the MTA capital program is misguided. 23 It does not really reduce traffic. 24 only brings more traffic to the Upper East Side, Upper West Side where they 25

1	will park and then take the train
2	down.
3	So there's a lot of abuse with
4	these covers. They need to be
5	addressed. Otherwise, I don't see
6	anything if you're not going to
7	enforce it, why should people pay a
8	toll up to \$30 to enter Manhattan
9	below 60th Street if the next guy, who
10	happens to be maybe an MTA employee,
11	not pay the toll itself using those
12	plate covers?
13	They're already used to evade
14	tolls on MTA and Port Authority
15	bridges, and to evade enforcement
16	cameras, such as speed and red light
17	cameras.
18	Thank you very much.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is Michael
21	Murray, followed by Harold Awerbuch.
22	MICHAEL MURRAY: Hello. My name
23	is Michael Murray. Can you hear me
24	okay?
25	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.

1 MICHAEL MURRAY: Yes. Well, 2 first, for the benefit of the gentleman from the U.S. Department of 3 4 Transportation, I'd like to say that the happy findings of the 5 environmental impact study done by the 6 7 MTA absolutely defy logic and need to be looked into more seriously. 8 9 In any event, I'm grateful for 10 this opportunity to offer my thoughts 11 with respect to congestion pricing. 12 My wife and I are both retired senior 13 citizens living on a fixed income in what would be the Manhattan Central 14 15 Business District. 16 Moreover, I suffer from severe 17 COPD and emphysema, with air pollution 18 being a clear and present danger that 19 threatens my very existence. theory, this should make me a champion 20 21 of congestion pricing that promises to improve air quality. But the reality 2.2 is far different. 23 24 Congestion pricing as currently 25 proposed would be an absolute disaster

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for my wife and I. My health problems preclude me from using mass transit. We need to drive to essential medical care, and under the current proposal, we face punishing tolls every time I need to go to NewYork-Presbyterian to see the lung transplant team or whenever I need to get to the National Jewish Respiratory Institute at Mount Sinai.

Moreover, we face onerous tolls whenever driving to see relatives on Long Island or simply doing to something like going to Stew Leonard's in Yonkers.

In essence, the current proposal would largely limit our lives to the confines of the Central Business
District erasing our right to travel.
No other population would face the hardships that would be imposed on residents of the CBD.

Moreover, residents of the CBD are not the cause of our traffic congestion. Commuters, trucks, and

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for-hire vehicles cruising our streets while they wait for fares are clogging our streets. And the groups claiming that residents of the CBD have many options other than driving, all seem to assume that people are healthy enough to walk, bike or use mass transit.

While the Ubers, Lyfts and taxi lobbyist arguing that they should get exemptions are asking the rest of us to subsidize the very activities that are at the heart of our congestion problem, while undermining congestion pricing's ability to get more people to use mass transit.

In sum, fairness requires
exemptions for residents of the CBD,
especially seniors and the handicap.
And if politics precludes fair
treatment of residents of the CBD,
then perhaps we could follow London's
successful congestion pricing program
where residents of the CBD get a
90 percent discount.

1	Lastly, I've yet to hear how any
2	of us will vote during the time
3	between the imposition of congestion
4	pricing and the actual improvements to
5	mass transit that congestion pricing
6	is supposed to fund. If congestion
7	pricing works as
8	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
9	comments.
10	MICHAEL MURRAY: it will cause
11	a massive increase in the use of mass
12	transit forcing riders into a
13	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
14	MICHAEL MURRAY: handle
15	alone.
16	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
17	Harold Awerbuch, followed by Colette
18	Vogell.
19	Our next speaker is Colette
20	Vogell, followed by Norbert Cyran.
21	COLETTE VOGELL: Hi. Can you
22	hear me?
23	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
24	COLETTE VOGELL: Hi. My name is
25	Colette Vogell. I live in Murray
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Hill. I spoke at the last two meetings, and I'm going to be speaking again, as many meetings as I can to express my disgust with the idea of congestion pricing. Not just for the residents that live in this zone, who, by the way, we have a subway desert, we have no access to the 2nd Avenue subway.

So if you're going to go
anywhere South of 2nd Avenue, you have
to walk or take a car. It's not right
that you're even considering it,
considering you have not expanded the
2nd Avenue subway all the way down to
Lower Manhattan. We need access to
that subway.

But in terms of your proposal earlier about adverse effects, the one thing that you're missing is the adverse effect that it will have on the people that get assaulted on your subway systems. You still have not addressed the high rise of crime on your subways and buses. And there's

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no plan in your environmental study to address that, you need to address that. If you want people to feel safe to use your subways and buses, you need to fix the crime problem that you have down in your subway systems. And no one is addressing that, not one person or not one study has brought that up.

So I don't believe that this environmental impact study is accurate. I think it's totally slanted to the MTA. I agree with the other gentleman that said that this will do absolutely nothing to climate change, all you're doing is moving it around.

The FDR now is a mess on rush hour, can you imagine if this goes through. No one would be able to move. No one would be able to go anywhere. It takes approximately 40 minutes to go from 38th Street to 96th Street on the FDR during rush hour. Can you imagine how much longer that

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will take now if you implement this congestion pricing? It will be impossible.

I also want to address all the mom and pop businesses in this area. So anyone who goes shopping, who buys, who gets a haircut, who gets a repair refrigerator man that comes to the home, all of those costs of goods and services will increase dramatically.

You don't think that businesses are going to absorb a 23-dollar fee for deliveries for all their goods, no, they are going to pass it on to the consumer. Again, we already pay the most amounts of money and taxes anywhere in the country, the cost of groceries skyrocketed, and now to add the congestion pricing on top of that is not feasible or reasonable to even consider.

So this thing needs to be thrown away and you need to start from scratch because this plan is horrible.

And unless you all change your mind,

1	we will not elect any public official
2	that is supporting this. We will make
3	sure that you are not elected the next
4	time you run for office.
5	Thank you.
6	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Norbert
8	Cyran, followed by Samir Chatterjee.
9	Our next speaker is Samir
10	Chatterjee, followed by Deirdre
11	Huntley-Smith.
12	Our next speaker is Deirdre
13	Huntley-Smith, followed by Michael
14	Streeter.
15	Our next speaker is Michael
16	Streeter, followed by our 15th speaker
17	to sign up, Mikhail Shchukin.
18	Our next speaker is Mikhail
19	Shchukin, followed by Chris Von Der
20	Lieth.
21	Our next speaker is Chris Von
22	Der Lieth, followed by Margaret Van
23	Cleve.
24	Our next speaker is Chris Von
25	Der Lieth.

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CHRIS VON DER LIETH: Hi. Chris
Von Der Lieth here. Can you hear me?

MS. FLAX: We can hear you.

CHRIS VON DER LIETH: Okay. I registered just because I'm totally against this congestion pricing for several reasons. You know, obviously it's a tax on, you know, anyone who comes into the city. And also, on top of that, I think to some of the other callers that called in, it's going to increase the costs of goods and services in regards to deliveries, in tradespeople.

I also feel that this is just
the worse time to put in this
congestion tax due to the fact that,
you know, the city is coming back from
COVID. You also have less -- you
have, you know, less folks in the
offices and more office capacity.
It's just a terrible tax on regular
working people. And it's -- the
timing couldn't be worse as well, et
cetera.

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And it's also -- you know, my understanding is it's even -- I believe the tax is also for seven days a week. So even if someone wanted to bring their family and spend money on the weekend, you know, off-peak hours, the tax will still be in place.

Again, I'm very much against it.

I think it's really a ploy to take
money out of working people's hands
and just, you know give it to, you
know, big developers and offices.

It's just terrible. I mean, you know,
when I was growing up, the fee to go
across -- when I graduated high
school, the fee to cross the George
Washington Bridge and the Lincoln
Tunnel was \$4.

Now we're paying \$16, and I live in New Jersey. And it's just -- you know, just now we're paying 16, if we don't get a credit, 23, and 16, it's almost \$40 to come visit the city with your family. And it's just a horrific tax on those people that can, you

1	know, least afford it.
2	So that's where I'll left it at
3	that and that's my comment.
4	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
5	Our next speaker is Margaret Van
6	Cleve, followed by Davindranauth
7	Shiwratan.
8	Our next speaker is
9	Davindranauth Shiwratan, followed by
10	Birain Parikh.
11	Our next speaker is Birain
12	Parikh, followed by our 20th speaker
13	on the list, Carla Sanderson.
14	Our next speaker is Carla
15	Sanderson, followed by Heather
16	Saslovsky.
17	Carla, you may unmute yourself
18	and begin your remarks.
19	CARLA SANDERSON: Hi. Good
20	evening. My name is Carla Sanderson.
21	I work in Midtown Manhattan and have
22	commuted there for over ten years.
23	I think the process is flawed
24	because the Environment Assessment
25	procedure does not consider the harm

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of doing nothing. It doesn't consider the status quo and how horrible it is. Cars, trucks, and SUVs are absolutely destroying our city, and this goes to the Central Business District and elsewhere. Pedestrians are getting killed, children and babies are getting killed. There is a glut of paper license plates everywhere. These cars should be towed off our street. Our air quality is getting worse and worse; it smells, it's loud and it's dangerous.

The congestion pricing should do everything to decrease car ownership and driving in the Central Business District as much as possible. We should incentivize as much public transit use as possible. We have an excellent subway and bus system throughout the Central Business District.

And for those who can take it, they should take it. And I saw some speakers were afraid to ride the

1 subways, but far more people die on 2 the city streets every day from bad drivers. I also don't see why buses 3 4 should be charged, I don't see why taxis should be charged multiple times 5 a day if we're trying to discourage 6 7 individuals from driving into the Central Business District. 8 9 People who can take their 10 families on the PATH train, on public 11 transit when they commute in. Drivers 12 should pay for the use of our streets 13 and the harm to our air and quality of 14 life, especially those who are 15 commuting into New York City who don't 16 live here. 17 Again, I urge you to consider 18 the harm of the status quo and the 19 absolute mess caused by so many cars, 20 SUVs, and trucks. 21 Thank you very much. 2.2 MS. FLAX: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Heather

Saslovsky, followed by Public Advocate

Jumaane Williams.

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1	Our next speaker is Public
2	Advocate Jumaane Williams, followed by
3	Michael Sosin.
4	PUBLIC ADVOCATE JUMAANE
5	WILLIAMS: Hello. Can everyone hear
6	me?
7	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
8	PUBLIC ADVOCATE JUMAANE
9	WILLIAMS: Thank you so much. Peace
10	and blessings, love and light to
11	everyone.
12	I just want to thank everyone,
13	including the MTA, New York State
14	Department of Transportation, New York
15	City Department of Transportation for
16	holding these hearings on Central
17	Business District Tolling Program,
18	commonly known as congestion pricing.
19	First, I do want to say that I
20	believe this needs to move forward and
21	needs to move forward expeditiously.
22	Not only because of course the funding
23	that will help come to our
24	transportation, but of course because
25	of the help that will come to our
	ı

planet.

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I do think in order for this to work there has to be minimum to no exemptions. Because with lot of exemptions comes a lot of loopholes. There are two areas I think if exemptions aren't given, there should be some nominal fees.

One of those would be to yellow taxi drivers, I believe that industry has almost been decimated. I believe the government has been culpable in that decimation. We also know that they give already 50 percent of every trip since 2009, 2.50 when that trip begin and ends on 96th Street and below since 2019.

We also know a portion of the vehicle lease paid by drivers who rent their cabs already go to the MTA. So I think that industry, if there was one to ever get an exemption, it should be that one. They have not contributed to the congestion that's there. As a matter of fact, they

might help it.

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When it comes to Uber and Lyft drivers, I do think, unfortunately, they have added to the congestion that's there. But in this new schematic, I think it would help to move folks around. So while I don't know that they should be treated like yellow cabs if they get an exemption, I do think 9 to 25 to \$23 would be way too much.

I think there should be a nominal 50 cents, a dollar, \$2. But it shouldn't be charged to the drivers, it should be charged to the companies. So we want to make sure we're getting the money from the people who need to pay this and not the people who are just trying to make a living.

Lastly, if there's going to be anything else, we may want to think of some kind of rebate based on people's income and how often they have to travel in that district. Perhaps at

1 the end of the year, if not full payback -- considerable depending on 2 your income. 3 4 It's really, really important that we get this right. I know 5 there's going to be a lot of people 6 7 pushing for exemptions for this. that reason, many of them will have a 8 9 lot of good reasons to really think 10 about it. But the more you open up 11 exemptions, the less this is going to 12 work. 13 So it's my opinion that those three buckets that I described are the 14 15 only places we should be thinking of, and I would just implore to you to do 16 17 this as quickly as possible. It's 18 been needed, it's been held up. And 19 I'm glad we're doing this now for the 20 sake of our entire planet, for my new 21 baby girl --2.2 MS. FLAX: Please conclude your 23 remarks. 24 PUBLIC ADVOCATE JUMAANE 25 WILLIAMS: -- for my daughter, and for

1	the people who will be coming later,
2	and of course for the mass transit who
3	is suffering right now.
4	Thank you so much.
5	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
6	Michael Sosin, followed by David
7	Ramales.
8	Our next speaker is David
9	Ramales, followed by Peter Wong.
10	Our next speaker is Peter Wong,
11	followed by Gerald Adames.
12	Our next speaker is Gerald
13	Adames, followed by Jason Seo.
14	Our next speaker is Jason Seo,
15	followed by Brandon Buchanan.
16	Our next speaker is Brandon
17	Buchanan, followed by Stacia Cohen.
18	BRANDON BUCHANAN: Greetings.
19	My name is Brandon Buchanan and I'm
20	the director of regulatory affairs
21	with the American Bus Association.
22	Thank you so much for giving us the
23	opportunity to participate in these
24	proceedings labeled Central Business
25	District Program.

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Just briefly, the American Bus
Association does represent motor coach
passengers, motor coach operators, as
well as tour operators, and also
destinations. They're not only
located in the Central Business
District, but throughout the North
America.

If this proposal were to move forward, we would like to see motor coaches and other mass transportation providers exempted from tolling aspects if the program.

Overall, we would like to see
this program reconfigured and a full
environmental impact statement
prepared as we believe that this
process is being rushed and that more
time is needed for additional study.
Not only to ensure important
stakeholders have an opportunity to
meaningfully participate, but also
that we believe that there is some
data that is missing from being
considered. Nor is there an economic

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impact assessment of the entire program and what that could mean for New York City and the region.

I would note that we have requested a 120-day extension to this comment period. As other commenters have stated in prior testimony, we believe this process is missing input from daily commuter communities; such as Eastern Pennsylvania, the Hudson Valley, New Hampshire, as well as Boston.

With those communities and commuters missing for data calculations, we believe the impacts would be significantly greater than projected. The number of people who have attempted to participate in these hearings further suggest that additional sessions are necessary.

I also would note the timing of these hearings butting up right against the Labor Day weekend, which is the busiest travel time of the year, while people are rushing away to

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get their last vacation trips over before the fall.

The monumental length of the proposal is far greater than any other environmental assessment that we have found to date. We'll spell out more in our formal comments, but typically, per the regulations, environmental assessments are required to be 75 pages or less. And this is over 830 pages with more than 3,000 pages of appendices. We do think there should be some increased transparency with a publication of a public docket. We'd like to see FHWA come and lead that effort.

We do believe that some of the contributions that private motor coach services provide are not included, and we hope that you will consult with the Port Authority bus terminal and the New York City Department of Transportation and the Interstate Bus Permit Program. Provide some additional traffic figures that you

1	could add to the document as there's
2	more than 650 permanent stops and
3	thousands of daily trips provided by
4	including charter bus operations
5	that are not considered in the
6	analysis.
7	So I will close by asking that
8	we look for some clarity for the
9	progression of the program. We'd like
10	to hear more information about how you
11	viewed for exemptions, pricing,
12	revenue caps, audits, et cetera, et
13	cetera. Will there be ongoing
14	oversight at the FHWA like with
15	previous valued pricing programs
16	participations
17	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
18	remarks.
19	BRANDON BUCHANAN: Thank you for
20	the opportunity to address you today,
21	and we hope there will be additional
22	changes made to this program and
23	hope
24	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
25	Our next speaker is Stacia

1	Cohen, followed by Sandra Fleming.
2	Our next speaker is Sandra
3	Fleming, followed by Malik
4	Graves-Pryor.
5	Sandra, you may unmute yourself
6	and begin your remarks.
7	SANDRA FLEMING: I am Sandra
8	Fleming. I am a motorcyclist in New
9	York City. I've been commuting around
10	New York City for the last 20 years or
11	so.
12	I now work in the Wall Street
13	area. I initially took this job
14	because I thought it was work from
15	home, I didn't want to commute. I
16	work in the field as a social worker.
17	And I live near Kennedy Airport, so I
18	wanted to work from home and not have
19	to commute.
20	Now my job has changed and I
21	need to commute into the Central
22	Business District, actually the Wall
23	Street area. My commute by Long
24	Island Rail Road is \$25. If I take
25	the public transportation, it takes me
	·

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two hours to get there because it's really far.

So I ride my motorcycle year round to Downtown Manhattan and I can park for free because motor two feet, three feet at the max. So I'm able to slip in and park there.

Now, every other country that has instituted congestion pricing using the Sam Schwartz plan has incentivized two-wheel vehicles as they found significant reduction in the amount of fuel consumed. My vehicle, it gets about 45 miles per gallon. So we also have a very small footprint on the destruction of the roads and need for maintenance.

So I believe we should follow
the example of all other countries
that have instituted congestion
pricing by incentivizing two-wheel
vehicles. Not only do I save money as
a lone homeowner in Queens, and I'm a
lone homeowner because my partner died
last year, I can't afford \$25 a day,

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nor do I have an extra two to three hours to commute to Manhattan.

If -- I would have to find another job on Long Island or somewhere where I could commute because it's really a waste of life and a poor quality of life for me with it.

So it would be fair to not have to charge motorcycles the same as cars because we don't cause the same kind of damage. We are the true congestion reducers as well as reducing pollution. Again, at 25 -- I think if you use motorcycles, if you went to 80 percent cars, 20 percent motorcycles, you reduce the fuel conception by 122 million dollars with just using motorcycles.

And we see now more two-wheel vehicles or electric vehicles which would reduce congestion even more. So please -- redemption for motorcycles because we are the true congestion reducing, fuel-economy vehicles and

the reason and most efficient way of
reducing congestion.
So thank you very much for your
time.
MS. FLAX: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Malik
Graves-Pryor, followed by Elise
Liebowitz.
Malik, you may begin your
remarks.
MALIK GRAVES-PRYOR: Hi,
everyone. My name is Malik
Graves-Pryor, and I live in the
proposed CBD zone. I drive, take the
subway, ride my bike extensively and
walk when I can. In other words, I'm
a multi-motor New Yorker.
Why do I fully support the CBD
tolling without exemption? One,
traffic is a constant challenge in
Manhattan and New York City generally.
In particular, as a resident, getting
into and out of the zone is a
nightmare.
This consists of having to get

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around the constant stream of parked and idling trucks picking up and unloading the goods and services on small side streets leading to significant backlogs of traffic. Or those same trucks parking in bike lanes on major arteries enforcing dangerous diversions by cyclists into traffic. Worse still is when trucks simply park in driving lanes and cause traffic jams by cars trying to divert around them.

In addition, I find there are, on average, roughly ten to 20 TLC drivers for every non-TLC driver in every one of the frequent traffic forms in New York City. Many times, those same slow driving and or idling cars lead to the very traffic we're trying to alleviate with CBD tolling, as well as the noise and air quality pollution degradation that comes with them.

By reducing the number of cars and trucks on the road, this would

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help steer individuals to other modes of transit which are far more dense and less environmentally taxing as rail, buses, subway, bicycles, and sidewalks.

Two, this tolling would help directly fund the capital investments that the MTA requires as well, such as the Bike, Pedestrian, and Micromobility Strategic Action Plan, the 2nd Avenue subway expansion, and others. And basically support the influx of these multi-motor New Yorkers across the various forms throughout the boroughs and reduce our dependence on cars.

Our subways are a century old and in desperate need of improvement.

Our buses are horribly slow outside of the minimal number of dedicated lanes and corridors that exist; and it's one of the reasons that I tend not to use them.

Our cycling infrastructure is improving but still woefully behind

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other global cities like Amsterdam.

Reducing car and truck traffic would also allow the general maintenance and upkeep of these road to go much further since they aren't being beat to hell as much.

We need this tolling in order to reduce our dependency on cars and trucks, increase demand for public transit, cycling and walking, and especially in this world of increasing global climate change and the challenges that come with them. It's time we actually take this seriously rather than making performative statements that ultimately lead to no action at all. CBD tolling should just be the first step.

In closing, with luck, I have another 40 to 60 years on this earth, which means that I will be alive to see the worst of the climate change disaster to come if we do not make these changes, so will my goddaughter and children of close friends, nieces

1	nephews, and cousins. Many of whom
2	are not even out of elementary school.
3	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
4	remarks.
5	MALIK GRAVES-PRYOR: I believe
6	it's time we're individually and
7	collectively stop being selfish and
8	self-interested and put the greater
9	good of New York City and the planet
10	
11	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
12	Elise Liebowitz followed by Sean
13	Scott.
14	Our next speaker is Sean Scott,
15	followed by Esta Fischer.
16	SEAN SCOTT: Hello. And thank
17	you to the MTA CBD Tolling Program
18	team for listening to the public. I'm
19	Sean and I'm resident of the CBD and
20	financial district and I also work
21	here.
22	I walk, bike, take the subway,
23	and I also sometimes take taxis and
24	rent a car from here. I want to
25	commend the team for considering all

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details of individual staircases, that was certainly impressive, and will echo one of the previous speakers that yes, the assessment is 4,000 pages long with appendices, so this does seem thoroughly considered.

I also note that we have a little bit of a vocal minority group affected by this compared to the silent majority of 20 million New York area residents that stand to benefit from reduced noise, congestion pollution, death and stress caused by cars. And I hope to represent some of those folks in my remarks today that take public transit, bike, and walk.

I wanted to go back to comments made by MTA Chairman Janno Lieber a couple of months ago when he said that fare-paying riders feel like suckers compared to fare evaders, which I thought was interesting.

But in reality, I think that's -- you know, I thought about it and I think -- I feel a sucker riding

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public transit compared to driving in a private car, which a previous speaker, Sandra, very astutely mentioned that riding public transit is more expensive than driving currently, and this is not a -- not a sustainable situation. You can't expect anyone to actually want to take public transit if it is more expensive than driving.

What I like to think about is for a group of friends or a family of four doing a round trip, what would the public transit cost. And just to illustrate some of those costs, from Manhattan to Brooklyn, so just within the New York City subway, that would be \$22 round trip at current prices.

To Westfield, New Jersey, that would be \$74, again, on public transit. And if you have to add the cost of the subway, that would be \$96, the 22 plus 74. If you're going to Newark Airport, that's \$124 taking the train from Penn Station to Newark Airport,

1	plus, again, the \$22 if you took the
2	subway, so for a total of \$146.
3	All that to say that these
4	congestion prices feel miniscule
5	compared to the cost of a family or a
6	group of four people going taking
7	public transit. And so I would urge
8	the tolling program to implement these
9	fees now and support public transit so
10	that equation is corrected.
11	Thank you.
12	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Esta
14	Fischer, followed by Jared Markowitz.
15	Our next speaker is Jared
16	Markowitz, followed by Janet Liff.
17	JARED MARKOWITZ: Hi, everyone.
18	Can you hear me?
19	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
20	JARED MARKOWITZ: Great.
21	Hi. My name is Jared Markowitz.
22	I am a resident in Sunnyside, Queens.
23	And yes, I'm here to give my comment.
24	I don't own a car, and so I rely
25	on public transit for everything I do

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in the city and outside of it. I use the 7 everyday to get into the city for work and then I use a bunch of the other lines to get around depending on where I'm going. I also use the 24 bus line to get to Williamsburg and back every now and then.

Anyways, I'm here today to urge Governor Hochul and all of you transit leaders to work together to implement congestion pricing as quickly as possible. I fully support it. It's important to me because we should be prioritizing people over cars in our city.

Our public transit is in desperate need of improvements.

Almost every day the 7 will have some sort of delay, one of the trains won't slow up or it will be slow or the monitors are just off. When I do take the 24, if I catch it, it's great. If not, it only runs every 30 minutes, which is kind of crazy. And sometimes that doesn't even show up.

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So congestion pricing would be great because it would provide more funds to improve our transit. Which would, you know, encourage more people to take transit if it was running better.

Additionally, cars are also a crazy safety concern in the city.

When I'm not using transit, I try to bike into the city. There's only a handful of like really protected bike lanes in the city, and then a lot of bike lanes are just kind of like painted on.

And then regardless of the type of lane, a lot of times you have cars just parked in those lanes. And so, it's like really hard for me as like a pretty aggressive biker, I can only imagine what it's like to bike as someone who is like not ready to like drive their bike into traffic and stuff like that.

So anyways, yeah, the pricing would help because it would reduce the

1	amount of cars in the city making
2	biking less dangerous in addition to
3	just all the car injuries that come
4	all the injuries that happen in the
5	city because of cars. I think it's
6	like the number three cause of
7	injuries among children, or something
8	like that. It's crazy.
9	So thanks for listening. I
10	urges Governor Hochul, again, and all
11	of you transit leaders to implement
12	congestion pricing as quickly as
13	possible. Unlike other infrastructure
14	changes, this doesn't require a large
15	construction project or a bunch of
16	crazy investments, it's something that
17	is fairly quick, so we can see results
18	very quickly and it would be a win for
19	everyone's quality of life whether
20	they live in the city or not.
21	Thank you for listening.
22	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
23	Our next speaker is Janet Liff,
24	followed by Elaine Walsh.
25	JANET LIFF: Hello. Thank you.
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I'm Janet Liff. I live in the Central Business District, and I am here to say that I fully support congestion pricing. And I am sure that I am one of the 85 percent of my neighbors who lives car free.

I'm lucky enough to live car
free in the city, but it's also why
I'm here. I think about leaving New
York City, and every time I think
about leaving New York City, my sister
says to me, well, you'd have to get a
car. And I live here because I don't
want to get a car.

On congestion, you know that the statistics. You know that the true cost of congestion in terms of fuel, time-loss productivity, and business loss runs into the tens of billions of dollars. And you also know that the majority of us, I think it's 67 percent, use mass transit to reach the Central Business District.

And ultimately, you must know it's just a matter of geometry. Cars

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take up a disproportionate amount of space in a space-starved city. The numbers -- and I can share with you later, I think a car needs roughly 700 square feet to move around. Whereas, a person in a bus only needs 45, and a pedestrian only needs ten square feet.

So this city functions only because most of us take transit and is completely reliant on our transit system. So it has to be our number one priority to reduce congestion and invest in our transit.

And then just a few personal observations, someone mentioned safety and a few other people mentioned it.

I feel far safer in the subway than getting in a car. Getting in a car crash is way more likely to happen to any of us on this call.

Somebody talked about \$20 that the -- that the plumber might have to pay, well, he saves an hour or two hours, actually, getting to the job site. That time saved will more than

make up for that 20-dollar fee.

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As for not being the time to do
it, it is hundred percent the right
time to do this. Traffic is up to
almost 100 percent of pre-COVID,
whereas our offices are only
40 percent full. We can't afford to
move to 120 percent of our current
level and -- you know, and the
resulted impact on noise, air
pollution, quality of life. I mean,
now is absolutely the time.

And then just a few more asides for personal experience, I work in commercial real estate, 25 years of doing office leasing, customers never inquire about parking. Their major concern is their location vis a vis transit and transit commute times. No office flier ever references easy access to the FDR Drive.

I implore you to do what's right for the vast majority of New Yorkers and move forward with congestion with minimal carve-outs. A toll is a toll,

1	keep it that way. Keep it fair and
2	effective. And once it's in place, we
3	can see the effects and improve upon
4	it.
5	Thank you.
6	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Elaine
8	Walsh, followed by Susan Mendelsohn.
9	ELAINE WALSH: Yes. This is
10	Elaine Walsh. Do you hear me?
11	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
12	ELAINE WALSH: Okay. Sorry.
13	After three years of COVID, I
14	shouldn't have to say that, but it's a
15	weird system you have.
16	Good evening. My name is Elaine
17	Walsh. I'm the board president of
18	East 86th Street Merchants/Residents
19	Association speaking tonight on behalf
20	of our members on the Upper East Side
21	in Yorkville opposed to congestion
22	pricing proposal.
23	This is the third attempt for
24	the MTA to get congestion pricing.
25	Three is not the charm. I'm not going

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to repeat what others have said about proposing. Let me get to some of our points, given the limited information, lack of specificity, as well as no examination of other avenues to obtain funds to fix the MTA, the East 86th Street Association is opposed to any plan. Particularly one that impacts the Manhattan residents being charged for leaving or entering their home and going south of 60th Street.

We request the state legislature and the governor look at other ways to eliminate the MTA deficit and fix the subways. How many times do we have to be burdened with additional costs for MTA's mismanagement? We're already paying a payroll tax to the MTA, plus a charge of \$3.30 to use a taxi in the community. We've asked how are these funds used, but we don't get an answer.

We do hope if this does goes through that we have a credit for \$3.30 we are now paying and have paid

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since 2009. When Richard Ravitch was head of the MTA, he wanted to raise the subway fare to avert this crisis. Why did this not happen?

We also believe that the commuter tax should be reinstated. Yes, it's legislative, but don't put it on us because it is too hard for the legislators to get this done again. And indeed, once again, we want a credit for our 3.30.

Congestion pricing is an ill-conceived scheme that opens a new revenue of taxation for New Yorkers while rewarding the incompetence of the MTA with good money after bad. This scheme is regressive and will put an unfair burden on the backs of the poor, elderly, disabled, working and middle class.

Since all subways are not ADA, what choices do the elderly and disabled have for their care? You are negatively impacting our business theater district. Bring back the

1	commuter price. There's no there's
2	a commuter price.
3	But let me say the congestion
4	pricing with displace traffic and
5	congestion to residential
6	neighborhoods such as ours in CB 8 and
7	is sure to create pollution and et
8	cetera. We have one of the highest
9	asthma rates in children. What we are
10	asking is your plan, who controls the
11	money, why do residents have to pay
12	for this, how are they spent?
13	Projected income
14	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
15	remark.
16	ELAINE WALSH: I'm sorry
17	projected income over the cost of
18	installation and what
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is Susan
21	Mendelsohn, followed by Max Kislevitz.
22	Our next speaker is Max
23	Kislevitz, followed by Bohdan Semciw.
24	Our next speaker is Bohdan
25	Semciw, followed by our 40th speaker

1	to sign up, Jose Moronta.
2	Our next speaker is Jose
3	Moronta, followed by Sheldon Sud.
4	Our next speaker is Sheldon Sud,
5	followed by Sylvia Lin.
6	Our next speaker is Sylvia Lin,
7	followed by Rebecca Jones.
8	Our next speaker is Rebecca
9	Jones, followed by Chris Coppa.
10	REBECCA JONES: Hello. I am
11	Rebecca Jones. I'm a biker, walker,
12	and subway rider living and working in
13	the Central Business District.
14	I say yes, tax cars and trucks.
15	Yes, let's do all of the things to
16	achieve independence from cars and
17	trucks. I'm one of the people in the
18	65 percent of people who use transit
19	while cars take up 65 percent of
20	public space, I'm here to say that we
21	need to have wholesale changes to
22	decrease car traffic.
23	For one, equity; there is a
24	disproportionate amount of public
25	space given to those cars. Two,
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environmental justice; cars produce
lots of air pollution and cause health
problems. Three, safety; cars cost
deaths. They're not safe for bikers
and pedestrians. Four, noise
pollution as traffic backs up. And
five, independence from the combustion
engine to reduce climate change
impacts.

Personally, as a biker, I'm looking for space from the West Side Highway to my apartment or to work, and I'm having to divert myself around highly congested zones like Canal Street or zig-zagging through narrow streets with a bunch of cars.

And with this reduction of car traffic, I'm hoping that more space can be taken for bicycle lanes and other modes of transportation along with just increasing the efficiency of buses.

I am concerned about the studies showing an additional burden on the Bronx with the diverted trucks, so I

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ask that that is definitely addressed.

And -- in general though, noise

pollution wasn't even affected with

the Environmental Assessment, so like

in a lot of ways, I'm not sure if

congestion pricing actually addresses

all of my concerns with car traffic.

I am still on board with the congestion pricing, but I think we just need to be taking space away from cars. They're like a gas and they only eat up the space that is available to fill, and I think we need to be making that space smaller and smaller.

And one of the points that I'm getting is that the good thing about congestion pricing is the money influx to fund the MTA capital plan. And I'm not sure -- I think this money needs to be going to not maintaining the status quo and filling budget gaps, but that they need to be funding new alternatives to actually provide for all of these alternative modes.

1	So we can reduce car usage in
2	New York City and give all the New
3	Yorkers more efficient sustainable
4	ways to get around. As long as that's
5	true, I'm pro congestion pricing. And
6	let this just be the first step in
7	many to achieve equity with space
8	environmental justice, safety,
9	reducing noise pollution, and
10	providing new modal alternatives to
11	achieving mitigating climate change
12	effects.
13	Thank you.
14	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Chris Coppa,
16	followed by Louis Alifano.
17	Chris, you may unmute yourself
18	and begin your remarks.
19	CHRIS COPPA: Oh. Okay. All
20	right, so number one, I'd like to
21	point out that I do ride a bike. I
22	have a car for long trips, certainly
23	outside of the city, but I don't use
24	it in the city very much at all.
25	I am in favor of the congestion

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pricing plan, but I'm also in favor of having certain exemptions. I think that exemptions should be had for disabled persons who have no choice.

I have a friend who literally can't walk down to the ferry to take that ferry, or take the train, and things like that. She has no choice but to go in by car. So I think disabled persons should have a pass on that.

As far as Uber, there's also been a proposal for Uber drivers to get an exemption to only have to pay once in a day. I don't think that they should be getting an exemption at all. Because I think we need less Uber drivers in the city than we have. We really have too many cars and that's just another car.

We don't need to have a system and basically subsidize a system that allows a person to get a car within three to five minutes, that's ridiculous. We have -- that's incentivizing people to take cars

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everywhere they go. We don't need that, people can get on the bus or take a subway if they are in Manhattan. So, as far as Uber, definitely not exemptions for that.

I think that one of the reasons
I have problems with riding in
Manhattan, I only ride on the West
Side or the East Side Drive because
it's too dangerous anywhere else. We
have to make our bike lanes safe for
bike-cyclists. More protected lanes,
as opposed to just painted on lanes
that car drivers just drive onto or
park in. So we have to make that
part harder for drivers.

And I think that we're also incentivizing people from Brooklyn to just drive into Manhattan instead of taking the subways. They say it's cheaper just to drive into Manhattan instead of to get on the subway, so they drive into Manhattan. We need to take away that incentive.

So yes, I'm in favor of the

1	proposal with those certain
2	exemptions; disabilities
3	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
4	remarks.
5	CHRIS COPPA: Okay. So
6	certainly disabled should have an
7	exemption, Uber drivers should
8	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Louis
10	Alifano, followed by Sylvester
11	Otasowie.
12	Our next speaker is Sylvester
13	Otasowie, followed by Bill Bierds.
14	Our next speaker is Bill Bierds,
15	followed by Carlos Cole.
16	Our next speaker is Carlos Cole,
17	followed by Neil Cosgrove.
18	Our next speaker is Neil
19	Cosgrove, followed by our 50th speaker
20	on the list, David Draper.
21	Our next speaker is David
22	Draper, followed by Claudia Leyva.
23	Our next speaker is Claudia
24	Leyva, followed by Peter Petino.
25	Our next speaker is Peter

1	Petino, followed by Jessica
2	Jean-Baptiste.
3	Our next speaker is Jessica
4	Jean-Baptiste, followed by Eva
5	Jakubowski.
6	Our next speaker is Eva
7	Jakubowski, followed by Ira
8	Gershenhorn.
9	EVA JAKUBOWSKI: Hi. Can you
10	hear me?
11	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
12	EVA JAKUBOWSKI: Hi, everyone.
13	My name is Eva Jakubowski, and I have
14	lived in thee East Village Lower East
15	Side area since 1978. Which obviously
16	part of the so-called Central Business
17	District.
18	In the early '80s, I worked with
19	a group of my neighbors converting
20	abandoned buildings in Alphabet City
21	to an HDFC co-op my neighborhood,
22	the lower East Village Lower East
23	Side, is now and has always been
24	predominately residential
25	neighborhood. That despite the

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current gentrification, these homes are mostly low and middle-income residents.

It is very unfair to ask those of us who have a car to have to pay the fee to leave and return to our homes. How do you think people who live in Brooklyn -- how do you think people who live in Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, and Staten Island would feel if they had to pay a fee to enter and leave their neighborhood? I'm sure they would be outraged. There would probably be riots.

It is often said that people who live in Manhattan should not have cars. And I admit it can be frustrating to deal with cars. But as a Manhattanite, I feel that I have just as much right to own a car as my fellow New Yorkers in the other four boroughs.

I would also like to comment on the proposed tax credit, which is a tax credit not an exemption, for

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residents in the district earning \$60,000 a year or less. In 2022, very few families can manage living in New York on that income.

You know, as a comparison,

President Biden now proposes to

eliminate all or portions of student

debt for individuals earning 125,000

or less and families earning \$250,000

or less. That is what the government

considers low income. The current

Central Business District Tolling

Program only provides tax credits to

the very poorest residents, who

probably don't even have a car.

I would propose that a much fairer and simpler solution would be to implement a toll on all free East River crossings; you know, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Manhattan Bridge, the Williamsburg Bridge, the Queensboro Bridge. That would spread the penalty much more equally and probably also help to even out the traffic between the various crossings.

1	How many times has everyone sat in
2	traffic on the BQE to get to the
3	Brooklyn Bridge as they watch the
4	traffic move easily on the BQE to the
5	Battery Tunnel entrance?
6	In conclusion, as someone who
7	has lived in the zone for many years,
8	I strongly urge the tax credits or
9	exemptions for CBD residents to be
10	expanded to include middle-income as
11	well as senior and handicap residents.
12	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
13	remarks.
14	EVA JAKUBOWSKI East River
15	crossings which has been a plan
16	proposed numerous times.
17	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
18	EVA JAKUBOWSKI: Thank you.
19	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
20	Ira Gershenhorn, followed by
21	Christopher Trivell.
22	IRA GERSHENHORN: I support
23	my name is Ira Gershenhorn. Can you
24	hear me?
25	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
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IRA GERSHENHORN: I support the Central Business Tolling Program.

Anyone asking for perfection is asking too much. This has been delayed too long. You cannot set conditions for it to start, as there will always be conditions and it will never start.

All predictions are speculative. I cannot believe people are saying there's no congestion now because of COVID. Vehicles not moving? I have to trust MTA models over speculation and anecdotes from individuals.

I live in view of the West Side
Highway, and it moves so slowly at
many times of the day. There are many
car collisions, there's much cost and
trash resulting from the highway. I
look forward to a reduction of traffic
on the West Side Highway and the
Harlem River Drive.

Congestion pricing would allow converting both sooner to boulevards, would result of reducing highway speeds and allowing productivity to

1	water and not affecting average travel
2	time, possibly decreasing average
3	travel time and reducing costs due to
4	fewer collisions.
5	Thank you.
6	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Christopher
8	Trivell, followed by Alex Glatt.
9	Our next speaker is Alex Glatt,
10	followed by Joshua Steinberg.
11	Our next speaker is Joshua
12	Steinberg, followed by Thomas Walsh.
13	Our next speaker is Thomas
14	Walsh, followed by our 60th speaker on
15	the list, Elaine O'Sullivan.
16	THOMAS WALSH: Hello. My name
17	is Thomas Walsh. Can you hear me?
18	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
19	THOMAS WALSH: Okay. I just
20	wanted to first mention that the
21	program is really not doing much to
22	quell congestion as much as it is to
23	just moving congestion to a different
24	part.
25	I believe that there will be a

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lot of traffic around the 60th Street entrances. Taxis will just be building up there waiting for people to come meet them there so that they cannot enter.

But otherwise, I'm an employee of the City of New York. My yard is located in Downtown Manhattan on 38th Street. And the burden that this is putting on workers who are servicing the city, people who are keeping your city safe, putting out your fires, cleaning up your garbage and, you know, keeping the water running, they'll now be charged to go in to work for city, by the city they are protecting and helping and trying to keep clean.

Our profession's running around the clock, so right there some forms of public transportation are off the table. What's left is sporadic, unreliable, and unsafe.

I work in -- I live in Staten

Island and the only way for me to get

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into the city is a ferry sometimes, which is now notoriously not running at times. A city bus ends at 5:30, 6 p.m., that's not an option for some shifts.

It's going to do nothing but

push workers out of Staten Island -- I

mean out of Manhattan. They can go to

other boroughs to work, you're going

to be left with nothing but low -
newer people working in Downtown

Manhattan that really can't afford it.

And I also want to know what the plan is for when snow hits the city.

We're emergency workers, obviously buses stop so emergency workers really should get an exemption on these tolls. The remedy is pretty simple, city workers should get one exemption per day just to come into and out of the city. We're not driving around here. We're just coming to work and leaving.

I think congestion is also a bad idea for everyone. It's going to do

1	nothing but just jam up the Cross
2	Bronx and the Staten Island
3	Expressway. The children in the Bronx
4	have the highest rates of asthma in
5	the world.
6	And we're just left with an
7	unsafe subway system and the MTA who
8	is notoriously terrible at managing
9	money, corrupt, inefficient, and we're
10	not trusting them with billions of
11	dollars extra that they'll do the
12	right thing, which I'm sure they'll
13	mismanage as well.
14	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
15	remarks.
16	THOMAS WALSH: That's it. Thank
17	you.
18	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
19	Elaine O'Sullivan, followed by Joshua
20	Steinberg.
21	Our next speaker is Joshua
22	Steinberg, followed by Valerie Mason.
23	Joshua, you may begin your
24	remarks.
25	JOSHUA STEINBERG: This is

1 Jonathan Steinberg here. As a resident of both neighborhoods, the 2 lovely New York City and London, I 3 4 definitely part of the districts, I'm outraged with the money grab and 5 drivers are -- congestion pricing, 6 7 many can justify that it's perfectly okay, both the New York City and 8 9 London hate drivers and make them pay 10 through the nose through public 11 transportation all over the state. 12 The proposed charge is staggering to 13 begin will if and when implemented, increase exponentially. I think --14 15 congestion pricing is being staged 16 because one -- a simple mistake was 17 made and then pushing it and -- asked 18 people who will be affected if they 19 approve the city basically grabbing 20 their money. 21 More surprisingly those affected 2.2 who approve this outrageous charge --23 asking people who -- aren't affected, 24 such the governor -- not New York City -- and those affected should be 25

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charged -- (technical difficulties.)

to gain traction when the governor

realizes she may not lose the election

-- she can make it sufficiently

attractive to people in Albany -- New

York City people should be charged for

driving in New York City. New York

City businesses should be able -
charging their customers to come to

their doors.

This is frankly outrageous to

tell people -- if you turn left out of
your apartment, you have to pay a

charge and some don't. The promise to
help congestion in London, congestion
is just as bad now as traffic

congestion was in the previous -- if
it was a general benefit it can stand
alone. It wouldn't be necessary to
back it up with propaganda. What sort
of propaganda -- telling blatant lies.
We know we have been lied -- so stop
telling blatant lies -- with no plans
-- we're now here -- we know that we
have been lied to -- congestion

1 pricing. (Technical difficulties.) 2 That's --3 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 4 Our next speaker is Valerie Mason, followed by Noel Hattem. 5 VALERIE MASON: Good evening, 6 7 everyone. Thank you for the opportunity. My name is Valerie Mason 8 9 and I'm the president of the East 72nd 10 Street Neighborhood Association. 11 I first want to point you to a 12 public hearing that was held on March 13 21, 2019 at Cooper Union at the behest 14 of the then Manhattan Borough 15 President Gale Brewer. You should 16 really take a look on that hearing, it went for over five hours. And it was 17 18 before congestion pricing was passed 19 by the legislature, and it was a clear 20 showing that congestion pricing was 21 nothing more than a regressive tax scheme. 2.2 23 I want to applaud the people who 24 thought about it because everyone in 25 the city is against congestion,

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they're against the horrible effects of climate change. And for the government to be using that as a tool to put through a regressive tax is absolutely shameful. There is nothing that is coordinated with this congestion pricing scheme that is coordinated in order to reduce congestion in this city.

For example, why not reduce or eliminate parking on crosstown streets that are feeders to tunnels and bridges between 7:00 and 10 a.m., and then between 4:00 and 7:00? about making out-of-state residents pay to park in our streets? about getting rid of the thousand of parking placards that encourage city employees to come in via car? about the fact that most of our elected officials choose to ride around the city in cars? These are -what about higher penalties for idling? None of this is accompanied by congestion pricing.

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In addition, CEO Janno Lieber from MTA, in November 2021, said that congestion pricing wasn't necessary. The MTA has received millions and billions of dollars from the federal government to do the necessary repairs and upgrades that the system needs. The congestion is, in our opinion, mayor made. The Department of Transportation has reduced the number of lanes of traffic to create a false narrative here.

And I want to add -- there's so much more to say, but I want to say right now the fact that there's a congestion pricing tax is killing the taxi industry, and it is unfair to everyone who lives on the island of Manhattan that has to pay more to come home from city airports just because we happen to live in Manhattan.

This is a discriminatory tax.

It is completely unfair and it needs
to be repealed immediately. All
during COVID, elderly people who lived

1	on the Upper East Side of Manhattan
2	had to pay extra money to go to
3	hospitals within their district, \$3.50
4	on a ten-dollar fare, 3.50 of which
5	was moneys that needs to be spend in
6	order to get to the hospital.
7	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
8	remarks.
9	VALERIE MASON: The fact that
10	this continues is an outrage, and
11	should be
12	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Noel Hattem,
14	followed by Jacqueline Hayes.
15	Noel, you may unmute yourself
16	and begin your remarks.
17	NOEL HATTEM: Okay. Hi.
18	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
19	NOEL HATTEM: Okay. Sorry about
20	that.
21	So I first of all, I have
22	been on the Community Board 2, member
23	of the Traffic and Transportation
24	Committee for seven years in the past.
25	I ride my bike a lot around the city,

1 that's my main mode of transportation. 2 I'm also from Queens, I know the roads really well. I'm not convinced that 3 4 people who are involved in this scheme really do know the roads that well. 5 6 And so, I also do own a car, 7 okay. And -- but I only put three or 4,000 miles on it a year, so I use it 8 primarily for leisure. In your study, 9 10 to begin with, I didn't see how 11 much -- you didn't say how much money 12 might be lost for this city. 13 people are taxed this money, they may not come in. You didn't mention 14 15 higher costs that might result from 16 it. How much does it cost to 17 implement this whole thing? 18 There's -- also, nothing was mentioned 19 much about Lower Manhattan, which is 20 where I live. 21 So I think it's important to

So I think it's important to work with some of the dynamics if you're going to implement this. To raise a one billion dollars, it's a big calculation, and -- but it does

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have a great impact, and it is a great expense on people. I don't find it to be very fair. You have the governor of New Jersey criticizing it. You have Staten Island criticizing it.

You have cab drivers criticizing it.

And I mentioned I live in West
Village, and it's very little
congestion down here. You're charging
people who don't have much to do with
creating congestion in Midtown, such
as myself. And that, to me, is not
very fair. I think you need to
consider Manhattan residents and where
they live in this program.
Particularly people who are south of
14th Street.

Now I mentioned also that, you know, I don't contribute to the traffic around here or Midtown. I don't use my car for that. So just for some suggestions, I think it's totally absurd if I have to take the West Side Highway and pay \$9 to get of, I live a block from the West Side

1 Highway, then I have to pay \$9. To 2 me, that's totally absurd. 3 Now my mother also, she's in 4 assisted living on Long Island. visit her twice a month. Now I have 5 to pay \$23 to visit her, I think that 6 7 that's ridiculous. I think the tax deductions that you mentioned won't 8 9 amount to much savings. 10 I think seniors and disabled 11 should get some kind of breaks. And I 12 think you need to find better ways to 13 raise money. Especially for people 14 who barely contribute to congestion 15 and traffic in the city, such as Lower 16 Manhattan. And I know there are certain 17 18 intersections in Lower Manhattan that 19 do create traffic, but you have to find a better way and there are --20 21 Williamsburg Bridge, the Holland Tunnel --2.2 23 MS. FLAX: Please conclude your 24 remarks. 25 NOEL HATTEM: I think I've said

enough, and you should reconsider this
whole thing.
Thank you.
MS. FLAX: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Jacqueline
Hayes, followed by Jane Reiff.
Our next speaker is Jane Reiff,
followed by Mercedes Castrelo-Huntley.
Our next speaker is Mercedes
Castrelo-Huntley, followed by Barbara
Kasavana.
Our next speaker and 66th
speaker on the list is Barbara
Kasavana, followed by Renee Lau.
Barbara Kasavana.
Barbara, you may unmute yourself
and begin your remarks.
Our next speaker is Renee Lau,
followed by Micheal Westervelt.
Our next speaker is Micheal
Westervelt, followed by Victoria
Andino.
Michael, you may unmute yourself
Michael, you may unmute yourself and begin your remarks.

1 can't hear you. 2 MICHEAL WESTERVELT: How about 3 now? 4 MS. FLAX: Now we can hear you. MICHEAL WESTERVELT: Sorry abut 5 6 that. 7 Thank you for taking the time to listen to my comments. I am a 8 Weehawken, New Jersey resident, just 9 10 outside of New York and the Lincoln 11 Tunnel, and this plan directly affects 12 me, my work, and it's it needs further 13 review. 14 The purpose of the program is of 15 course to reduce congestion, it is to 16 increase revenues for the city. All of which I understand and appreciate. 17 18 Bottom line is that it does not take 19 into consideration the environmental 20 impact of different types of vehicles. We had a caller earlier who was 21 2.2 talking bout her commute using a 23 motorcycle, and that needs to be 24 considered. There's a reason why toll 25 prices vary based on what type of

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vehicle you're driving, because not all vehicles are created equal. You have some that are polluting, you have some that are tearing up the roads, you have some that are creating more congestion than others, a tractor-trailer simply doesn't take up as much space as a motorcycle (sic).

So I know I speak for Sandra, that caller who obviously will be affected by this, and I speak for electric vehicle owners well. There's no consideration whatsoever for the many individuals who choose to purchase an electric vehicle to make those investments and to do what's right.

And quite frankly, it's shocking to me and unacceptable that the impact of electric vehicles has not been considered at all on this program and it needs to be. And I think before anything moves forward, it absolutely needs to be part of the conversation in an effort to not only reduce

1	congestion, but also the environmental
2	impact.
3	So thank you.
4	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
5	Our next speaker is Victoria
6	Andino, followed by Ruth Klein.
7	Our next speaker is Ruth Klein,
8	followed by our 71st speaker on the
9	list, Daniel Buzzetta.
10	Our next speaker is Daniel
11	Buzzetta, followed by Joshua Williams.
12	DANIEL BUZZETTA: Can I be
13	heard? Yes?
14	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
15	DANIEL BUZZETTA: Sorry. Yeah.
16	My name is Daniel Buzzetta, and
17	I am a owner of Peter Jarema Funeral
18	Home located on East 7th Street in the
19	East Village.
20	As a small business owner in the
21	CBD, I'm asking for consideration for
22	some exemptions for hearses and
23	removal minivans. I'm not asking for
24	private funeral director vehicles,
25	family vehicles, anything of that

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sort. The New York City medical examiner's office is located in the CBD, multiple hospitals, multiple nursing homes, New York City health department, all funeral directors when moving bodies, both on a stretcher and on a casket to go to a cemetery or a crematory, have to use a vehicle.

For obvious reasons, we cannot use public transportation. All I'm asking is for some consideration for that because 25 years ago, there was about 25 to 30 funeral homes in the lower -- excuse me, in the CBD zone. Currently, there's about eight or nine funeral homes left.

This is because there's a constant attack of taxes and fees and policies that make owning a small business in the CBD zone harder and harder and harder. And when you have a death in your family and you call somebody, you certainly hope that a funeral director is there to answer it and can assist you.

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If -- I already know I'm going to have to raise my prices because you're not going to give consideration to casket deliveries, funeral supplies, embalming fluid supply companies, I get it. They're hitting me up for fuel surcharges now, for the past two years because the gas price has gone up.

I know what's going to happen when this gets hit. It's just going to go on my bill with every single delivery and I'm going to have to pass that along to all the families I serve. Because a single funeral can cost -- probably could be tolled three, four times; pick up a body at Mount Sinai, 98th Street, bring it to my place.

There is not a cemetery or crematory in the CBD zone, which means every single funeral that we do, we are going to be leaving the zone and coming back in that hearse or that removable minivan. It's unavoidable.

1 And so basically, I'm just 2 asking -- there's only, like I said, seven to ten of us, maybe a couple of 3 4 funeral homes outside the zone, we're talking about a maximum of 50 to 100 5 vehicles total. Most places, like 6 7 mine, I have one hearse and one removable minivan. That's it. 8 talking about a fleet of 30 cars here. 9 10 I own one funeral home. It's a 11 family-owned mom and pop small 12 location. That is all. 13 I'm hoping -- you know, we're not taxis, we're not Ubers, we're here 14 15 to serve the neighborhood and 16 obviously moving bodies requires a full-size vehicle, either a hearse or 17 18 a minivan. 19 And I know once the tolls are 20 implemented, it's only going to go up; 21 \$23 this year, \$25 next year, three years later, it'll be 30 bucks. 2.2 23 Before you know it, I'm closing up 24 shop because I can't charge \$400 in 25 tolls for every job I do.

1	Thank you have a good day.
2	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Joshua
4	Williams, followed by Cheryl Stewart.
5	Joshua, you may begin your
6	remarks.
7	JOSHUA WILLIAMS: Hello,
8	everyone. My name is Josh Williams.
9	I work in Manhattan and I teach night
10	classes at School of Visual Arts. My
11	wife works in the West Village, she
12	teaches recreational cooking classes
13	in the evenings. We live in
14	Williamsburg, Brooklyn.
15	We recently got a car because of
16	COVID. And honestly, I love driving
17	in the city, it's great. I get to
18	pick up my wife after she's off work.
19	You know, I think at night now, she's
20	not as comfortable riding the train
21	home. She's been assaulted, she's
22	been groped multiple times.
23	Like the trains, they're kind of
24	sketchy right now. People are like
25	openly smoking crack pipes on the
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train. You know, it's like it's not the best. So I think, you know, that's fine, that's kind of what we do we hang out in the city, we grab sushi in the West Village, and then come home.

I also drive when I go to teach because, you know, I don't want to really have to transfer trains at night, there's a lot of times construction and it's really difficult for me to get home at night from the place I work. So for me, I drive in, I find a spot, I pay the meter.

I'm doing all the things that you want me to do and I honestly can't afford a 23-dollar toll to come into the city to pick my wife up at night, or to get home from my night job, the trains are often under construction when I get off work.

I mean, it's honestly really insulting that Manhattan thinks that it's the exclusive borough when we're all New Yorkers. I pay a New York

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City tax just like everyone else who lives in New York City. And, you know, I would understand if this is some short of toll that's like equivalent, you know.

Like I love MTA. I have a 9:00 to 5:00 job that's not remote. There is a change in the way work happens. And maybe MTA needs to look at their budgets separately from those who drive cars. Because, you know, it's different now. You know, we're not all going into Manhattan for work anymore. And they need to kind of come to a realization with that.

So there's other things MTA

budget needs to think about other than
car congestion. Because this bill
doesn't seem about car congestion, it
seems about MTA needing to think about
what they are doing. And if we all
want to pay 2.75 to get into
Manhattan, I'm fine with that, you
know. I understand if I need to pay a
little bit just like I used to on the

1	train, that's cool. But to say that I
2	need to pay ten times more because I'm
3	in a car, that's super unfair, guys.
4	It's just super, super unfair.
5	Thank you.
6	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Cheryl
8	Stewart, followed by Sheila OConnor.
9	CHERYL STEWART: I'm Cheryl
10	Stewart representing Riders Against
11	Congestion. I'm cofounder of the New
12	York Motorcycle & Scooter Task Force
13	and a founding member of the Sirens
14	Women's Motorcycle Club. In addition,
15	I serve on the Motorcycle Advisory
16	Council convened by New York City DOT
17	to address motorcycle safety.
18	I'm a professional freelance
19	artist. I live in Red Hook, Brooklyn,
20	a neighborhood poorly served by public
21	transportation. Many of my workdays
22	find me transporting my sculpture
23	tools; reciprocal saws, rasps,
24	chisels, mallets, keyhole saws.
25	Like any construction worker,
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1 I'm not allowed to bring these tools 2 on an MTA bus or subway. And yet, I must transport them. If the subway 3 4 served my neighborhood, which it does not, I would still need to use a 5 private vehicle to transport myself 6 7 and my tools to work. Many of my coworkers load up 8 9 their giant pickup trucks. I strap my 10 tools on the back of my 11 fuel-efficient, congestion-reducing 12 motorcycle, which is my primary 13 commuting vehicle. 14 I was surprised and displeased 15 to read in the Environmental 16 Assessment that my commuting 17 motorcycle has been mis-categorized as 18 a recreational vehicle and therefore, is not included in the count of New 19 20 York City commuter vehicles. 21 Moreover, this plan calls for tolling 2.2 my alternative congestion-reducing 23 vehicle at the same rate as a

The original goal of congestion

commercial van.

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pricing is and was reducing New York
City's notorious traffic. We can help
do that, just as London city planners
continued to incentivize a mode shift
towards motorbikes as part of their
successful congestion reduction
strategy. Our small lightweight
vehicles have an outsized effect
reducing traffic congestion.

Sam Schwartz himself authored a 2008 report demonstrating that even a small mode shift away from autos and towards motorbikes would result in enormous decreases in traffic delays and a commensurate reduction in CO2 emissions. With our tiny parking footprint, six motorcycles can fit in a parking space occupied by one SUV. Plus our lightweight vehicles produce manageable wear on roads and infrastructure.

Motorcycles receive a 100

percent exemption from congestion

tolling in London and Stockholm, as

well as every other European -- where

1	congestion pricing has been
2	successfully imposed, everywhere.
3	Incentivizing motorcycles is part of
4	their congestion reduction strategy,
5	why would then not employ the same
6	congestion reduction strategies
7	employed by London and Stockholm.
8	Danny Harris, Executive Director
9	of Transportation Alternatives has
10	said that wants New York City to
11	adopt the London congestion pricing
12	plan in its entirety. We agree, as
13	they do in London, the MTA should
14	grant motorcycles a one hundred
15	percent exemption from congestion
16	tolling as part of New York City's
17	congestion reduction strategy because
18	we're part of the solution.
19	Thank you.
20	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
21	Our next speaker is Sheila
22	OConnor, followed by Luc
23	Athayde-Rizzaro.
24	SHEILA OCONNOR: Good evening.
25	My name is Sheila OConnor, and I'm a

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resident of Hell's Kitchen, which of course is part of the Central Business District. And I'm here to express my strong support for the congestion tolling program.

Like the overwhelming majority

of residents in my neighborhood, I do not own a car. I walk, I bike, I use public transit. Yet, I pay the price of the congestion I experience daily; poor air quality, excessive noise, and delays for emergency vehicles.

Walking across 9th Avenue, where I live, after 3 p.m. is a simple hazard. The intersections are often blocked and it's insanity every day.

Just to give you an example of how the current state of congestion impacts residents in my neighborhood every day, a year ago, while I was recovering from a broken ankle, I had limited mobility and I needed to get to a location on 11th Avenue, just two blocks away. I used a for-hire vehicle and it took an hour and a half

to get two blocks.

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Essentially what that means is someone with limited on the West Side near the Lincoln Tunnel is trapped in their home after 3 o'clock every day because they cannot move around if they aren't able to walk. And a friend of mine who is in this neighborhood is faced with that, she does have limited mobility and has often had to cancel doctors' appointments because the traffic was too much and she just couldn't get there.

Commuters are making a choice to drive into Manhattan, and they need to pay for that privilege. The traffic has gotten significantly worse since offices have come back. Because many offices have gone hybrid, so commuters are deciding that since I only have to come in a couple of days a week, it's actually cheaper to drive than to use public transit.

So we need to not only

1	incentivize using public transit, but
2	we need to make it more appealing than
3	driving. And that means investing in
4	our public transit system so that the
5	trains run more smoothly and it's more
6	comfortable for riders to take that
7	on.
8	So again, I just want to applaud
9	the work you've done so far and
10	emphasize that I fully endorse what
11	this will do for my community on the
12	West Side.
13	Thank you.
14	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Luc
16	Athayde-Rizzaro, followed by Michael
17	Benson.
18	Our next speaker is Michael
19	Benson, followed by Thomas Lamadrid.
20	Our next speaker is Thomas
21	Lamadrid, followed by Michael Golz.
22	Our next speaker is Michael
23	Golz, followed by David Zelman.
24	Our next speaker, the 80th
25	person to sign up, is David Zelman,

1 followed by Marcia Robbins. 2 Our next speaker is Marcia Robbins, followed by Gary Roth. 3 MARCIA ROBBINS: My name is 4 Marcia Robbins. I'm a residential 5 renter inside the northern part of the 6 7 proposed congestion pricing zone on the West Side. I've lived in my home 8 for 18 years before it became filled 9 10 100-story mega towers housing view and 11 causing a new name for the streets 12 around Central Park, i.e., Billionaire 13 Row. 14 I am a senior, and my car is 21 15 years old. I paid it off before I 16 returned to New York City after a job took me to Florida. So while I may 17 18 not have purchased a new car living in 19 New York City, having it has been 20 absolutely essential for 21 transportation to see and help an elderly mother out of state with 2.2 23 errands and doctors' appointments and 24 visit other family not inside 25 Manhattan.

1 Congestion pricing will 2 discriminate against people living in the zone, particularly seniors like 3 4 myself who already are dealing with significant increases in rent and 5 other costs that have driven so many 6 7 out of my neighborhood. There is a misperception that 8 all the residents of our Midtown 9 10 congestion pricing area are wealthy 11 and can afford the additional costs it 12 imposed. I heard this from an office 13 of one of my elected officials in New 14 York City, "Is this the purpose, to 15 reduce traffic for the wealthy?" 16 Congestion pricing is a 17 regressive tax on people who are older 18 with an income leveling off, 19 especially during a pandemic that 20 still persists. My income took a big 21 hit during the last few years and I'm still trying to recover. 2.2 23 In London, one of the first 24 cities to implement congestion

pricing, residents of the congestion

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pricing zone receive a 90 percent reduction in cost directly, a discount in the cost upfront. A tax credit is not sufficient because it is delayed and unfair to many. Why not adopt London's model here for residents in the CBD?

I am not a commuter, I do not drive around Manhattan. But when exiting the city, I will pick up my car off the street where I park, and pick up my luggage at my building.

When I return, I drop my luggage off or any other heavy bags at my building's entrance. For this five to ten-minute pick up, I will be penalized, taxed, to drop off my own belongings to my own apartment right inside the northern part of the zone.

Carrying luggage or bags ten
blocks or more up or down subway
stairs to reach my apartment is unsafe
and untenable as a senior. I'm
requesting an exemption or major
reduction in the cost for residents,

1	like London, especially for older
2	residents, like myself, who live just
3	inside the zone.
4	Thank you very much for this
5	opportunity.
6	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Gary Roth,
8	followed by Eric Bell.
9	Our next speaker is Eric Bell,
10	followed by John Doe.
11	ERIC BELL: Hello?
12	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
13	Please proceed.
14	ERIC BELL: Hi. My name
15	MR. WOJNAR: Eric, I think you
16	muted yourself.
17	ERIC BELL: My apologies.
18	My name is Eric Bell. I grew up
19	in Rockland County. I currently
20	reside sorry, lived in the Bronx
21	and currently reside in Westchester.
22	I use public transit and I also drive.
23	I am speaking today in objection
24	to the congestion pricing plan due to
25	its lack of comprehensiveness. The
	1

1 fantasy of this plan is the assumption 2 that people will drive less and 3 instead take mass transit. I would like to show how the incentives to 4 drive less and therefore curb 5 6 pollution, are just not there. 7 Here are my four points and corresponding suggestions: 8 9 Number one: The MTA still does 10 not offer a green pass or a carpool 11 E-ZPass plan to encourage drivers to 12 use electric or hybrid vehicles or to 13 carpool. This needs to be added to 14 this plan. 15 Number two: The New York City 16 Department of Transportation needs to 17 increase parking in the city to avoid 18 cars from circling blocks to find a 19 spot. 20 Number three: I work overnight 21 and the Metro-North Railroad does not 2.2 operate when I get out of work. My 23 only option is driving, so the plan 24 just penalizes me for the lack of 25 another option.

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If my wife and I want to come to the city on the weekend from Central Westchester, it costs over \$60 round trip, plus parking. Yet, if I take the car to the city, even with congestion pricing, it's still cheaper to drive. So make commuter rail more affordable and fully transferable to all the other MTA rails so that more people will use it.

Number four: This plan sets the precedent of the MTA collecting tolls for areas not considered their property. The question for me is if the MTA can ask drivers to fund the transit system, where might this expand to in the future when the MTA will inevitably need more money? Will the MTA soon ask cyclists and pedestrians to pay a toll? Might there be tolls at the borders of the city and surrounding counties where they operate the rails?

I think with this precedent set, there's no stopping future tolling.

1 So I've come to the conclusion that 2 this is just another case of the MTA needs more money. There's no trial 3 period to see if this will increase or 4 decrease congestion or pollution. 5 The state and the MTA have 6 7 refused to look internally to restructure, modify their bloated 8 salaries, curb overtime or ask New 9 10 York City transit riders to pay more for their unlimited service they use. 11 12 No matter how much money the MTA 13 says they need, if you give it to 14 them, they will always turn around and 15 ask for more. I ask you to reject or 16 rethink the details of these plans 17 with some of those suggestions. 18 Thank you. 19 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 20 Our next speaker is John Doe, 21 followed by Richard Sonenberg. Our next speaker is Richard 2.2 Sonenberg, followed by Lucy Koteen. 23 24 Our next speaker is Lucy Koteen, 25 followed by Scott Goldberg.

1 LUCY KOTEEN: Hello? 2 MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you. 3 Please proceed. 4 LUCY KOTEEN: Yes. Thank you. 5 The people have spoken, but is anyone listening? Governor Hochul, 6 7 are you listening? Of those who have spoken, the comments have been three 8 9 to one opposed to the plan. 10 Those in support have been 11 mostly young white men who show no 12 understanding, no compassion, no 13 thought of the needs of anyone but 14 themselves. Their response to every 15 issue is hop on a bike, hop on the 16 They lack imagination to see train. that one day it will be them who is in 17 18 need. 19 It doesn't matter if you are 20 disabled, if you have respiratory 21 disease, if you are old, if you 2.2 afraid, if you have encountered racial 23 hate on the subway, if it would take 24 you three hours to get to your job on 25 the subway, if you're taking a

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relative to get medical care, if you are an essential health care worker with an off-hour shift in the zone, if your residence is in the zone and you just want to your home.

Your family and friends will no longer visit you in the zone because they don't want to pay the fee. The businesses will leave, the long-time residents will be forced to move. And congestion will shift to surrounding areas and boroughs, including in EJ communities.

At a time of recovery, tourism will suffer. Clearly working-class people who the city depends on will be hurt. And no, it is not only the wealthy who own cars. At a time of soaring inflation and financial hardship, there are no exemptions from the past on increased charge from truck fees.

Every grocer, pharmacy, theater, bar, restaurant, bodega will pass its tax on to you, the consumer. With

1 these fees, Chinatown, the theater 2 district and cultural institutions 3 will suffer. 4 The city has created the congestion along with handmaids of the 5 cult-like lobbying group 6 7 Transportation Alternatives. Restaurant sheds, cycling, plazas, 8 9 commercial enterprise have taken over 10 lanes and parking spaces. And no 11 limit was placed on the number of Uber 12 or Lyft vehicles circling our streets. 13 Endless construction of highrises block lanes of traffic that cause 14 15 street backup. 16 The repeated refrain is that the public does not trust the MTA. 17 18 have squandered billions of dollars. 19 Executives have obscenely large 20 salaries. There are cost overruns on 21 every project. With every utility 2.2 bill, you pay a subsidy to the MTA. 23 every taxi rider subsidizes the MTA 24 with a 3.50 charge. 25 How many times did you hear this

1	is nothing but a money grab? The MTA
2	will come back to the people after
3	they squander this tax. You cannot
4	shut that door once it is open. You
5	heard it said that subways are not
6	reliable and not safe. How many
7	millions will it cost to build out the
8	infrastructure; 300 to 400 million of
9	the budget will go to administer
10	congestion pricing alone and the
11	administrative
12	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
13	your remarks.
14	LUCY KOTEEN: New York State.
15	I'll send in the rest. Thank
16	you.
17	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
18	Our next speaker is Scott
19	Goldberg, followed by Ezekiel
20	Zimmerman.
21	Our next speaker is Ezekiel
22	Zimmerman, followed by Vincent
23	Jenkins.
24	Our next speaker is Vincent
25	Jenkins, followed by Dana Ohlmeyer.

We're ready for you.
If the ASL interpreter would
yeah, thank you.
ASL INTERPRETER: I think the
time limit is setting up.
I'm sorry. Hold on one second.
Okay.
MR. WOJNAR: Could you ask
Vincent to start over.
VINCENT JENKINS: Hi. My name
is Vincent and my last name is
Jenkins.
And I feel that this is a huge,
huge inconvenience and the information
is so much information and such an
impact on that area, the Central
Business District. I don't know much
about that area, but deaf people need
to be set up with, you know, different
services so that we can understand
more about that community and the
hard-of-hearing community that's in
that.
The MTA needs to do more

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community. They need to do more outreach to provide more information about development and what's going on, for the students and for everybody that's involved. I just feel that we as a deaf community are -- we're not being recognized. And our input is inclusive upon this and that we need to be involved in this process.

So we need more discussions.

The MTA need to involve more of the transportation issues and the tolls and the buses and the subways. I mean, we have very, very little information. There's no captioning.

There's no area for the blind. I mean, you haven't even fixed that yet.

It's so dangerous for deaf
people and for people that are blind,
for the subways and for any kind of
mass transit. That needs to be fixed
first before anything happens. You
know what, it's just extremely
dangerous. And there's no visibility
for people that have -- that are going

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to have problems, visual signs, visual problems.

And for people that are deaf, there's no captioning anywhere in Manhattan. The elevators don't work half the time. It's very rare the communication is -- again, I'm repeating myself, but this has got to be fixed.

Every day there is a problem with the State of New York and what's going on with the licensing, and that needs to be checked. My license -- I mean, I just feel that everything -- thank you. Thank you for listening to me but I think that this is a huge impact on myself as a deaf individual. And I feel -- I've learned a tremendous amount, tremendous about of what is -- what needs to be done with the community and what hopefully will be done.

Thank you very much for listening. Thank you. I appreciate it very much. Thank you.

1	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker is Dana
3	Ohlmeyer, followed by Constance
4	Stellas.
5	Dana, if you could unmute
6	yourself, you can proceed.
7	DANA OHLMEYER: I just did.
8	MR. WOJNAR: Great.
9	DANA OHLMEYER: My name is Dana
10	Ohlmeyer. I live in Long Island City
11	and I've got some statistics if you're
12	concerned with environment and with
13	congestion.
14	Mayor de Blasio oversaw the
15	increase of numbers of riders that use
16	rideshare from 80,000 to 120,000
17	licenses, just the licenses, that were
18	given out. That's from 2018 to
19	2020 2019, that's one year. He
20	went to town on giving all these
21	licenses out. The cabs stayed the
22	same 13,500. So yellow cabs, not
23	green cabs, yellow cab licenses.
24	In 2019, there were some
25	incredible numbers; 498,641 rides.

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That's the number of times people rode around, mostly within the congestion area. If you want environmental impact and if you want congestion impact, take down those rideshares.

All you have to do is have them -- make people go to the trains that way.

What's happening is that the privileged, who have the money to pay for these rideshares, are okay, they are fine. What happened to the subways, I don't care. They don't want to know about the subways. Make them get on the subways, they have the money and the legs.

I'm a senior citizen. I use the car that I have, a 2011 Prius with 40,000, to go once a week to my concert at -- essentially, the Solomon Series, Town Hall, it's on 43rd Street and 6th Avenue. I get to my lovely concert four or five times on Sundays. And you know what, as a senior citizen, it's a privilege to get there.

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I have the use the car because going down the stairs and up the stairs in the subways is a big struggle. And people who are younger than me are going past me, and through me, and around me and over me.

You have to give a break to the people who are older, as well as get rid of the congestion in one foul swoop. It's easy. Get ride of all the rideshares or half of them at least. If you want to have the gasoline delivery bikes off the street without hitting people, I almost got hit a couple of times, they go in the lanes.

If you want to go on Broadway,
Uptown, to go to a restaurant, your
life is in your hands because all the
delivery guys are going past you in
the bike lanes at 50 miles an hour.
They have no cares. Again, this was
what de Blasio instituted. You have
to reverse engineer to get back to
pre-de Blasio levels of congestion.

1	Thank you very much.
2	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Constance
4	Stellas, followed by Steven Kasavana.
5	Our next speaker, the 92nd
6	person to sign up, is Steven Kasavana,
7	followed by Diahann Browne.
8	STEVEN KASAVANA: Am I on now?
9	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
10	STEVEN KASAVANA: Okay. My name
11	is Steve Kasavana and I reside in
12	Queens. I'm opposed to the congestion
13	pricing for the following reasons:
14	Number one: You must look
15	outside of the DOT and MTA to see
16	who who in God's name designed the
17	bicycle lanes. They narrow each
18	street; often they're up against the
19	curb forcing cars, vans and trucks to
20	park in the middle of the street
21	causing congestion. The cyclists,
22	they pay no usage fees, are a menace
23	to people who cross through their
24	lanes, sometimes in both directions.
25	And blast through the stop signs and

stoplights unimpeded.

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Number two: Also, motorized scooters, razors, E-bikes, are sometimes driven by children in their teens or younger with no helmet. They whiz up and down sidewalks, streets, they have no fees, follow no rules whatsoever. Their darting in and out of traffic causes congestion because drivers must slow down. And if there is an accident, it's always the driver's fault, unfortunately.

Number three: We motorists have plenty of rules and regulations, licensing fees, tolls, taxes, fees, and red light cameras, speed bumps up the kazoo, and solve the problems of the mismanaged, out of control, MTA. They want the congestion pricing fees to bail them out. Fix our roadbeds instead.

NUMBER FOUR: Congestion pricing in other cities like London, and according to my friends who live there, put the city in worse financial

1	straits because they are eroding tax
2	space. Many firms relocated outside
3	the city limits, just as the
4	congestion pricing could force more
5	firms out of New York City and into
6	Connecticut and New Jersey.
7	Thank you for your time. I hope
8	you listen and heed what I've said.
9	Congestion pricing is yet another
10	government ploy of taxing the motorist
11	yet again for mass transit.
12	Mismanagement from mass transit,
13	mismanagement. However, it will not
14	reduce congestion. Statistics say
15	what you want them to say.
16	Thank you very much.
17	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
18	Our next speaker is Diahann
19	Browne, followed by Arthur Miller.
20	DIAHANN BROWNE: Hello. Can you
21	hear me?
22	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
23	DIAHANN BROWNE: Wonderful.
24	So I am a resident of East New
25	York, Brooklyn, very close to

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Southeast Queens. So I'm going to share a lot of the sentiments that we have here. This congestion plan is highly inconsiderate of folks who live not near the city and, quite frankly, highly capitalist and needs to be reconsidered.

For those of us who live in this area, we already drive toll roads and we pay tolls to go in and out of the city already, which are already exponential. This will negatively impact those of us in the area who are black and brown, low and barely middle-income citizens.

So the notion of having a 65,000-dollar threshold for those who will get a rebate, not even a discount, a rebate, is just completely unrealistic when the cost of living in the city, in general, is well above \$83,000.

This will also really just -this whole entire plan just sounds
very Manhattan-centric. It doesn't

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really consider anybody in the other four boroughs, let alone those of us who are living in the margins because we have nowhere else that we can afford.

Bus routes and other
alternatives have not been offered to
us at all. We have been historically
under-serviced. Many of us live in
what we call a two-fare zone. Meaning
that we have to take a bus, maybe even
two buses, to a train.

And that's even just to get to the train, not even considering the breakdowns of trains, delays on trains. Which for many of us at end of lines can make or break our getting to work and to where we need to be going on time.

These patterns need to be rethought, effort needs to be put into considering the black and brown populations of the city as well as rethinking traffic patterns that already -- that already do not make

1 sense as everything seems to be 2 funneling to a chokehold point where 3 you could decentralize it and actually create routes that circumvent that. 4 So I think that the MTA and DOT 5 and everyone involved really needs to 6 7 do a little bit better in reconsidering what this all means, 8 what this all looks like and to be 9 10 more transparent when they are coming 11 up with these plans. 12 And not waiting until the last 13 week of Labor Day and giving five very inconveniently scheduled Zoom meetings 14 15 in order to get community feedback 16 when you don't reach out to the communities who it will affect the 17 18 most. 19 Thank you very much. 20 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 21 Our next speaker is Arthur Miller, followed by Adam Liggio. 2.2 23 Our next speaker is Adam Liggio, 24 followed by Craig Sands. 25 Our next speaker is Craig Sands,

1	followed by Denise Ruggiero.
2	Our next speaker is Denise
3	Ruggiero, followed by Josh Gottheimer.
4	Our next speaker is Josh
5	Gottheimer, followed by Pamela Feuer.
6	JOSH GOTTHEIMER: Hi. This is
7	Josh Gottheimer. Can you hear me?
8	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
9	JOSH GOTTHEIMER: Thank you so
10	much.
11	As I said, I'm Josh Gottheimer
12	and I represent New Jersey's 5th
13	Congressional District.
14	From nurses in the early shift,
15	restaurant workers and Uber drivers
16	working the late shift, many of the
17	residents in my district in the cross
18	North Jersey have no other choice but
19	to drive to New York to make a living.
20	I join the overwhelming majority
21	of those who already testified in
22	strongly opposing the MTA's outrageous
23	congestion tax. Not only because it
24	will drain our families' pocketbooks
25	and the small businesses who are

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struggling, but it also does nothing to actually help the environment or ease congestion.

In fact, for those of us in

North Jersey near bridges and tunnels,

to those in the outer boroughs and

north of 60th in Manhattan, the

congestion tax, by the MTA's own

admission, will lead to more traffic

and more pollution, disproportionally

hurt lower-income families and poison

our children's air.

From the MTA's perspective, they desperately need the cash, despite the surge of 15 billion in federal COVID dollars, their willful mismanagement and lax enforcement of fare collection, has led to a two and a half billion-dollar budget deficit.

In their eyes, who better to pay the bill than Jersey drivers and the outer boroughs. And the number is eye-poppingly insane. Can you imagine the hard-working nurse or taxi driver from New Jersey having to pay \$23 a

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day or \$5,000 a year on top of the \$16 they pay to go over the GW Bridge?
When you add gas and parking, that's \$20,000 a year. Well, I'm sorry to say to the MTA, New Jersey is not your ATM machine, we're not your piggy bank.

And let me be clear, every scenario the MTA released will whack drivers with a new tax. That's why there has been such an outcry of opposition from taxis, Uber, Lyft, seniors, and the elderly, small businesses that will get whacked, and so many hard-working families.

Parents shouldn't have to choose between spending money on their families or paying some surtax.

Elderly and people with disabilities who have no choice but to drive because of their health, shouldn't be forced to travel in the dangerous, dirty, and inaccessible subway, or instead pay congestion tax.

Should -- people should not be

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1 taxed for driving to receive 2 life-saving care at Beth Israel or NYU because they can't risk being on 3 4 public transit. This is nothing more than a cash grab to fund the terribly 5 mismanaged MTA. 6 7 I hope New York's mayor and governor are listening because our 8 9 families, our governor, Governor 10 Murphy, the city's small business 11 owners, and taxi and Uber drivers are 12 telling the MTA to reverse course on 13 their congestion tax plan. 14 This public pushback is 15 overwhelming as you've heard tonight 16 and night after night. Please rethink 17 this, it's the right thing to do to 18 save the taxpayers money and to help 19 all those who need help. 20 Thank you so much for your time and consideration. 21 2.2 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 23 Our next speaker is Pamela 24 Feuer, followed by Liam Blank. PAMELA FEUER: Hello. Can you 25

1 hear me? 2 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can. 3 PAMELA FEUER: Yes. Hello. 4 Thank you for the opportunity to 5 speak. My name is Pamela Feuer. a resident of the CBD, in the Hell's 6 7 Kitchen neighborhood. I am a born and bred New Yorker who returned 20 years 8 9 ago to the city to continue my career 10 as a pediatric intensive care 11 physician, for which I provide 12 services to the critically ill and 13 injured children of New York City at 14 all hours of the day or night. 15 currently do that in Staten Island 16 where there are very few experts in my field. 17 18 I live in this neighborhood and 19 I also moved my octogenarian 20 nonagenarian parents into the 21 neighborhood five years ago so that I 2.2 could help them enjoy the later years of their life and manage their health 23 24 care as best as we can. 25 I find that this program, as

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presented, is a huge mistake. And it's very discriminatory for those of us who live in the Central Business District and have positions, and family obligations, caretaker obligations, which require use of a vehicle. I certainly cannot get in a timely fashion to take care of my patients by any means of public transportation.

Two years ago, I was considered a health care hero and driving through the desolate streets of New York to take care of patients when many people where locked behind doors at home.

Now, I'm told that on top of my

26-dollar commute to Staten Island,

I'm going to have to pay a tax to come in and out of my own neighborhood, my own garage to get sleep at all different hours of the night, to get my parents to health care appointments, to shop.

I use the city -- I use the city for everything, to shop, support small

1	businesses. I exercise in the city.
2	I utilize all the parks. I'm a
3	cyclist.
4	Really, the congestion that
5	should be worked on is the congestion
6	on the sidewalks, the wheeled
7	vehicles, the scaffolding. All of the
8	things that need programs to work on
9	improving our pedestrian life in New
10	York.
11	So thank you for your time.
12	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Liam Blank,
14	followed by Rosa Reyes.
15	LIAM BLANK: Good evening. My
16	name is Liam Blank. I'm the policy
17	and communications manager for
18	Tri-State Transportation Campaign, a
19	non-profit organization fighting for
20	sustainable mobility in the New York
21	City Metro area.
22	Today I join with those
23	advocating for New York City's
24	Congestion Pricing Program. The key
25	to ensuring safer, more reliable,

1 efficient and accessible public 2 transit, as well as cleaner air, less traffic congestion, and safer roads, 3 4 is through a swift implementation of congestion pricing. 5 Congestion pricing is expected 6 7 to generate one billion dollars per year. Thus, allowing the MTA to 8 9 complete its essential capital program 10 to remedy long-standing issues 11 plaquing our public transit systems. 12 The state and city should act to 13 mitigate any potential negative 14 impacts that congestion pricing may 15 have on environmental justice communities located in the outer 16 17 boroughs. 18 The Environmental Assessment 19

lists seven tolling scenarios to investigate potential impacts.

Tolling the Central Business District will lead to reduced traffic entering the area with a net benefit of congestion reduction for the region.

Discounts, crossing credits, and

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exemptions will lead to higher toll rates for everyone else. Daily truck traffic in Manhattan's core could decline anywhere 21 percent to 81 percent, meaning thousands of trucks will no longer drive through Manhattan. The diversion of these trucks has been accounted for through the truck reduction programs outlined in the Environmental Assessment.

If more exemptions are allowed, higher toll rates would still lead to more traffic reduction in the CBD. But depending on the scenario, potential adverse impact could turn up along the Staten Island Expressway and the Cross Bronx Expressway. The MTA will need to mitigate these impacts as it creates the final program, this is imminently doable.

Under some of the scenarios, the MTA's transition towards electrifying its fleet through deploying zero emission buses will reduce emissions in neighborhoods most affected by poor

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air quality and climate change.

Later this year, the MTA will prioritize deploying new electric buses at the Kingsbridge depot and Gun Hill depot, both located in and serving primarily environmental justice communities in Manhattan and the Bronx. Tri-State believes the identified potential impacts in the outer boroughs are solvable through coordinated mitigation efforts by the multiple agencies responsible.

The bottom line is we all want a clean planet, but what many drivers tend to want more than that is cheap gas, no tolls, and free parking. When the price of driving starts to creep up, people get unhappy.

The way I think about it, we're still very much in the fossil fuel age. If we're going to talk an aspirational game of net zero by 2050, then we need to start taking the necessary steps today. This is the year 2022 and we're still way too

1 dependent on gas-powered cars. 2 I'm terrified that we're not 3 going to do nearly enough fast enough. The clock is ticking. It's hard to be 4 optimistic that our region will get 5 it's act together in a way that's 6 7 going to allow us to make a meaningful difference. Climate changes means, to 8 me, looking in the eyes of my children 9 10 and wondering what kind of hell they 11 are going to have to pay. 12 Thank you. 13 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 14 Our next speaker, the 101st 15 speaker to sign up, is Rosa Reyes, 16 followed by Waheed Habib. ROSA REYES: Hello. 17 Thank you 18 for the opportunity to speak at this 19 hearing. My name is Rosa Reyes.

I want to start by saying that if congestion pricing was in another neighborhood or in another borough, my reaction would be sure, do it, because it doesn't affect me, just like politicians who don't live in the zone

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and support it.

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But I do live in the zone, I
live in a natural occurring retirement
community. And it is completely
outrageous to penalize residents and
businesses by subjecting us to pay
these fares just to enter and leave
the area. Congestion pricing will
destroy the economy in the zone
because businesses will be affected,
as will residents.

Once business overhead costs increase, what do you think will happen? What do you think will happen to consumer goods and services? The prices won't stay the same.

Businesses are not going to take the loss. So the increased cost of doing business in the zone will be passed on to consumers that live in the area.

So whether or not you own a car, you will be adversely affected. And I want to repeat that; whether or not you own a car, you will be adversely affected. Small businesses and

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restaurants who cannot compete because of higher prices, will have to close. We already have problems with high commercial rent in the zone and many, many vacant storefronts. Congestion pricing will only aggravate the problem.

In the zone, there are a lot of elderly, disabled, low and middle-class residents who are struggling. They are struggling to pay for basic necessities, like rent, which you know a rent hike was approved recently affecting millions of residents.

Currently, the medium rent is \$4,000 a month. I don't know who can afford that, just the wealthy, I guess, and people are struggling.

People are struggling to pay for food as well. Because of the shortages and inflation that we had during COVID, prices of meat, and produce, and milk have skyrocketed. And it's just going to keep going up with congestion

1 pricing. Because again, businesses 2 with not take a loss. They will pass 3 on the prices to consumers. 4 Let's not forget that when the 5 decision was made a few years ago to 6 pass congestion pricing by politicians 7 who do not reside or represent constituents of the zone there was no 8 COVID, there was no inflation which 9 10 rose to 9.1 percent and there was no 11 federal grant to the MTA at an amount 12 of six billion dollars. 13 The carve-out does not do enough 14 to leave -- leaving out many 15 struggling residents. If congestion 16 pricing was fair, then it should be rolled out to all of Manhattan, and 17 18 include all of the boroughs --MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude 19 20 your remarks. 21 ROSA REYES: -- Long Island and 2.2 Westchester since the railways are 23 getting some of this revenue. 24 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 25 ROSA REYES: Than you again.

1	Thank you for the opportunity.
2	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Waheed
4	Habib, followed by John Seaborne.
5	Waheed, you may proceed.
6	WAHEED HABIB: Hi. My name is
7	Waheed Habib. I'm fellow taxi driver,
8	FHV. This is an unpractical idea
9	because affecting all taxi driver who
10	are already struggling.
11	During the COVID, the city need
12	us and we were there for them. And
13	this will cause us have less job that
14	affect our income. We are all
15	hard-working who are just trying to
16	provide for our family. Not all of us
17	are fortunate to become a big business
18	owner. It is also not fair to
19	passenger who also travel to work
20	as it will double it will be double
21	cost for them as well. About the
22	I think that's it. Thank you.
23	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
24	Our next speaker is John
25	Seaborne, followed by Kyle Kamuta.

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Our next speaker is Kyle Kamuta, followed by Peter Mazer.

KYLE KAMUTA: Hello. I would like to see congestion pricing instigated as soon as possible. The negative community effects of vehicles on the road and the traffic the cause are diverse, well documented, and are proven to be detrimental to the health of most New Yorkers.

As a car owner living in
Brooklyn, who does drive into
Manhattan with some regularity, I
support this initiative. I'm also a
bike commuter and experienced the
dangers of cycling on overcrowded
streets in Manhattan on a weekly
basis.

I would like to see any provision allowing commuters from New Jersey and the outer boroughs to deduct congestion fees from other tolls to be eliminated. This exception will diminish the intended impacts of this program.

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I support incentivizing some behaviors, like credits for carpoolers or two-wheeled commuters and accepting other shared transit like buses and yellow cabs.

This program will be part of a holistic plan to create better, more affordable transportation by funding expanded subway access, and should fund dedicated bus lanes and protected bike lanes as well.

But we need accountability and transparency to ensure the funds collected from this program are used to expand public transportation, access, and bike lanes. Otherwise, there will be no trust from the community and any program like this again. I call for some kind of live dashboard and hearings to communicate how funds are appropriated.

Tax credits and stipends should also be given to low-income New

Yorkers living in the outer boroughs whose income is under a determined

1	threshold and who live beyond easy
2	access of existing and future public
3	transportation hubs.
4	This needs to be done equitably
5	and it needs to be done soon.
6	Thank you.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
8	Our next speaker, the 105th
9	person to sign up, is Peter Mazer,
10	followed by Jacob Hercules.
11	PETER MAZER: Good evening. My
12	name is Peter Mazer, General Council
13	to the Metropolitan Taxi Cab Board of
14	Trade. We are a 70 year-old
15	not-for-profit association
16	representing owners and operators of
17	licensed New York City medallion taxi
18	cabs, a license recognized and
19	protected by New York State law.
20	MTBOT will be more submitting
21	more extensive written comments to
22	demonstrate that a full EIS is needed
23	to analyze this program.
24	A stated goal of the tolling
25	program is the reduction in the number

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of vehicles entering into the congestion zone by at least ten percent. In theory, this pricing system is modeled after London, which exempts taxi cabs. But the plan has a number of scenarios that include taxi cab service.

The tolling plan envisions that if cabs have passengers, the charge would be reflected on the taxi meter and paid by the passenger. If the taxi has no passenger, the charge would be born by the driver upon entry into the CBD.

The vast majority of taxi cabs are either garaged outside of

Manhattan or owned or leased by drivers residing in the other boroughs. Most cabs enter the congestion zone at the beginning of the shift because that's where most retail business is found.

Unlike 400 vehicles and TNCs while rely on calls from passengers, far fewer taxi cab trips original

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not passengers are likely to bear the burden of this toll, at least for the initial entry into the zone. The net effect will be to reduce the willingness of taxi cab drivers to serve mid and Lower Manhattan, reducing service and depriving passengers of this needed form of transportation.

The Environmental Assessment
does not address this vacuum in taxi
cab service and it's impact on
congestion in the CBD. But without
such an analysis, these passengers
would now migrate to mass transit or
use alternatives such as biking and
walking.

It does not address the reality that taxi cabs more large numbers of passengers efficiently and that this service -- if this service is reduced and unavailable, the possibility exists that these displaced passengers will use private automobiles thereby

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adding to congestion either in the CBD or in areas directly adjacent to it.

In order to fully analyze the impact the tolling system will have on congestion, it is necessary to include in any analysis the impact the tolling plan will have on a number of taxicabs, the number of trips, and the likelihood that former taxi cab passengers deprived of service will use private automobiles thereby increasing congestion.

Presently, there are more than 100,000 taxi trips a day, and this number is increasing as the city reopens to tourism and business. More than 90 percent touch the Central Business District.

That means some substantial portion of 90,000 daily taxi cab users will need to find other means of transportation. If many of these use private automobiles, the congestion mitigation goals will not be achieved. A full environmental analysis will

1	determine what percentage of these
2	riders will now use private motor
3	vehicles and impact traffic congestion
4	in both Central Business
5	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
6	your remarks.
7	PETER MAZER: District and
8	adjacent neighborhoods.
9	Thank you.
10	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Jacob
12	Hercules, followed by Carol Parker.
13	JACOB HERCULES: Hello. My name
14	is Jake. I am a car owner in
15	Brooklyn. I do love driving. I also
16	love and support anything that gets
17	cars off of the road.
18	When I see a bus or train go by,
19	I'm thankful that it means there's
20	dozens of cars that aren't clogging
21	the streets, clogging the air and the
22	odds that accidents, injuries for
23	other pedestrians, cyclists or even
24	people still in their cars all go
25	down.

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I would love to see a city where it isn't regularly faster to drive across town than to take transit.

With that said, my support for something like a congestion charge comes with a caveat. In a lot of the media coverage for this proposal, these efforts are likened to cities like London, who have already pulled something like this off.

But what I feel gets overlooked is that unlike Manhattan, those cities are contiguous with their surrounding areas. They aren't a collection of islands that one has to cross to get to the rest of the state or the rest of the country.

There's some 2 million vehicles registered in Long Island will pass through Manhattan at one point or another, simply because that's where all of the connections to the mainland are. Especially if you're trying to access Newark Airport, where it could take you an hour or more to cross from

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the Manhattan Bridge to the entrance of the Holland Tunnel.

As others have pointed out, in London, different vehicles like motorcycles, electric cars or hybrids get reduced, even free passages through those zones. And on top of that, E-ZPass and tolling systems we already have should be aware of what make and model of a car passing through the toll plazas are. So why are we charging small efficient vehicles, like a Honda Fit, the same rate as a larger, more polluting vehicle like a Cadillac Escalade, Dodge Charger type-of-thing.

We spent decades enabling

commuter drivers to -- which means

that all of the bridges and tunnels in

or out of the city are located within

the proposed congestion zone. And

while the pricing will decrease

traffic in the core of Manhattan, I'm

still worried that New Jersey,

Brooklyn, Queens, Long Island drivers

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unable or unwilling to give up their cars will add distance to their journeys just to circumvent these charges.

And that traffic will divert to your only two alternatives, Washington Bridge, and like you said on slide 15, that would require more vehicles to go through Washington Heights, Upper Manhattan, Harlem, or they go over the already congested Verrazano Bridge, clogging up the Brooklyn Belt Parkway, BOE.

Even though you mentioned in your slides and in your studies you didn't believe it would add more traffic or more noise or more pollution, I just can't believe that you wouldn't also increase accidents and noise in those communities affected disproportionately down there.

I do support the idea of making Manhattan's core a less car-saturated place, but please place greater

1	consideration on the fact that we
2	don't have the same alternate route
3	options that London and/or Paris has.
4	As an extension of that,
5	congestion pricing should not be a way
6	to push the problem from one area onto
7	everyone else.
8	Thank you.
9	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Carol
11	Parker, followed by Joseph Liotta.
12	Our next speaker is Joseph
13	Liotta, followed by Bertha Lewis.
14	Joe, be sure to take yourself
15	off mute and then proceed with your
16	remarks.
17	Joe, if you're speaking, we
18	can't hear you.
19	Our next speaker, our 110th
20	person to sign up, is Bertha Lewis,
21	followed by Branch Worsham.
22	BERTHA LEWIS: Hello. My name
23	is Bertha Lewis, and I am the founder
24	and president of the Black Institute.
25	The Black Institute is a New York City

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based racial justice action tank

dedicated to research and advocacy

that leads to racial equality and

fairness. I appreciate the

opportunity to comment on the

Environmental Assessment of the CBD

and their Tolling Program because

there is a lot to say.

The fact is that the congestion pricing plan is none of the things that we stand for, nor what communities of color actually need.

It's not fair, it does no justice to our communities, and, in fact, will only lead to further racial inequality in New York City and the metropolitan area.

This Environmental Assessment
has grossly and inexcusably misread
the environment that any of the
proposed tolling scenarios would
affect. It will do significant
economic harm to New York's most
vulnerable and numerous community,
people of color living in the outer

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boroughs and above the 60th Street boundary.

The EA has failed to do any more than the bare minimum to address potential justice concerns. And this is the fine print that will ruin our community. New York is a majority minority city. A city that runs because of an underpaid workforce comprised largely of immigrants and people of color.

New York would not run without them and pays them next to nothing to do so. We need every dollar to survive. We live paycheck to paycheck. And yet, this EA suggests that all they would get is a tax break.

What about the for-hire drivers of the city, who are, surprise, by and large immigrants and people of color. You would take their money, steal their jobs, thousand of them, and for what? Buying new buses and fixing our city's decaying public transit system

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is noble, but why are we taxing our poor citizens to do so?

There are so many flaws in this EA and the proposed tolling scenarios to highlight, but I don't have the time. So I'd like to use my remaining time to completely and totally denounce both this EA and these hearings which are exclusionary and rough.

The MTA has disenfranchised communities of color, who are the most impacted, by making these hearings virtual and holding them all at once only a few weeks after the EA's release. It is crystal clear that unlike its operations, the MTA's desperation to push this half-baked plan through is not to serve this community. Rather, it is to deny our community, people of color, the right to oppose these innate plans for the MTA's own self-interest.

Therefore, I demand that the MTA publically retract this EA and

1	investigate the economic impacts of
2	people of color.
3	Thank you.
4	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
5	Our next speaker is Branch
6	Worsham, followed by Lorraine Cupelli.
7	Our next speaker is Lorraine
8	Cupelli, followed by Sam Hecker.
9	Our next speaker is Sam Hecker,
10	to be followed by Joseph Liotta.
11	Our next speaker is Joseph
12	Liotta, followed by Paul Fridman.
13	Joe, you may proceed.
14	JOSEPH LIOTTA: Can you hear me?
15	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
16	JOSEPH LIOTTA: I just wanted to
17	say that I think this program is a
18	mistake. It's really going to be a
19	tax on the outer boroughs. I think
20	most importantly it's going to raise
21	the cost of living because I work in
22	retail at the moment and I just know
23	how the pandemic and inflation has
24	really impacted small businesses.
25	I can tell you firsthand that if

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you start putting a tax on trucking industries, it's going to increase the cost of living throughout the Central Business District area. This is especially something that Manhattan can't afford, especially considering places like Soho. They haven't really been able to attract business in, let's say years. It's very difficult living on pop-up shops.

Just beyond that, there is also a lot of reasons why people do need to take cars into these areas. People for the most part are afraid of subways, there's a lot of crime.

Mayor Adams is doing absolutely nothing to do anything about the crime, although it's what he campaigned on. Crime has just gotten worse.

If you talk to anybody who lives outside of Manhattan, they will tell you that traffic has increased throughout the pandemic. Currently, I'm living in Brooklyn in a subway

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desert and the traffic here is ten
times worse than it was before the
pandemic. This is because people are
afraid to take the subways.

You can't be putting in a congestion pricing plan with the idea that more people are going to take public transportation when people aren't willing to access the subway, when people can't even access a subway. For me, it's way faster to travel anywhere in the city by car than by taking the subway. I'm 20 minutes away walking from the New York subway, 15 minutes away driving. That's how bad it is. And even then, when I take the subway from Brooklyn to Manhattan, it's an hour minimum. Driving it can take me 45 minutes.

You have to address these things first. Now, I know the congestion pricing plan is designed to help to pay for these programs. But frankly, I think we need to look outside the city.

(Technical difficulties.)

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But -- but -- it's okay if somebody, for example, is the only possible subway in the world, it actually doubles investments or on the subway lines and they're so successful with this, they got contracted to do the Hanoi subway system in Vietnam.

We have to look outside the box to really think of better options than congestion pricing, which is really going to make people avoid Manhattan if anything. It could actually hollow out the economy if we add it on. So I don't think you're going to be making as much money as you think.

As far as the environmental idea, frankly what's going to be happening is -- you're just going to be moving the problem elsewhere.

People are still going to be driving in the outer boroughs and the suburbs.

All you're doing is taking the pollution and moving it to the boroughs, nothing's going to be

1	solved.
2	I think our leaders, to be
3	honest, to put it bluntly, they're
4	schmucks. They don't really care
5	about poor people. They just pretend
6	to care about poor people. Think of
7	the people like the mayor, the public
8	advocate, all you doing is pretending
9	to care about poor people. This is
10	isn't going to help them, it's just
11	going to hurt them in the long run.
12	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Paul
14	Fridman, followed by L. Singer.
15	Our next speaker, the 115th
16	person to sign up, is L. Singer,
17	followed by Danny Sena.
18	L. Singer, be sure to take
19	yourself off mute and you may proceed.
20	Our next speaker is Danny Sena,
21	followed by Michael Huarachi.
22	DANNY SENA: Good evening.
23	Thank you for having me. My name is
24	Danny Sena. I'm Director of
25	Operations at Agape Transportation

Management.

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We're a family-owned and transportation company that specializes is non-emergency transportation. In ten years, we've grown to become the largest provider for Medicaid transportation in the State of New York, something we're very proud of. But something that is also very concerning or that brings us a lot of concern when considering the new tolling.

Because we specialize in non-emergency medical transportation, it means we transport people who need to be transported, who have no way of reaching their hospital or medical appointments without our service or services like ours.

As well as our drivers, we specifically and only work with for-hire vehicles, black car, livery vehicles throughout New York City, who are primarily or generally lower-income or middle-income New

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Yorkers, oftentimes immigrants, like
my father who started the company, who
moved here as an immigrant with no
college degree, with not even a high
school degree, I think, at the time.
I was able to build a business because
he started cabbing.

So this tolling program will be extremely strenuous, not only to the New York City cab drivers but also to men and woman what are sickly or older, who won't be able to reach their medical appointments or would have an even more difficult time reaching their medical appointments.

So what I'd like to propose and request is that a carve-out is made similar to what is mentioned about Access-A-Ride in the plan for non-emergency medical transportation providers.

Right now, it's relatively simple, I think, to implement this as all the New York City TLC bases have to report their trips to TLC. Any

1	driver associated with a company who
2	primarily does medical transportation
3	can be exempt from the tolls via just
4	putting that information together.
5	I think that should be strongly
6	considered specifically because,
7	again, these passengers can't be
8	transported, or can't reach any of
9	their appointments any other way. As
10	someone mentioned, they're elderly or
11	they're sickly and they can't take
12	public transportation and they can't
13	walk, they can't run, they can't take
14	bikes like others can.
15	Something should be done for
16	this population and for the taxi
17	drivers that move them as they did
18	throughout the pandemic.
19	Thank you.
20	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
21	Our next speaker is Michael
22	Huarachi, followed by L. Singer.
23	MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hello?
24	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
25	MICHAEL HUARACHI: Yes. I've

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heard a lot of cash grabs, people of color, lower income people, poor people, blind people, people with disabilities. Where are these people going to travel when the city is under water? Where are these people going to go? Who are the first communities impacted during climate crisis? I'll pause. That's right, it's low-income people of color.

We're so concerned about cash grab, you want to know the biggest scam in New York City, in American society, is the police budget. Okay? We're talking about 11 billion dollars. Where's that going? Funnel those funds back into our community. We need to start funding public education, public health care, public transportation, public works all around. This is just the beginning.

Hashtag, ban cars. I live right outside the Lincoln Tunnel. I'm very lucky to live in a low-income building. I'm very lucky to be

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surrounded by some very awesome
neighbors, lots of actors, lots of
people from different backgrounds.
There's non-stop traffic.

Department of Health and Human
Hygiene 2018 community health profile
noted that 9.5 percent, PM 2.5,
particulate matter, the highest in New
York City. The highest in the Central
Business District. Okay? You want to

You want to take it a step
further, let's ban cars. Let's put a
cap on how many cars can enter the
Central Business District. I will say
the biggest obstacles are, again,
going to be Port Authority Bus
Terminal of New York/New Jersey, Mayor
Adams who was just bullhorned for the
NYPD insatiable appetite for money,
and definitely Hochul and the mayor of
New Jersey.

talk about clean air, these funds that

we will generate from congestion

pricing will help clean the air.

We can talk about how this money

1	can also provide some circulation on
2	the platforms, I think that would
3	really help. I think platform doors
4	coming is a really great pilot
5	program. Let's not make that pilot
6	program last 15 years, because we know
7	that we need them.
8	Police do not combat safety,
9	let's knock that myth out of the
10	ballpark. I've been traveling on
11	these subways for over 20 years, I
12	know how I present, I'm very
13	fortunate. But I also know it's
14	probably one of the safest public
15	transportation systems I've ever
16	ridden on in a western industrialized
17	country.
18	I thank you for all that you do,
19	and I thank you for having me during
20	these meetings.
21	Thank you.
22	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
23	Our next speaker is L. Singer,
24	followed by Richard Weiss.
25	L. SINGER: Can you hear me?
25	L. SINGER: Can you hear me?

1	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
2	Please proceed.
3	Could you speak louder?
4	L. SINGER: I am Josh
5	Gottheimer's remarks. I am an elderly
6	senior citizen with mobility issues.
7	Congestion pricing has not adequately
8	addressed the impact on the sick
9	the financially disadvantaged, the
10	people of color, the blind people, the
11	deaf people. I am appealing to you to
12	roll back the plan and not to move
13	forward with it.
14	Thank you.
15	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Richard
17	Weiss followed by Paul D'Antonio.
18	Our next speaker is Paul
19	D'Antonio, followed by Michelle
20	Grossman.
21	Our next speaker is Paul
22	D'Antonio, the 120th person to sign
23	up, is Michelle Grossman, followed by
24	Arya Sajedi.
25	MICHELLE GROSSMAN: Hi. I live

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in the CBD. I am for the environment and reducing congestion, but I am against the current congestion pricing plan. This is my last time speaking here. I have already come before this board to share concerns around the timing of this process being late August, reliability, accessibility, and safety concerns, and the impact to people who live in the CBD, people who must drive into or out of the CBD for work, and the impact to businesses in the CBD.

In my calls and letters to elected officials, I also included concerns around accountability, pandering to special interest groups, and the current proposal not being a fair and equitable plan. Many others have spoken to all of these topics.

Look, I come before this board really fighting for my community and not myself as an individual. I am really fortunate. I personally will survive all of this. But I deeply

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care about other people and my community as a whole. Which doesn't just mean a neighborhood I live in, but it means all people this impacts. And this impacts a lot of people.

Some final requests: In the spirit of transparency, as opposed to responding to people individually about their concerns, make all responses accessible to the public.

Like you, I have listened to all 25 hours of presentation and testimony so far, except I'm not getting paid to listen to this and it's on my own time. A response to the public on all the concerns raised is the only respectful, fair, and transparent route.

Two: A suggestion, please, fine people for blocking the box and fine people for unnecessary honking. That alone would greatly help congestion, generate revenue, and vastly improve the quality of life for residents, motorists, cyclists and pedestrians.

We all win that.

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Three: Most importantly, please have compassion and empathy as you move through this process.

Of the 341 testimonies so far, only 25 percent have been fully in favor of this. Of the 243 people who spoke against this, think of Paul Rizzo who highlighted how this would impact clubs in the CBD like The Bitter End; Cindy Roberts, a senior on a low fixed income who can't ride a bike or walk; think of Beatrice Smith who lives in a two-fare zone and would need to spend a whole day getting to and from doctors; and Daniel Buzzetta who spoke to how this will impact the few remaining funeral homes in the CBD; and re-watch Jonathan Gibbs' testimony who, as he understood through media, was for congestion pricing. And after listening to two hours of testimony of how this will impact real people, said to this board "I couldn't be you and make the

1	decision to continue on with this."
2	Like Jonathan did, remember
3	there are real people impacted by
4	this. And remember, compassion,
5	empathy. fairness, and equity.
6	Thank you.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
8	Our next speaker is Arya Sajedi,
9	followed by Jessica Lavoie.
10	Our next speaker is Jessica
11	Lavoie, followed by Clarence Tennell.
12	JESSICA LAVOIE: Hi there. Good
13	evening. I would like to speak to you
14	from own experience as a resident of
15	New York City for the last 25 years,
16	and all but two of them I've lived
17	below 60th Street and what will be
18	considered the congestion zone.
19	I live here with my family and I
20	work here and my husband works here.
21	Our son goes to school here. You can
22	find us at neighborhood events and
23	community get togethers, cleaning up
24	our local park, and planting flowers
25	with our older neighbors.

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I'm telling you this because it sounds like many people think that Midtown and Lower Manhattan is just a place for people to drive into work or to come visit tourist attractions.

And as wonderful and as fun as those things are, this isn't just a place where people drive into work 9:00 to 5:00, Monday through Friday, this is our home and the home of many others who don't leave at 5 p.m. each week night when the workday is over.

We are little league parents and cub scout parents just like anyone else who lives outside New York City. We take public transportation and we walk on a regular basis, and my husband rides a bike to work and back. We do drive to visit family several hours away, maybe once a month. And we go grocery shopping outside the city with a car at times.

And I'm just wondering if anybody thought at all about asking the actual residents who live below

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60th Street how we would feel about having a wall of cameras and tolls surrounding our neighborhoods and for being penalized for doing nothing other than just living here. Why wasn't it even a thought to consider the actual people who live in what will be the CBD.

This with change our lives whether we are drivers or not. The residents of the CBD are not the ones driving around in the CBD. You will not lose money on that exemption if it were to be one. We are the ones who are just trying to leave the CBD if we're ever in a car.

Regardless of income, we deserve
a full waiver in the CBD. And if not,
a 90 percent waiver, like in London.
The residents living below 60th
Street, who call this place home,
should be able to leave their
neighborhood and come back home
without being charged such an enormous
and unfair tax, just like our

1	neighbors above 60th Street.
2	I ask you to think of the people
3	and not just the money this time.
4	Thank you.
5	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
6	Our next speaker is Clarence
7	Tennell, followed by Carole
8	Maisonneuve.
9	Our next speaker is Carole
10	Maisonneuve, followed by Tracy
11	Annunziato.
12	CAROLE MALSONNEUVE: I thank you
13	for the opportunity to speak. My name
14	is Carole Malsonneuve. I am a mother
15	of three. I have been an NYC resident
16	for 13 years. And for the past ten
17	years, I have lived in Harlem, a
18	community which is disproportionately
19	affected by road violence and
20	environmental inequities.
21	I work Midtown in the congestion
22	pricing area. And yet, I wish to
23	convey my strong support for
24	congestion pricing. And I will
25	comment on the recently published

1 Environmental Assessment. 2 From my understanding, today's 3 meeting is supposed to be about the 4 recently published Environmental Assessment of congestion pricing. 5 Ιt is not supposed to be about the 6 7 opportunity to adopt congestion pricing. The decision has already 8 been made and we must now bring it to 9 10 reality. 11 I'm here tonight not to discuss 12 whether we should have congestion 13 pricing, but to demand its full 14 implementation as soon as possible as per the decision that have been made 15 16 by the legislature and because climate 17 change cannot wait. 18

Tonight's meeting is not supposed to be about listening to individual's complaints. Instead, we should be assessing the plan's expected impact on current and more importantly, on future generations of New Yorkers.

Tonight's discussion should not

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be either about defending any particular interests, any particular interests of a small minority of car users in particular. Instead, we should be acting with the greater good as our guiding principal. And we should very much, that many voice say, communities don't have the luxury to make the time away from their busy schedule to sit in this meeting and voice their views.

With the issue of the
Environmental Assessment, it is
undeniable that congestion pricing
will meet its goals. It will reduce
traffic congestion not only in the
zone, but also outside the zone. Air
quality will improve, bus service will
become more reliable. Which is so
critical to people who depend on them,
especially the elderly and the persons
with disabilities.

Congestion pricing will benefit public transit. This is all we want to know to move the plan forward to

1	the next step and to put an end to
2	delaying maneuvers orchestrated by
3	city interest.
4	I thank you. And on a related
5	note, I also want to add that the NYPD
6	and DOT must urgently address the
7	issue of defaced, missing, and fake
8	plates as it will be critical to
9	making congestion pricing effective.
10	Thank you.
11	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker, the 125th
13	person to sign up, is Tracy
14	Annunziato, followed by Allie Ryan.
15	Tracy, be sure to unmute and
16	then you may proceed.
17	Tracy, you're still on mute.
18	Tracy, we can't hear you.
19	Our next speaker is Allie Ryan,
20	followed by Sandra Lerner.
21	ALLIE RYAN: Hello. Can you
22	hear me?
23	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
24	ALLIE RYAN: Okay. Hello. My
25	name is Allie Ryan, and my family

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lives in the Lower East Side. Today I am testifying against congestion pricing.

Last year, I ran to represent
City Council District 2, which is
within the Central Business District,
and met many residents who asked me to
oppose congestion pricing.

Specifically because they were blue-collared workers who drove to the outer boroughs for work located in public transportation deserts at odd hours of the day. They said that the exemption for families who live in the zone and earn less than 60,000 would not apply to them even though they lived paycheck to paycheck.

Data shows that lower-income and middle-income families and individuals live in the East Village and live in the East Side, and this will be adversely affected and limited if required to pay congestion pricing to use the FDR.

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I find it laughable that the MTA

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and our politicians want to tackle congestion and pollution when the City of New York has chopped down almost 600 mature 82-year-old trees in East River Park that runs along the FDR in the Lower East Side in the past seven months.

Last year, city counsel members approved over 6,000 new residential units in Lower Manhattan. Traffic Mobility Review Board member Kathryn Wylde called for more affordable housing to attract young people in a recently published -- in AM New York.

However, no one mentions increasing manufacturing and local businesses outside of restaurants, bars, legal marijuana smoke and puff shops in Lower Manhattan to enable current and future Lower Manhattan residents to work and shop closer to home. Only one small business owner today has realistically explained how the congestion pricing will impact his business.

1 We have a congestion in Lower 2 Manhattan. Why are politicians and bureaucrats creating and passing 3 4 rezonings in development projects to increase density, AKA more people 5 living in Lower Manhattan, which will 6 7 increase congestion as a byproduct. The statistics that the MTA is 8 9 using to justify a congestion pricing 10 are obviously outdated due to COVID, 11 do not take into consideration open 12 streets and open restaurant programs. 13 Before Mayor Eric Adams started 14 cracking down on restaurant sheds a 15 couple of weeks ago, over 2,000 16 restaurant sheds were in Lower Manhattan, which reduced the number of 17 18 parking spots. And for example, 19 Broadway is closed off to car traffic 20 between 42nd Street and 17th Street. 21 MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude 2.2 your remarks. 23 ALLIE RYAN: Thank you. 24 If you want to write --25 MR. WOJNAR: The next speaker is

1	Sandra Lerner, followed by Tracy
2	Annunziato.
3	Sandra, unmute and you may
4	proceed.
5	Sandra, you may proceed.
6	Sandra, we'll come back to you.
7	Our next speaker is Tracy
8	SANDRA LERNER: Can you hear me
9	now?
10	Sandra, please proceed.
11	SANDRA LERNER: Okay. Thank
12	you.
13	My name is Sandra Lerner. I live
14	on the Upper East Side. The fact that
15	the city, state, and MTA are proposing
16	a congestion tax to make up for lost
17	revenue after they've received
18	billions in matching grants through
19	the federal infrastructure bill, it's
20	absurd and goes to show how mismanaged
21	the Authority is.
22	There should be legislature
23	requiring the Federal Department of
24	Transportation Office of Inspector
25	General, to conduct a full audit of

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the MTA to see how the Authority spends the billions, billions, it received from the federal government.

Do not implement congestion pricing until a thorough economic impact analysis is completed. Also, there should be a thorough analysis of how congestion pricing will impact commuters, tourists, and businesses.

Let's talk about commuters, you are a nurse that lives in New Jersey that pays \$16 to go over the GW Bridge. You pay for parking and gas and work at NYU Langone, and you're going to pay an extra \$23 to go to work every day. MTA looks at New Jersey right now as their personal ATM. It is time we audited the MTA.

Let's talk about businesses.

You have a small business, a bakery, a florist, I know we heard from the funeral director, that these businesses have to go into the congestion pricing zone in order to make their deliveries. Who incurs the

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burden of the \$23? Is it going to be the consumer who cannot afford it or the business who will eventually go bankrupt?

This plan is not about the environment. It's all about the revenue, not about the environment.

When we talk about emissions, Governor Hochul and environmental groups have recently said most emissions come from buildings. I checked today,

70 percent of our emissions in the city come from buildings.

Building efficiency is critical to achieving the city's carbon neutrality goals, not eliminating cars. It is absurd if you live in Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens or Staten Island, to have to pay \$23 to come into the fifth borough of New York City.

In London they have congestion pricing from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, 12 to 6 Saturday and Sunday, one price, \$17.50 U.S. money.

1	Not 24 hours, not a floating scale.
2	People who don't drive into the zone
3	take taxis. It is barraged with Ubers
4	and taxis who don't pay the fee. The
5	same thing will happen in the city.
6	The Inspector General needs to audit
7	every federal dollar the MTA has
8	received. Enough is enough.
9	MTA, my message to you, get your
10	house in order.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Tracy
14	Annunziato, followed by Andrew Fine.
15	TRACY ANNUNZIATO: Can you hear
16	me fine?
17	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
18	TRACY ANNUNZIATO: Good evening.
19	My name is Tracy Annunziato, and I am
20	currently out on permanent disability
21	and I currently possess a New York
22	City handicap parking permit. I have
23	extremely limited mobility due to all
24	my back pain conditions. I can't tell
25	you the amount of doctors that I have

1 with NYU as well as -- in Manhattan. 2 And every time now, I have to rely on my car to take to Manhattan I will 3 4 have to pay. I would gladly take the subways. 5 However, they don't have elevators, 6 7 every station does not have escalators, and if you do have 8 9 elevators and escalators, they are not 10 always working. So I rely on my 11 personal car in order for me to get around. And if I have to pay in 12 13 addition to come through the tunnel, 14 it's an extreme hardship for me. 15 So I just think you need to 16 consider that all of us that possess 17 this New York City permit have it for 18 a reason because we have -- we need it 19 for our cars in order to get around in 20 the city. I come from Brooklyn, we 21 need our cars. Without our cars, we 2.2 have no way of getting around. 23 So thank you for listening to me 24 and have a good night. 25 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.

1 Our next speaker is Andrew Fine, 2 followed by Margaret Lehman. ANDREW FINE: Did I get here on 3 4 time? Can you hear me? 5 MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you. ANDREW FINE: Can you hear me? 6 7 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can hear 8 you. 9 ANDREW FINE: I'm not sure you 10 can hear me because eight out of ten 11 people that are on this call are not 12 really being heard by the MTA. 13 Reality is, is that this is a bit of a charade, that you guys are going 14 15 through the motions and 80 percent of the people on this call are completely 16 17 against this boondoggle that the MTA 18 has cooked up to improve their budget. 19 And thank you, by the way, I 20 made the observation that the people 21 that are actually in favor of this, either don't have a car or they're 2.2 23 under the delusion that this plan will 24 either improve transit or improve the 25 environment, of which neither is

really true.

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I thank you for the opportunity to speak. My name is Andre Fine, from the East 86th Street Association of Manhattan.

Congestion pricing is a regressive tax, an MTA boondoggle that is ableist, classist, anti-senior, and anti-family. The MTA can't be trusted to manage money. Currently, they run a huge deficit and they are approaching three billion dollars a year in debt service, quickly burning through, what was it, eight or ten or 15 billion dollars of federal money, a windfall thanks to COVID. Yet, they can't manage it, they can't manage their finances. They are going to use the congestion pricing for guess what, to leverage more debt so they have more debt service. It's ridiculous.

This organization cannot even enforce the fares, people are walking in the doors every single second and the MTA assists them. Collect the

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fares, don't collect it off of people that actually have legitimate license plates that drive around Manhattan on occasion.

The bottom line here is border areas like the Upper East Side are going to have displaced traffic, they're going to have noise, pollution, congestion, demand for transit that is off the chain, parking wars, skyrocketing garage rates, more pollution, more asthma.

You guys are taking it to the

Upper East Side and you're also taking

it to these environmental justice

zones. There's no justice. The

reality is the people in those zones

are not going to be able to drive in

Manhattan anymore because they don't

have the money for it. It's

ridiculous.

Not only that, they'll get more traffic, more pollution. This thing is a sham and it should be scrapped immediately.

1	Thank you for your time.
2	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Margaret
4	Lehman, followed by B. Kumar.
5	MARGARET LEHMAN: Hello. Can
б	you hear me?
7	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
8	MARGARET LEHMAN: Thank you. I
9	am Margaret Lehman. Thank you for
10	your time. I oppose this congestion
11	tax, it's dollar impact on those who
12	live and work here is draconian. As
13	so many of your speakers said tonight
14	and in the prior testimony and prior
15	evenings and afternoons, this plan
16	needs refinement and change.
17	(Technical difficulties.)
18	Reflecting so many of the comments you
19	have heard so that the approach is
20	less of a club approach and more of a
21	scaffold approach. This plan simply
22	expands the congestion zone. It
23	expands the traffic congestion north.
24	As so many speakers have said, it
25	simply reroutes it.

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The MTA needs to analyze the ripple-down negative effect of this plan. The damage is so broad-based. Again, so many speakers have said there needs to be a detailed economic impact statement. We haven't seen that. Where is the MTA analysis of the actual money effect of the toll on those will be most affected.

People who need to drive in for jobs, people who have small businesses, such as the funeral owner of that funal home; and such as the yellow taxi industry which just cannot take another body blow. As one of the most negatively affected groups, the mitigation offered by your plan, such as tax credits and offering MTA jobs assumes an apples for apples solution, which of course it isn't. And to say that drivers won't pay the toll and that riders will, ignores the fact that there will be far fewer yellow cab riders precisely because of this toll.

1	In addition, the amount of
2	monitoring required by the Department
3	of Transportation in your presentation
4	seems woefully unrealistic. The
5	frustration that New York City public
6	experiences now with the Department of
7	Transportation, suggests that such
8	ongoing and intense monitoring is
9	simply idealistic and won't happen.
10	Thank you for your time.
11	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker, the 130th
13	person to sign up, is B. Kumar,
14	followed by Brian Foster.
15	Our next speaker is Brian
16	Foster, followed by Walt Iwachiw.
17	BRYAN FOSTER: I work in the
18	Central Business District, and I'm
19	here to speak in favor of the
20	Tolling Program.
21	As someone who works for an
22	agency contracted by the city to
23	provide services to you that a lot
24	of New Yorkers need, I do believe if
25	not an exemption, a budget line item

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would be needed to account for the toll-related expenses for services like Meals-on-Wheels which does --vehicles.

So I do want to express my hope that the MTA and city will work together to balance this -- to you may proceed after. As someone who cycles to work from Brooklyn to Manhattan, I'm also looking forward to seeing a smoother ride in Lower Manhattan as well.

More importantly, I want to express my support for this and any effort by the MTA, the city and the state to address climate change. We have targets for emissions and fossil fuel reduction at the state level by the end of the decade that we know we are not on track to meet, especially without policies like congestion tolling.

I want to state clearly that I support any policy proposal to reduce the number of vehicles on New York

1	streets. And frankly, we need to be
2	thinking about a city with a million
3	fewer cars in it as soon as possible.
4	Knowing that our solutions need
5	to be equitable, knowing that our
6	transit system is currently
7	inadequate, we also know that we're
8	fighting for safer streets, we are
9	fighting for cleaner air, we are for
10	every tenth of a degree in global
11	warming that we can avoid and
12	mitigate. It is not too late to join
13	this fight.
14	Thank you.
15	MR. WOJNAR: Our next speaker is
16	Walt Iwachiw, followed by Ken
17	Wiederhorn.
18	Our next speaker is Ken
19	Wiederhorn, followed by Henri Falconi.
20	Our next speaker is Henri
21	Falconi, followed by Jane Lok.
22	Our next speaker is Jane Lok,
23	followed by Consuela Hooblal.
24	JANE LOK: Hello. So can
25	everybody hear me?

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MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.

JANE LOK: So I live in the CBD district, I also rent a small business in the CBD district and I want to start with a couple of things because I was looking up congestion pricing schemes that have run around in various parts of the world and I'm going to start with this because this keeps being brought up again and again by people who are for congestion pricing.

A 2011 independent study
published by the Health Effects
Institute from King's College London
found that there is little evidence
that congestion charge scheme has
improved air quality. The research
used modeling and actually compared
actual air pollutant measurements
within the congestion charge zone -the investigators concluded that it is
difficult to identify significant air
quality improvements from a specific
program, especially one targeted small

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area within a large city, the guest backdrop of broader regional pollutant and weather changes.

And this matches with what we've already heard that, you know, it reroutes traffic. And so, maybe congestion -- you know, air quality is slightly better inside Manhattan, but across the river it's worse. And so, are we really improving anything?

In fact, and noted that changes due to improve vehicle technology does way more to improve air quality than this. And what I'm going to double back that a previous speaker who noted that most of the emissions that we're talking about reducing, actually come from buildings and not cars.

So the idea that this scheme is something that's marketed as something that improves air quality is very questionable.

Secondly, I also looked at the Singapore scheme and there is a very, very big difference on that one, which

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is that it is a very affordable scheme. Charges on the congestion zone pricing are anything from the order of, you know, cents to dollars in the single digit, not \$23 or double that or no cap, which is what we're talking about here.

about in our scheme is building a wall around Manhattan, and I don't see how that is an effective way to manage a city. I'm going to speak as a small business owner who serves customers in the Chinatown community, but also various Chinatown communities including the ones in Brooklyn, Queens, even in New Jersey.

And so, it seems to me that fracturing communities like this is not the way to go about in our city. Effectively, my customers -- I don't just serve people in Manhattan, I serve people in other places, and if it's going to cost them \$23 to come in, they're just not going to come.

1	And it's going to be very, very
2	harmful for a lot of small businesses,
3	particularly in the Asian community,
4	in Chinatown. Especially since Asians
5	in particular have been the receiving
6	end of a lot of assaults and are very
7	fearful to take public transportation.
8	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
9	your remarks.
10	JANE LOK: So I think that's all
11	I have to say. But I speak for the
12	600,000 Chinese people who
13	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
14	Our next speaker is Consuela
15	Hooblal, followed by Bob Carbo.
16	Please make sure you take
17	yourself off mute, then you can
18	proceed.
19	CONSUELA HOOBLAL: Hello. Can
20	you hear me now?
21	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
22	CONSUELA HOOBLAL: Hi. I
23	appreciate the opportunity. I would
24	like to address the buzz word that has
25	been in all the information presented
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by the folks who are putting forth this plan and this is equity.

The focus on congestion pricing, to me, it's anything but equitable.

The focus is on the negative impact it will have on low-income communities, for which I feel compassion. But it almost completely ignores it's negative effects on middle-income communities.

Like so many of these programs and initiatives, it's seemed to design to turn middle-income residents into low-income residents. It is a burden for a middle-class family of four or five people to use mass transit to enter Manhattan to enjoy the benefits of this magnificent city for which we pay very high taxes, very high fees.

Now, we'll have to pay another price on top of everything else.

As seniors, due to the girth of accessible stations, seniors often have to drive in. You know, they've worked hard all their lives, now

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they're retired. Maybe once a year you want to go to a show, it would be -- it just makes the cost immeasurable.

I'm not even going to get into
the safety issue, but seniors can't
ride bikes, walk up and down steps,
run for buses, as has been detailed
before. But one of the benefits you
touted was improved travel time within
the CBD. But improve travel time for
who?

I believe somebody else touched on this as well. But it may slightly improve bus speeds but it's only going to improve traffic for those who can afford to pay \$23 a pop each time they enter the district. So that's the people who deliver goods and services who will pass along that cost and also well-to-do businessmen who can afford it.

We all want a cleaner planet.

Make the subway safer, cleaner, more efficient. New Yorkers pay enough

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taxes and fees already. In addition to that, motorists already pay additional taxes and fees. We pay dearly for the privilege of owning a car.

How about more traffic enforcement agents not to write tickets but to facilitate the flow of traffic. The Manhattan grid is very difficult. A lot of times people block the streets despite their best efforts. Use the money for that.

Also congestion pricing maybe should be more of an HOV model where people who come into the city with one person have to pay. But right now, this is just going to kill middle-class people and we have very little faith that the revenue realized will be used appropriately or properly. This will just continue and they'll have to come up with another scheme soon.

Thank you for this opportunity and for all the work you've done on

1	this.
2	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Bob Carbo,
4	followed by Ron Simoncini.
5	Our next speaker is Ron
6	Simoncini, followed Richard Sandano.
7	Our next speaker is Richard
8	Sandano, followed by Maria Gonzalez.
9	Our next speaker, the 140th to
10	sign up, is Maria Gonzalez, followed
11	by Nicole Murray.
12	Our next speaker is Nicole
13	Murray, followed by Newel Scoon.
14	NICOLE MURRAY: Hello.
15	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
16	NICOLE MURRAY: Hi. My name is
17	Nicole Murray. I grew up in the
18	suburbs sharing a car with three
19	adults and to gain my independence, I
20	took a plunge to move into the city
21	where its public transportation system
22	could get me to school and work. For
23	that, it's been a complete lifeline
24	for me. It's my key to the city and
25	as it is for millions of other New

Yorkers.

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As outlined, I largely support scenario E. It raises the most money, reduces the most trips and some of exemptions are fair. One such exemption is for taxis. Taxis and members of the Taxi Workers Alliance must cross bridges and tunnels by the very nature of their work and should largely be free to do so.

Taxi driving is one of the most grueling and demanding jobs in the city and I do stand in solidarity with these workers who are asking for this exemption. I also suggest potentially exempting disability placards until the MTA is at least 75 percent accessible, instead of the miserable 25 percent like it currently is. I would uncap for-hire vehicle trips because as we know, the proliferation of for-hire vehicles cannibalizing both taxi and transit rides.

Driving is a full-time job. It should be unionized work and

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accountable of the passengers through municipal channels not Silicon Valley apps that does who knows what with our data.

Absolutely no credits for using a tunnel. Last summer the M21 Bus was suspended 87 out of 132 week days from March to September due to traffic around the Holland Tunnel. This status quo is deeply regressive and unfair to bus riders, pedestrians and people who live and work Downtown.

I even know someone who quit
their job because the noise pollution
was too much the bear. The New York
Times last year printed stories from
workers who drive, like those for a
service that delivers food to the
elderly, and they have to haul their
equipment on the subway because the
roads were at a stand still.

When I first moved here, I worked a night shift. I took the train from Queens to Midtown, 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Standing on that platform,

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as a 23 year-old woman, I felt safe because there were other people on the train with me.

These days there are fewer and fewer people on the train. Ridership needs to come back. That's what makes transit safe, more riders.

If you do need to drive, how much is it worth to not sit in traffic, to not circle endlessly for parking, to get back hours every day.

Isn't that worth something?

There is no one weird trick to clearing up congestion or funding the MTA but congestion pricing offers a double whammy. While more reforms and systemwide upgrades are absolutely needed, like full station and stop accessibility, real bus rapid transit and six-minute headways, all day, every day and funding public transportation like a public service with state and federal dollars and value capture to get us all the way, this is a step in the right direction.

1	Finally, if and when enacted,
2	transit riders, drivers and the public
3	deserve clear and transparent data
4	from the MTA and DOT on the
5	effectiveness or potentially lack
6	thereof and swift adjustments proposed
7	by the legislature to deliberate on
8	and enact.
9	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
10	remarks.
11	NICOLE MURRAY: Thank you.
12	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Newel Scoon,
14	followed by Darren Goldner.
15	Newel, you may unmute yourself
16	and begin your remarks.
17	NEWEL SCOON: Thank you. Good
18	evening. My name is Newel Scoon, and
19	I'm Coach USA's regional vice
20	president responsible for the commuter
21	lines that service New York and New
22	Jersey.
23	As my colleague Danny Rodriguez
24	made mention in the previous hearing,
25	Coach USA removes over 25 million cars

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off Manhattan streets every year.
We've been part of the solution for some time, and take pride in having lessened the carbon footprint.

By way of example, a regular car or SUV releases 89 pounds of carbon dioxide per hundred passenger miles.

Our bus at 12.1 pounds of carbon dioxide per 100 passenger miles, and with every passing year, that number goes down.

For the past 30 years, Coach USA has partnered with New Jersey Transit and the MTA since the summer of hell to provide critical commuter services that bring in millions of commuters into the area that will be designated the Central Business District for tolling.

During the pandemic, we proudly provided commuter services to the first responders and essential workers who save lives. We continue doing so, but in addition to those commuters, we now provide transportation to

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employees of New York businesses, as well as those going into the city for health appointments, tourists taking in Broadway shows, a Knicks or Rangers game, or any of a number of shows and museums the city offers.

We have close to 400 buses that transport passengers every day into Manhattan on weekdays, and almost 200 on weekends. This amounts to hundreds of thousands every month, which translates into many cars which are not traversing streets throughout the city.

Moreover, as I am the person or drivers and -- who interface -- pardon me.

Moreover, I'm the person or driver and passengers interface with.

I've been told time and time again that the passengers are delighted with the economical and affordable option we provide for them to get to their Manhattan jobs or visit with families and friends, as well as taking in a

Broadway show and concert.

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From an operational perspective, any additional charge to us will place pressure on us to increase our fares. We do not want that. Those who use our services are individuals who are financially insecure, and during difficult financial times are hard-pressed to meet any additional cost.

I would like to repeat that what was said earlier by my colleague and others from our industry that we are seeking to have what's already been well established in London, Singapore, Stockholm. These cities embrace bus service as major way to address the congestion issues, as well as a way of lowering carbon emissions. A tolling exemption should apply equally to all buses, whether publicly or privately owned, or whether operated for intercity or other service.

Coach USA and its subsidiaries operate some buses under arrangements

1	with public transportation agencies,
2	but some like Megabus are privately
3	owned. All services, whether
4	privately or publically funded,
5	benefit Manhattan and surrounding
6	communities, and all should be
7	exempted from tolling.
8	We do not believe that the MTA,
9	the Traffic Mobility Review Board, or
10	the Federal Highway Administration can
11	justify imposing tolls on certain
12	buses while exempting others.
13	Particularly in light of the
14	significant environmental, economic
15	and public benefits provided by all
16	bus services. I respectfully request
17	that
18	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
19	remarks.
20	NEWEL SCOON that this board's
21	recommendations be a providing an
22	exemption to all bus operators.
23	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
24	Our next speaker is Darren
25	Goldner, followed by Rena Zager.

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DARREN GOLDNER: Hi. My name is Darren Goldner. I was born and raised in Brooklyn. I've lived in Brooklyn for almost the 40 years in Brooklyn and the Central Business District.

Growing up, like the vast
majority of working-class New Yorkers,
my parents, my two brothers and I did
most of our commuting by mass transit.
My parents are older now, they're
disabled and they're on fixed incomes.

Like most non-wealthy New
Yorkers, they ride transit, for-hire
vehicles and Access-A-Ride. My mother
has been disabled for most of my life.
She's ridden the bus as long as I can
remember. I've never seen her drive a
car.

Congestion pricing is both a carrot and a stick. It encourages better transit by funding vital MTA projects and it discourages the driving behavior we know to be unsustainable, exclusionary and dangerous.

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Congestion pricing should be implemented as soon as possible and with minimal exemptions. I believe exemptions should be limited to taxi drivers and buses, similarly to Plan E. There should be no carve-outs for tunnel use or for other for-hire vehicles. Taxi drivers deserve direct support and we should work toward that, versus the exemptions, which are effectively a rider discount. Buses are the unsung heros of our transportation system and we should be encouraging bus service and ridership.

For the last 15 years, I've worked in the Central Business
District. I commute any number of ways by subway, by bus, bicycle and even for-hire vehicles. Every day I'm there, it's abundantly clear that our roads are snarled with traffic. It's clear that the majority of the vehicles are private. The majority just has one occupant, the driver.

The statistics this very group has

shared, back this up.

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Again, the vast majority of New Yorkers in the Central Business
District do not drive. The majority of New Yorkers don't even drive. Cars cost, on average, \$8,000 a year to own in New York. That's unattainable for many.

Wealthier drivers choose to drive into the Central Business
District and park. Our existing systems encourage and subsidize this behavior. These drivers create traffic, that doesn't just affect them, it affects all of us. It affects buses full of commuters that can't move, it affects our air quality. It affects our literal space to move as pedestrians, bicyclist and taxi drivers.

As a socialist, I believe we just prioritize the good of the many. We must take action quickly and effectively to curb climate change, transit injustices and exploitation.

1	Congestion pricing is that type of
2	action. It's a first step.
3	Congestion pricing is an
4	effective way to discourage the
5	behaviors that we know to be damaging
6	and preferential to the wealthy. It's
7	an effective way to fund
8	transportation and that's both more
9	sustainable and more equitable.
10	We must implement this program
11	and then do more. We must be bold to
12	end systemically enforced, regressive,
13	unsustainable car dependency.
14	Thank you and let's do this
15	quickly.
16	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
17	Our next speaker is Rena Zager
18	followed by Nina Jody.
19	Our next speaker is Nina Jody,
20	followed by Seth Huse.
21	Nina, you may unmute yourself
22	and begin your remarks.
23	NINA JODY: Sorry, I'm starting
24	my video.
25	My name is Nina Jody. I'm a

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retired city worker living on a fixed income in the East Village, New York. I believe that this congestion pricing is a misnomer. Those of you on this panel and this hearing have visited the East Village lately, you will see that we are not congested. We are practically a ghost town. We have only vacant storefronts, homeless encampments, crime-ridden streets, and at my subway stop at the F Train, one out of every two people are walking through without paying their fare.

I think many people have illuded to the fact that we don't have any faith that the MTA can effectively monitor this program or have told us the truth about it.

I am somebody that rides a bicycles, I walk, I always take public transportation, but I do own a car.

Occasionally, I want to go and take my granddaughter to the beach or I want to go Upstate for a camping trip and I do not earn less than \$60,000 a year

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but I am solidly in the middle-class.

I believe that there should be a pause on this program while we recover from the pandemic. We are absolutely struggling here; the theater district is failing, our movie theaters are folding. There's not enough commercial business to make for commercial tolling.

We also need an exemption for those of us who did not bargain to live in a prison, where we would have to pay to enter and leave just because we happened to have found ourselves here.

I'm a born and raised New
Yorker. I believe that my living here
has contributed to whatever is good in
this city and I don't feel that I
should have to pay \$23 or \$19 or \$15
to use my car, when people outside of
the borough are going to be able to
use their car to go and shop or do
whatever it is they want to do with
their car.

1 I think the entire plan needs to 2 be paused and revisited when and if 3 New York City ever regains its 4 footing, when and if the MTA ever gets a hold on their payments to their own 5 6 employees, which is overtime, which is 7 misuse of federal funding, and this needs to be revisited and those of us 8 in the congestion zone need a 90 9 10 percent exemption so that we can live 11 like human beings in our homes the way 12 the rest of the city will. 13 This regressive tax is a money 14 grab that is not going to serve the 15 purposes and it's not the right 16 timing. Government needs to learn to 17 pivot. Thank you. 18 MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is 19 Seth Huse, followed by Erik Marzolf. SETH HUSE: Hi. 20 I'm Seth Huse. 21 I live on the Upper East Side of Manhattan and go to school at 2.2 23 Stuyvesant High School in Battery Park 24 City.

I would like to say that I am

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very much in support of the congestion pricing plan. It will reduce congestion, make our street safer for cyclists and pedestrians, while also raising money for public transit. And it's needed now more than ever because of the financial crisis the MTA is facing because of COVID-19.

It's absolutely absurd that drivers can still even drive into the Central Business District of Manhattan for free. Cars, roads and high highways are subsidized just as much, if not more than public transit. Even with rising crime factored in, taking transit is still much safer than driving. Very, very few low-income New Yorkers drive into Manhattan's Central Business District, so this congestion pricing plan will help most who take transit.

Since congestion pricing will likely lead to less cars and more pedestrians, it will increase foot traffic for small businesses as well.

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Congestion pricing has been successful in many cities before, such as London and Singapore. It is important that we implement congestion pricing as soon as possible to reduce the number of cars on the road. With that being said, I do have a few nitpicks.

We need to limit the number of exemptions so we can keep the tolls relatively low, especially for trucks. High tolls would cause more traffic to be diverted around Manhattan to the outer boroughs, like the Bronx's Cross Bronx Expressway.

Also my school is located across the West Side Highway. We do have a bridge to cross but sometimes we are a few blocks north or south and are forced to cross on street level. The West Side Highway is not a highway. It is a dangerous high-speed road that pedestrians are forced to cross with little time given at intersections. I'm afraid that exempting it from the congestion pricing plan will make this

1	problem worse by diverting cars from
2	Central Manhattan around to the West
3	Side Highway.
4	Please consider not exempting
5	this road as it is not truly a highway
6	and pedestrians will have to deal with
7	those consequences.
8	Once again, I am very in favor
9	of this congestion pricing plan and it
10	should certainly be implemented
11	quickly so we can see the benefits of
12	reducing traffic and increasing
13	transit funding. Thank you.
14	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Erik
16	Marzolf, followed by Matthew Sullivan.
17	ERIK MARZOLF: Hi. Good
18	evening.
19	MS. FLAX: You may begin your
20	remarks.
21	ERIK MARZOLF: Thank you. Thank
22	you for the opportunity to speak
23	tonight. I'm a Central Island
24	resident working in Midtown, and I
25	strongly support congestion pricing.

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Though we have three kids, our family lives car free as 80 percent of my family is. We walk, bike, ride the subway or the bus, take taxi or rent cars, whatever is more convenient depending on the situation.

As a biker, I observe firsthand the conflicts created by too many vehicles on our streets for pedestrians, bus riders or cyclists.

I see sidewalks, crosswalks, bus stops, bus lanes and bike lanes blocked by motor vehicles every day.

I see buses and emergency vehicles stuck in traffic.

I also directly experienced road violence. We need to urgently shift trips out of cars, improve public transit options and reduce pollution. We need to do so because we have a climate crisis. But also because it makes the city quieter and and safer. Many before me have already highlighted the price of road violence and pollution. 1 in every 60 people

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killed on our streets in 2022 alone, while air pollution kills as many as 3,000 people a year, according the New York City Health Department.

Congestion pricing is one important tool we have to raise the cost of driving while generating revenues to fund alternatives for everybody, including for those who believe they have no such alternatives. Fewer cars on the road will help those who really need to drive, including delivery trucks and all the people delivering goods and services. The time saved will be well worth whatever fees are paid under the scenarios. To enter CBD is note vehicles. Despite congestion pricing as quickly and effortlessly as possible.

In light of the time already lost, the program should be as strong as possible. I support scenario E, transit buses and taxis should be exempt. Adding more exemptions will

1	weaken it and not create revenue we to
2	put it in transit.
3	Lastly, I agree with some
4	opposing congestion pricing, that
5	there are other ways to reduce
6	congestion.
7	They mentioned reducing parking
8	black cars and any free on-street
9	parking. Congestion pricing and those
10	policies are not exclusive, they're
11	complimentary. We must implement
12	congestion pricing and do more.
13	Thank you.
14	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Matthew
16	Sullivan, followed by Jorge Urena.
17	Our next speaker is Jorge Urena,
18	followed by Patrick Johnson.
19	Our next speaker and 150th on
20	the list, is Patrick Johnson, followed
21	by Maria Danzilo.
22	Our next speaker is Maria
23	Danzilo, followed by A. Patel.
24	MARIA DANZILO: Hi. Good
25	evening. My name is Maria Danzilo and

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I'm speaking for a grassroots group called One City Rising, it's a five borough advocacy group with the mission of supporting laws and programs that will unite our neighborhoods by bringing diverse communities together. We're all volunteers.

I also want to mention I just ran for New York State Senate in District 47, which ran from West 10th up to West 103rd, Park to River, and West of 6th Avenue below 59th Street. I spent over four months talking with voters every day and listening to their concerns and the overwhelming issue is concern about the future of New York, quality of life here in Manhattan, including significant public safety concerns especially around the subway and cost of living.

I strongly oppose this regressive tax. I do want to say I garnered over 10,000 votes from residents in the district, which was a

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very low turnout year, over 25 percent of the voters and while I lost to a tenure incumbent, who spent 15 times as much as I spent, my message of restoring public safety in the economy and giving hope to New Yorkers about our future resinated strongly with the voters.

The timing of this program could not be worse. We have a Central Business District that is a shell of its former self. High inflation is making life more and more expensive and untenable. Our seniors -- well, I live on the Upper West Side and one of the areas on our West Side and one of the areas on our West Side has seen a 300 percent increase in food insecurity and cost of living.

We have an unemployment rate that has doubled the national average, that crime went up to its highest amount in 12 years and more people leaving New York than any other state in the country and we have the highest

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tax burden in the country.

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A recent Siena College poll

found a majority of New Yorkers

believe we are headed in the wrong

direction. So why are we doing this

now and don't we need to give this

some time for New York to recover from

COVID. This seems like an

ill-conceived plan. I'm listening to

everyone speaking, the word regressive

tax keeps coming up, middle class,

hurting our middle-class neighborhoods

and hurting our small businesses.

This plan will not restore jobs, will not enable growth and it will not get people back to work. It will not address public safety either as the money is not earmarked for improving public safety. Our business districts need time to recover and then government can evaluate what is needed. Moving cars to other neighborhoods is not a solution, will not address the environmental concerns that are great concerns to all of us.

1	Let's stop punishing car owners
2	and instead incentivize them to
3	transition to electric vehicles, like
4	California is doing. I also believe
5	we really need a permit parking
6	program for our neighborhoods,
7	regardless of whether this program
8	goes through. This will raise
9	additional revenues for the city.
10	As for environmental issues, in
11	my neighborhood we've got idling
12	vehicles, delivery trucks and car
13	shuffles twice a week for street
14	cleaning that never seems to happen.
15	We have to make sure that a plan that
16	we adopt is going to help not our
17	neighborhood
18	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
19	remarks.
20	MARIA DANZILO: Well, yes. It
21	is also very concerning to me that
22	this plan includes exemptions for big
23	companies
24	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
25	MARIA DANZILO: multibillion

1	evaluations.
2	Our next speaker is A. Patel,
3	followed by Andrea McLeod.
4	Our next speaker is Andrea
5	McLeod, followed by George Pilieri.
6	Andrea McLeod.
7	ANDREA MCLEOD: I'm sorry. Can
8	you hear me?
9	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
10	ANDREA MCLEOD: Okay, excellent.
11	Thank you.
12	Good evening. My name is Andrea
13	McLeod. Thank you for listening to
14	all speakers. The CBDT Program from
15	all appearances looks as though it may
16	ease the congestion problem for
17	Manhattan and Manhattanites but it
18	will not do so for the Bronx,
19	specifically for those of us who are
20	asthmatics.
21	The Bronx already has the
22	unfortunate stigma of having the
23	highest incidences of asthma in
24	America, not just the five boroughs.
25	As mentioned on News 12, the MTA's
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study on the effects of this program, the Bronx sites receiving the brunt of pollution and poor air quality. More than 4,000 work vehicles and 704 trucks will enter at the McCombs Road entrance of the Cross Bronx Expressway daily to avoid paying the tolls into Manhattan below 60th Street.

Now the word "diversions" was used during the slide presentation. I figure it regards trucks not being able to enter that entrance. I beg to differ. I have seen cabs and trucks exit from an entrance ramp on a major highway. Drivers will always find a way.

According to Mr. Lieber, the
Chair of MTA, these problems will be
addressed. This line is often used as
filler word to lead one to believe a
solution is somewhere on the horizon,
when in actuality, it's quite contrary
to what the study shows. The study
clearly states there will be an
increase of pollutants, but there will

1 be no mitigation needed and no adverse effects; followed by Mr. Lieber 2 stating there may be localized impacts 3 and he has confidence these issues 4 will be addressed. Translation, we, 5 MTA, will do what's best for their 6 7 interest at the expense of Bronx and any and all others. Why? Mr. Lieber 8 9 nor any other executives reside in the 10 Bronx. 11 Well, to the MTA and Mr. Lieber, 12 I say, not on this Bronx eye's watch. 13 Let us not forget that in the middle 14 of this pandemic between 2020 and 15 2021, the Bronx was the leading borough to have increased ridership on 16 17 buses and trains. We helped the MTA. 18 Now, it's time to apply that same 19 standard of quid pro quo and not 20 saddle the Bronx with more pollution. 21 Your confidence, Mr. Lieber, is 2.2 not what the Bronx is looking for. 23 What Bronxites need and demand are 24 results. 25 Thank you.

1	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker is George
3	Pilieri, followed by Bruno Bianchi.
4	George Pilieri.
5	Our next speaker is Bruno
6	Bianchi, followed by Michael O'Brien.
7	Our next speaker is Michael
8	O'Brien, followed by Alan Fernandez.
9	Our next speaker is Alan
10	Fernandez, followed by Philip
11	Kinscherf.
12	Our next speaker is Philip
13	Kinscherf, followed by Joan Goldberg.
14	Our next speaker is Joan
15	Goldberg, followed by our 160th
16	speaker on the list, Kian Betancourt.
17	Our next speaker is Kian
18	Betancourt, followed by Timothy
19	Watson.
20	KIAN BETANCOURT: Hello. Can
21	you all hear me?
22	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
23	KIAN BETANCOURT: Okay. Thank
24	you for all your time today. I'm here
25	to speak on behalf of the current

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proposal to impose a congestion surcharge on cars entering the Central Business District of Manhattan, for which I am in vehement support of.

The congestion charge which proposes to go anywhere from \$9 to \$23 on cars entering the Central Business District, would be a phenomenal quality of life improvement for countless New Yorkers and serves to boost an already underfunded and indebted MTA that is so vital to travel for so many New Yorkers.

In my comments, I hope to address the fact that this surcharge would be an already fantastic boom to an already struggling New York City economy that has struggled to rebound economically relative to other major cities in the U.S.

Across New York City, only
27 percent of people drive to work and
it varies considerably across
boroughs. But the data's quite clear,
the median household income for those

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who own cars is higher than those who do not.

The congestion surcharge would hardly be a tax on those that can least afford it and while not all car owners in Manhattan are wealthy, they are assuredly wealthier on average than the 85 percent who take transit into Manhattan's CBD.

The other effect here is decline in public transit. The MTA is facing a 2.5 billion-dollar budget deficit by 2025. We have to acknowledge that work has forever changed, that hybrid work is here to stay. That means we need new and innovative solutions to ensure our transit system runs efficiently and effectively.

This would be a tremendous source of revenue to revitalize the New York City subway system, and utilize said funds to improve the quality of life for most New Yorkers.

And after all, shouldn't revenue dollars collected in a city be used

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primarily to improve life for the most amount of New Yorkers possible, should that be 85 percent of people who benefit commuting into Manhattan's CBD via transit, or the remainder who use cars.

This is also about safety for non-commuters and residents. Traffic related deaths have increased 44 percent in the first three months of 2022 and follows a larger trend of 251 New Yorkers who died due to motor vehicle accidents last year. All of these are preventable.

Lastly, I want to emphasize that for this to be possible, the license plate fraud that is rampant in New York City must stop. Arrests involving displayed temporary plates have increased 300 percent since 2016 alone and that's simply those that are actually caught.

For this to be the revenue source, it has to be the enforcement is essential and the cameras in their

current form cannot account for fake 1 2 plates. All New Yorkers must pay their fair share who wish to drive 3 into the CBD and that includes those 4 5 who have engaged in rampant fraud to avoid paying into the city with their 6 7 fair share. My comments thus far have 8 9 focused on the most prominent issues, 10 but there are countless other 11 benefits; cleaner air, quieter 12 streets, safer bike lanes, faster 13 public buses and innumerable other 14 benefits by implementing the plan, I 15 simply don't have time to speak to on 16 the allotted time. 17 I want to thank you all for your 18 time and consideration and amazing 19 amount of analysis and sincerely hope 20 you'll commence with the proposal that 21 will benefit so many. 2.2 Thank you for your time. MS. FLAX: Thank you. 23 24 Our next speaker is Timothy 25 Watson, followed by Frances OHanlon.

1 Timothy, you may unmute yourself 2 and begin your remarks. 3 TIMOTHY WATSON: Thank you. Can 4 you hear me? 5 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. TIMOTHY WATSON: Okay. Good 6 7 evening. My name is Tim Watson. I work for a charter bus company in 8 9 Upstate New York and although we don't 10 go there every day, we bring well over 11 hundred bus loads of visiters in the 12 Central Business District every year, 13 each bus replacing dozens of passenger 14 cars. 15 Please understand that we also 16 hate the congestion in the district 17 and we understand what you're trying 18 to accomplish and how. However, most 19 of your scenarios toll buses for every 20 entry into the district. We could 21 live with that if there were any 2.2 realistic expectation of parking a bus 23 in the district while our passengers 24 contribute to your economy. However, 25 the bus layover parking in Manhattan

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has been steadily shrinking. More than half of the already insufficient bus parking in Midtown has disappeared in the last ten years. So a large percentage of buses go back across the rivers to park, usually in New Jersey.

We're already paying that toll twice, along with the fuel and time it eats up to complete the circuit. We don't want to, we have to. A significant increase in that cost, and remember that you would have us pay it at least twice, would have the effect of incentivizing having buses remain in the CBD either circulating or parking illegally, thereby increasing congestion, exacerbating parking and idling problems, the very issues the plan hopes to address.

Without a cap or exemption, risking a parking ticket starts to look like the lesser of the evils.

Crossing credits could be a step in the right direction, but it entirely depends on what the net

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additional costs turns out to be. We have no insight in that because the toll for buses is never addressed in your definition of tolling scenarios. Yet again, when it comes to planning, the city pretends the buses don't exist.

Our alternatives under these scenarios are limited, to dropoff in New Jersey and have passengers take PATH into the district is an often touted alternative. But do you seriously imagine that PATH can add and maintain the capacity to replace all those buses? Only two buses would overwhelm an entire PATH car.

Replacing nine buses would require additional trains, which would never happen. Imagine taking PATH on matinee days, how many buses could you hope to replace with PATH.

Or we can take the northern bridges and drop off Uptown having passengers take public transit into the district, but dropoff where? And

1	doesn't this just move the congestion
2	and parking problems to the Hudson
3	Heights, Washington Heights, Upper
4	West Side area.
5	Next time you're riding the A or
б	1 Train, just imagine adding over a
7	hundred people to the train that
8	you're on. That's just two buses.
9	Either alternative creates a
10	complication for visitors. The larger
11	the hassle, the fewer the visitors.
12	You just spent over a year without
13	tourism. How did that affect your
14	economy?
15	Discouraging tourism will ease
16	congestion in the CBD but of what cost
17	to your economy.
18	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
19	Our next speaker is Frances
20	OHanlon, followed by Conrad Stoddard.
21	Our next speaker is Conrad
22	Stoddard, followed by Henry Shilling.
23	CONRAD STODDARD: Hello. Can you
24	hear me?
25	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.

1 CONRAD STODDARD: My name is 2 Conrad Stoddard. I'm a life-long Queens, New York City resident. 3 This is more about a revenue 4 stream than limiting traffic. 5 London plan, which has been in effect 6 7 for 20 years, has had little positive impact on traffic. 8 9 It is a regressive tax against 10 poor, working and middle-class New 11 Yorkers. Politicians on both sides 12 are afraid of real estate developers 13 who besot our skylines with Swiss bank 14 account, billionaire buyers for the 15 few. Charge a ten percent transfer 16 tax for all those buildings, plus a \$1 fee on Wall Street stock buys and 17 18 sales and these funds can go to 19 transit without taxing average New 20 Yorkers. 21 If you must do this regressive 2.2 tax scheme, these are the following 23 exemptions you must apply: 24 For New Yorkers who live in the 25 outer boroughs, off the subway grid

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and have to take a bus and subway,
there should be a discount. Fees
should be permanently waived for New
Yorkers with handicap plates and tags,
New Yorkers over 65 years old, New
Yorkers of limited income, New Yorkers
who own electric cars and discounts
for New Yorkers who own hybrid cars.

A 24/7 scheme is outrageous and limits many New Yorkers on a budget from enjoying the best our city has to offer and will negatively affect restaurants and other entertainment venues when many of the New Yorkers just stay away from Manhattan permanently.

This scheme should be turned off in the evenings so people can come in and enjoy New York City, and on the weekends, definitely all Sundays should be exempt.

When Mayor Bloomberg kept
parking meters on all week, the City
Council overruled him with an idea
that New Yorkers deserve at least one

1	day off from fees. This
2	forward-thinking should be definitely
3	applied to this scheme if it goes into
4	effect.
5	Also remember, people coming
6	into the city to enjoy what it has to
7	offer will be going mostly to the
8	Village and the West Side and not
9	Midtown, Wall Street, which are the
10	areas of congestion.
11	I am 100 percent against this
12	scheme and I think it will do more
13	harm than good and hope my comments
14	and suggestions are taken seriously in
15	any capacity.
16	I thank you for your time.
17	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
18	Our next speaker is Henry
19	Shilling, followed by George Pilieri.
20	HENRY SHILLING: Hi. My name is
21	Henry Shilling. Thanks for the
22	opportunity to offer need feedback and
23	I appreciate your perseverance. It's
24	a long evening.
25	I'm a resident of Lower

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Manhattan, as well as a car owner.

With that said, I don't drive much at all in the city and both I and my wife use public transportation or in my case from time to time, I use my bike as well.

I support efforts to reduce traffic and traffic congestion in the Central Business District but would like to offer two recommendations for consideration. The project's purpose is to reduce traffic congestion in the Manhattan Central Business District in a manner that would generate about 15 billion in revenue for future transportation improvements.

The beneficial effects on air quality and quality of life improvements are, it seems, secondary considerations and there does not appear to be focus on greenhouse gas emission reduction.

Yet, as we address climate change as a nation, as a state and as a city more broadly, there is an

opportunity for the MTA to consider
evaluating ways to craft the tolling
plan so that it might have the maximum
impact on CO2 emission reduction.

For example, the MTA might, at
the very least, consider the following
action plans:

First, to incentivize the use of

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First, to incentivize the use of low emission vehicles such as EVs and other low emission vehicles with a particular emphasis on the 23 million freight trucks that the MTA estimates use MTA bridges by offering toll reductions or credits or some other means.

Secondarily, incentivized drivers who come into the city via car to use public transportation once they're in the city by calibrating tolls based on the number of miles or hours driven in the Central Business District.

Also, as one of the capital program's tenants, the MTA expects to use capital raised via the congestion

1	pricing program to improve safety and
2	customer service through technology;
3	this means positive train controls,
4	electric buses, and OMNY.
5	The MTA should study ways to
6	employ technology to reduce loss of
7	revenue due to fare avoidance, that
8	based on published accounts runs
9	through about five hundred million, a
10	year, which translates to about six
11	percent per year per proposed
12	2020/2024 capital program
13	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
14	remarks.
15	HENRY SHILLING: and an even
16	higher percent of the MTA's budget
17	deficit.
18	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
19	Our next speaker is George
20	Pilieri, followed by Lourdes Aquino.
21	George Pilieri.
22	George, you may unmute yourself
23	and begin your remarks.
24	GEORGE PILIERI: Can you hear
25	me?

1 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 2 GEORGE PILIERI: Okay. 3 Congestion pricing is just a fancy 4 name for a tax. There's so much wrong with this, I don't know where to 5 6 begin. Is it about reducing traffic 7 or money for the MTA? We'll start with the traffic 8 aspect. There's been traffic in New 9 10 York City for a long time. I'm sure 11 it has gotten worse especially since 12 the pandemic. There are more cars and 13 more traffic. Let's explore some of 14 the reasons and how the city itself 15 helped create the traffic and the 16 problems. 17 How many new high-end highrise 18 luxury buildings have they approved in Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, and 19 20 Staten Island and most people have to 21 work in the city. An increase in the 2.2 population will increase the traffic. 23 Over the years, the city has 24 impeded the traffic by creating green 25 sitting areas which interrupt the flow

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of traffic and force it to be diverted to another path. More recently, the creation of lanes for bicycle riding, parking and outdoor dining structures have taken up space and useable driving lanes.

After years of promoting and encouraging and investing in the public transportation system, the city scared off many riders with the fear of COVID during the pandemic and with that, fewer working people are riding and crime went up causing less -- causing more people to abandon the subways.

Fewer riders mean less revenue in theory. For years, the MTA has subsidized public transportation, buses and trains, with revenue from Bridges and Tunnels, their cash cows. So for a little over a year when people stayed home from work, revenue is down. But now more people are driving and taking to their cars and the toll revenue at the bridges and

1 tunnels should be up, funding, being 2 able to fund mass transit much more 3 than the farebox. 4 The other aspect is where the 5 MTA spends its money. I mean, I would 6 like to see it spent on police 7 maintenance and equipment. Most recent announcements have the MTA 8 9 spending money on Wi-Fi services for 10 trains and some sort of barriers, 11 which really aren't necessary. 12 This is a tax and it's an 13 oppressive tax at that. Over 200 years ago, there was a tea party in 14 Boston for far less for a fraction of 15 16 what you people are requesting that 17 you pay. I'm not here for myself 18 because this will affect me very 19 little, as I'm going to retire 20 probably by the time it goes in, but 21 for all the hardworking people that have to suffer under this. 2.2 23 MS. FLAX: Please conclude your 24 remarks.

GEORGE PILIERI:

Thank you.

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1	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker is Lourdes
3	Aquino, followed by Ruth Fasoldt.
4	LOURDES AQUINO: Good evening.
5	Can you hear me?
6	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
7	LOURDES AQUINO: All right.
8	Thank you so much. I'm sorry. My
9	video my camera is not working on
10	my laptop, but I'll just begin.
11	Thanks for allowing me to share
12	with all of you again. I'm the
13	third-generation New Yorker who, you
14	know, spoke last week, who grew up in
15	Manhattan for 40 years and understand
16	the need for reduction of traffic.
17	However, I'm also the mom that had to
18	move because my neighborhood wasn't
19	safe. It was worse now than it was in
20	the 80s. I have to go into Manhattan
21	every day to drop my kid off and go to
22	work, you know. My husband takes the
23	MTA, I worry for his safety daily, as
24	I'm sure many of other New Yorkers do
25	and have expressed.

1 Also, while I drive in, I don't 2 park in the street so residents can have a spot. I've lived there all my 3 4 life, so I get it. After listening to everyone's comments and New Yorkers' 5 opinions, some are pro congestion 6 pricing, right, but many, many New 7 Yorkers are against this plan. 8 9 If it truly benefits the 10 environment then, yes, let's unite and 11 implement. But financially you're 12 going to put many constituents and customers in such a financial 13 14 hardship, that we may not be able to deal with. 15 16 Many who are facing financial struggles that aren't -- none of us 17 18 are aware of. Also everyone's talking 19 about exemption for big businesses, low-income, taxi, residents, what 20

appointment.

You know, so I was thinking, you

about those people who come into

Manhattan, like myself and other

people; doctors -- on a doctor's

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know, propose -- I propose that you create an exemption, right, where we provide proof of work, parking spots, doctor's notes or school letter, to qualify for something. You know to truly change the circumstances we're all in, we have to really valve money again because the value of money is lost.

We must empathize and consider each other's situations and work with one another, not disregard a regular person who doesn't own a business or make under \$60,000. This isn't a win for the quality of life for all people, if you truly think about it.

And for those people who think that people who make over \$60,000 have the money, no, you don't because you get taxed. Everybody needs to wake up and know that there are different tax brackets.

What process excluded the regular worker or patient from these exemptions. It's going to cost my

1 family \$460 extra a month just to have this handled. So to fix financial 2 problems, we don't continue to create 3 4 financial problems. That's not where we're at. 5 So, you know, I just want to 6 7 leave everybody off with this. This is the last time I'm going to see you 8 9 all. And there is a quote that my 10 mentor in life shared and I'd like to 11 share with every single one of you. 12 You know, Dr. Daisaku Ikeda says, "Each form of life supports all 13 14 Together they weave the grand 15 web of life. Thus, there really is no 16 happiness in one's self alone, no suffering that afflicts only others." 17 18 So please rethink this plan, 19 most of the people don't want this. 20 Have a good night and thank you so 21 much for staying on this call with all of us. 2.2 23 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 24 Our next speaker is Ruth 25 Fasoldt, followed by Prasad Chalasani.

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RUTH FASOLDT: Good evening. My name is Ruth Fasoldt and I am the Senior Policy Manager for New York at Lyft and also a New Yorker whose lived in Manhattan for over a decade.

Lyft has been a long time supporter of universal congestion pricing, as we would believe the only way to truly change the traffic volume in Midtown Manhattan, is have all cars pay their fair share.

With that said, Lyft was very concerned when the MTA released their recent EA, Environmental Assessment, and how they accounted for for-hire vehicles. The fact is FHVs, such as those on the Lyft platform, have been paying a congestion fee to the MTA since early 2019, a fee that has provided over a billion dollars in revenue to the MTA that was not acknowledged at all in the EA.

This fee is the only congestion fee that has been paid to the MTA over the last three years and will continue

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to be the only congestion fee paid until phase two of congestion pricing goes into effect.

The fee Ride-Share pays today was also set up to work how our works. The fee charges all TLC licensed vehicles that start, pass through or end a trip south of 96th Street, which is 36 blocks larger than the current rollout of congestion pricing will account for. Additionally, the congestion fee built for ride-share accounts for shared rides offering a reduced fee for separate parties that choose to take one car.

This system rewards reduced car usage, where the second congestion fee and scenarios presented in the MTA EA we're discussing right now, make no consideration of that fact.

All the MTA's highlighted scenarios include double congestion fee for FHVs and unlike personal vehicles, these fees are on top of a per-ride fare, black car fund fee and

New York City sales tax charge.

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At the end of the day, congestion pricing is about reducing the number of vehicles on the road. And while our industry does pay the above-mentioned fee to the MTA, the number of TLC licenses on the road is already going down separately from congestion pricing, due to the TLC regulation.

Unlike any other type of vehicle out on the Manhattan streets today, new FHV cars are not added to the road due to the cap the TLC instituted back in 2018. As the EA says, the number of FHVs making trips fell by nearly 50 percent from 2019 to 2022, from 120,000 between 2010 and 2019, to 70,000 in April 2022.

We respectfully request that
Ride-Share should not shoulder the
responsibility of paying a double
congestion fee and that the Traffic
Mobility Review Board acknowledges the
congestion fee already paid to the MTA

1	when making their recommendations. A
2	double congestion fee will reduce the
3	number of options for New Yorkers, who
4	already do not have a personal vehicle
5	and particularly for those who rely on
6	Ride-Share as a key service option
7	from transit deserts.
8	Thank you very much.
9	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Prasad
11	Chalasani, followed by Warren Green.
12	Our next speaker is Warren
13	Green, followed by Larry Rubinstein.
14	Our next speaker is Larry
15	Rubinstein, followed by our 170th
16	speaker on the list, Otto Angulo.
17	LARRY RUBINSTEIN: Hello, can
18	you hear me?
19	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
20	LARRY RUBINSTEIN: Good evening.
21	My name is Larry Rubinstein and I'm
22	Vice Chair of the Long Island Rail
23	Road Commuter Council and a member of
24	the Permanent Citizen Advisory
25	Committee to MTA, the PCAC.

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I'm here tonight to speak in support of congestion pricing on behalf of the Long Island Rail Road commuters. Love it or hate it, we need congestion pricing.

As both a frequent driver and a regular rider of the Long Island Rail Road, I understand both sides. But I know that the Long Island Rail Road needs the funding brought in by congestion pricing to pay for its critical repairs and improvements that will help make transit the best option for even more Long Islanders.

Many transit improvements are already on the way, including East Side access, Third Track and this shows the MTA's commitment to improving transit to Long Island, including making it easier for reverse commuters traveling East Bound for work, which will revitalize the Long Island community and economy.

Congestion pricing is going to raise billions of dollars for critical

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Long Island Rail Road projects, like upgrading the signals that keep our trains moving from Babylon to Patchogue, platforms and station repairs and accessibility projects to the system to make sure that all the disability and elderly can rely on transit, new and more train cars, like more M9 unit cars to replace M3 dinosaurs that are back from retirement, state-of-the-art good repair projects, will end up meaning faster, more reliable rides with fewer delays.

Without this critical funding and congestion pricing, we risk delaying important repairs. Long Island has seen its fair share of storms and extreme weather over the last decade leading to service outages on many lines. And we have to prepare for the worse. This capital funding will also help protect the Long Island from damage caused by rain, flood, winds and snow.

All the improvements will make
the Long Island Rail Road more
reliable, accessible and enjoyable.
For those of you who do not end our
trips at Penn Station or Atlantic
Terminal and soon Grand Central, it's
clear that the city's subways and
buses desperately need more
maintenance and upgrades. This
funding will help the majority Long
Islanders who take transit into the
city by speeding up trains and buses,
improving our transit system as a
whole.
Investing in our transit system,
means investing in our economy and our
entire region and the funds brought by
congestion pricing are more important
now than ever.
Thank you.
MS. FLAX: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Otto Angulo,
followed by Adam Cohen.
Our next speaker is Adam Cohen,
followed by Magdamary Marcano.

1	Our next speaker is Magdamary
2	Marcano, followed by Kim Lawyer.
3	Magdamary, you may unmute
4	yourself and begin your remarks.
5	Magdamary, you may unmute
6	yourself
7	MAGDAMARY MARCANO: Okay. Here
8	I go.
9	MS. FLAX: You may begin your
10	remarks.
11	MAGDAMARY MARCANO: Okay. Thank
12	you.
13	MS. FLAX: Your time has
14	started. Please begin your remarks.
15	MAGDAMARY MARCANO: Okay. I
16	can't good evening, ladies and
17	gentlemen. Thank you for the
18	opportunity to speak to you today. As
19	a resident of the Bronx, I have
20	several concerns about the Central
21	Business District Tolling effort put
22	forth for any one traveling to go to
23	60th Street in Manhattan.
24	Firstly, there are many disabled
25	residents in my borough that have

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medical appointments at hospitals and doctors. Has anyone thought about how they would go to those appointments?

If they're traveling by cab service, the cost of the taxpayer will grow exponentially. They will also impact the cost of fast commutes within the Bronx.

As we are all aware, the Bronx is one of the poorest counties in the United States and it is always bearing the cost of the many unplanned the poorly proposed projects in New York City.

That brings me to my second concern, commuters from other counties can drive into the city -- the already critical parking situation in the Bronx. Many Bronx residents drive as a necessity and have limiting parking available due to the excessive amount of unregistered and -- that are not being towed from our streets -- to avoid the toll, citizens of this borough or city suffer the

1	consequences of excessive tolling
2	brought on by the elective officials
3	of the City of New York.
4	Which brings me to the
5	environmental impact that this will
6	have on our already medically
7	overburdened communities in this
8	borough to tolling increase the
9	process, this was already without
10	this was already voted into law
11	unfair.
12	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
13	remarks.
14	MAGDAMARY MARCANO: One solution
15	is to have New York City MTA, law
16	enforcement
17	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
18	Our next speaker is Kim Lawyer,
19	followed by Barbara Caporale.
20	Our next speaker is Barbara
21	Caporale, followed by Jack McCloy.
22	Barbara, you may unmute yourself
23	and begin your remarks.
24	BARBARA CAPORALE: Did I unmute?
25	Can you hear me?

MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 1 2 BARBARA CAPORALE: Hi. How are you doing? Thank you to everybody 3 4 who's contributing comments and who 5 has stayed on to hear other people's comments. And I also want to thank 6 7 the representatives on screen. If you would please humor me, 8 Alison, Lou, Patrick, Rick and 9 10 Richard, can you show me your hands if you live in what is called the CBD or 11 12 grew up in this district? 13 By a show of hands, any of you? 14 No, okay. All right. No 15 reflection on you, but I will say that a lot of people come and study urban 16 17 planning and then they come to our 18 city and they decide how we are going 19 to live. Let me just say, CBD, 20 Central Business District, everyone knows that's from 30th Street to 59th 21 Street. 30th Street to 59th Street. 2.2 23 I live in Community Board 3. 24 This is a residential district, as the 25 other representative from CB2 told you

1 and most of CB1. This is a 2 neighborhood, a residential district where we patronize our local 3 businesses and there's some 4 educational and vital medical services 5 But we are not a business 6 7 district. If you call us CBD again, we're going to need to take some CBD 8 9 gummies to chill out, seriously. 10 Just like the Supreme Court is 11 trying to control how we use our 12 bodies, this big brother telling us, 13 watching us, how we move, is subject to a lawsuit of invasion of privacy. 14 15 I am sorry. 16 There was no such thing as 17 congestion until the carpetbagger 18 billionaire from Boston, Bloomberg, 19 came here and started dropping chairs and tables in the middle of the street 20 21 and closing streets, making traffic congested and then put in all these 2.2 23 Ride-Shares, which is literally 24 killing the taxicab drivers.

I live in the neighborhood where

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1 most immigrants came, Lower East Side, to start their lives. We still 2 struggle to survive in our tenement 3 4 buildings. We should not be charged if we have a car. We should not be 5 spied on and this is a big sucking 6 7 sound because you're spending money on studying escalators at Union Square 8 crosswalks, infrared cameras -- there 9 10 should be no congestion pricing at 11 night. 12 And we are not in the CBD. We are not in the business district. We 13 14 are a residential neighborhood, so get 15 that straight, okay. 16 Spend the money on the subway, potholes and fixing our bridges, which 17 18 should remain free and don't tax the 19 taxis. 20 Thank you very much. 21 MS. FLAX: Thank you. MR. OLIVA: I would just like to 2.2 23 remind the speakers that this is the 24 hearing opportunity for members of the 25 public to comment on the Environmental

1	Assessment for the Central Business
2	District Tolling Program.
3	Your comments will be recorded,
4	indexed and responded to as part of
5	the Environmental Assessment process.
6	Responses, verbal or otherwise, will
7	not be provided during today's
8	hearing.
9	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
10	Jack McCloy, followed by Mamadou
11	Diallo.
12	JACK MCCLOY: Can you hear me?
13	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
14	JACK MCCLOY: Okay. My name is
15	Jack McCloy and I'm a Long Island
16	resident.
17	Something needs to be done to
18	reduce the traffic congestion in Lower
19	Manhattan. Something needs to be done
20	to improve air quality in Downtown New
21	York City and something needs to be
22	done to raise much-needed revenue to
23	maintain infrastructure. But
24	congestion pricing is not the answer.
25	Please consider an alternative,

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which I call the Safer New York Roads Proposal. Before I explain how it would work, let me mention that the Milliman Report of March 11, 2019, for the Insurance Research Council, states that the number of uninsured motorists ranges between six percent and 25 percent of all drivers on the road. Even you believe that New York City may have a lower level of uninsured motorists, if you factored in unlicensed drivers, uninspected and unregistered vehicles, it is reasonable to estimate that about one in 4,000 cars on the road shouldn't be there.

The technology exists to identify and remove from our streets those who shouldn't be there. We could reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality and increase state revenue without creating additional hardships for legal insured, registered and properly licensed drivers.

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I have studied automotive congestion, injury and fatality statistics, especially those within New York State, since the mid 1980s and there is one truth that no one can argue about. The worse drivers cause a disproportionately higher percentage of problems on the roads. My plan would drastically reduce the ability of these people to continue to drive.

There is one other correlation that cannot be argued, remove unregistered, uninsured and unlicensed vehicles from the roads and road congestion will be reduced. My plan addresses this issue also by using advanced technology that is available now. With the exception of those currently holding elective office, I've contacted legislatives, legislators, state senators, governors and mayors about implementation of such a program and maybe it was too early to consider it at that time, but the time is now.

1 By using technology, which would 2 be similar to an enhanced E-ZPass 3 system and by tying it to a real-time 4 database, which would verify proper insurance, inspection, vehicle and 5 6 operator license validity, the bad 7 apples would be removed from the roadways. 8 Traffic will be reduced, 9 10 roadways will be safer, insurance 11 rates will come down and those 12 willfully flaunting our laws can be 13 held responsible. 14 Let's not penalize New York City 15 residents, theaters, entertainment, 16 businesses and all that makes the city 17 special by implementing congestion 18 pricing. There is a better way. 19 Please do not implement congestion 20 pricing. 21 Thank you. 2.2 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 23 Our next speaker is Mamadou 24 Diallo, followed by Cristina Ponsell. 25 Our next speaker is Cristina

1	Ponsell, followed by Gordon Lee.
2	Our next speaker is Gordon Lee,
3	followed by Quintus Murray.
4	Our next speaker is Quintus
5	Murray, followed by our 180th speaker
6	on the list, Keala Montgomery.
7	QUINTUS MURRAY. Hello. Can you
8	hear me?
9	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
10	QUINTUS MURRAY: Yes. If you're
11	going to implement congestion pricing,
12	which will affect a long broad region
13	of commuters coming not just through
14	the CBD, but from many areas
15	throughout the city. I suggest
16	maximizing the revenue generated to
17	improve not just the MTA, but also
18	other public transit agencies that
19	funnel travelers and riders into the
20	CBD as well. That also includes New
21	Jersey Transit PATH, as well as the
22	Long Island Rail Road and Metro-North
23	Railroad.
24	If you implement ways to allow
25	people to avoid driving altogether by
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integrating the fares and having fares within the five boroughs being equal, people who would normally just drive into the city would no longer have to pay a second fare if they're coming in from New Jersey or Long Island in order to get into different areas of Manhattan.

One way to do this will be to offer a combination fare structure between the agencies. So when congestion pricing is implemented, people would also have a different option to use existing transit services. Also, one way to implement bus service would be microtransit services, which would actually be more efficient use of resources in parts of Manhattan since several buses duplicate the subway and do not serve many riders compared to taxis.

Also, with new investments for the MTA, you should also consider investments into regional express rail that would not just improve New York

1	City subways, but also create new
2	paths and entry ways for trains on
3	Long Island Rail Road, Metro-North
4	Rail Road, New Jersey Transit, to
5	serve different areas within the city
6	through new RVR corridors.
7	Also that you should also
8	look into repairing the subway
9	stations and reducing the impact of
10	weekend service changes, which also
11	discourages ridership during the
12	weekends. Due to several disruptions
13	on weekends, most people are unable to
14	use the subways properly and one way
15	to mitigate this, would be to end
16	weekend disruptions or change the
17	disruptions to late-night hours.
18	Goodbye.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is Keala
21	Montgomery, followed by Jeff Friedman.
22	KEALA MONTGOMERY: Can you hear
23	me?
24	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
25	KEALA MONTGOMERY: Yes. Good

1	evening, the panel. I've been waiting
2	a long time this week, and thank you
3	for having patience. I've been living
4	
5	MS. FLAX: Keala, you're muted.
6	If you could unmute yourself.
7	KEALA MONTGOMERY: Hello. Can
8	you hear me?
9	MS. FLAX: Yes. We can hear
10	you.
11	KEALA MONTGOMERY: Hello, hello,
12	hello. Can you hear me?
13	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
14	KEALA MONTGOMERY: Okay. Should
15	I start over again or continue where I
16	left off?
17	MS. FLAX: Continue where you
18	left off. Thank you.
19	KEALA MONTGOMERY: You know
20	what, I would think maybe I should
21	just write a letter to you and better
22	yet continue because I'm losing
23	minutes on my conversation that I
24	would like to speak and I feel like
25	I'm not even getting an opportunity to
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1	speak. I'm losing minutes on this
2	conversation and being able to speak
3	in front of this board of the DOT and
4	MTA.
5	Would I be able to get a couple
6	of more minutes in?
7	MS. FLAX: Please continue your
8	remarks.
9	KEALA MONTGOMERY: I've been
10	living in New York most of my life and
11	have felt these draconian measures
12	from the MTA since the first
13	recession, since 2008.
14	I have not recovered and I'm
15	sure a lot of New Yorkers, like
16	myself, who are working-class, have
17	been dealing with trying to keep up
18	with rent and keep up with basic
19	necessities. And with these draconian
20	measures that you have been mentioning
21	earlier about more pricing and more
22	fare increases, is really burdening
23	New Yorkers at its worst.
24	I think at a time of recession,
25	we should think about helping New

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Yorkers and doing more to improve these capital projects that you have with MTA. We already have -- we've been talking about building sustainable communities but, you know, some communities have been left out. When you get on MTA subway stations, they are mostly, you know, some of them are not as standard as other places that I see in other stations and in other countries. We need to improve our service where we are meeting the standards of the 21st century like other places that I've seen within the United States.

We need discounts for low income and minority communities in particular because they are mostly impacted due to economic inequity. I think there should be an incorporated fee if you're going to do the pricing. It should be fair for people who live in a two-fare zone where they don't have to pay so much money. There should be a discount who live on fixed incomes

1	and that they should be mindful
2	when these decisions are being made.
3	As far as fare evasion, I'm a
4	New Yorker that I have okay.
5	Hello, am I still here?
6	Okay. As far as fare evasion,
7	you know, I have tried to stick within
8	the parameters of following the law
9	but there are times I've had tickets
10	because I was a victim of
11	circumstances and couldn't pay my
12	MetroCard fare to get on a subway.
13	And I'm a person who is now
14	disabled because I cannot get to my
15	doctors' appointments and it's unfair
16	to a person like me whose been paying
17	taxes most of her life and feel like,
18	you know, I'm not getting any type of
19	help from the city. So what are we to
20	do with people who have limitations or
21	who have less income than those who
22	can afford it?
23	Thank you for your time and you
24	have a great evening.
25	MS. FLAX: Thank you.

1	Our next speaker is Jeff
2	Friedman, followed by Mamadou Diallo.
3	Jeff, you may unmute yourself
4	and begin your remarks.
5	JEFF FRIEDMAN: Okay. Can you
6	hear me now?
7	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
8	JEFF FRIEDMAN: Thank you. I
9	want to thank everybody for allowing
10	me this time this evening and thank
11	you for your patience. I know it's
12	been a long evening.
13	My name is Jeff Friedman. I'm
14	the owner of a company called Let
15	There Be Neon in Lower Manhattan.
16	We're a very small business. We
17	currently employ twelve people and we
18	have one small transit van.
19	We've been in business 50 years
20	this year, we're very proud of that.
21	But I must say it's getting more and
22	more difficult, thanks to the City of
23	New York imposing taxes and fees on
24	small businesses.
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myself and I'm sure for many other small business owners that I oppose this program. I just don't think it's fair that we're being penalized for paying very, very high rent in Lower Manhattan. And I'd like to give a few very brief examples of what my immediate concerns are.

We keep our one vehicle safely parked outside of the city in a garage, which costs us money and we come in everyday and what happens on a typical morning when we would load up the van, once we enter the city, because we are located in Lower Manhattan, and take the tools and the technicians and go into Brooklyn and spend the day there and the technician and the driver go home from there. we're being charged a fee just to come into the city to visit our own business to load up the projects for that day and that's just not fair on any level.

Another quick example is what if

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we're loading up in the morning and we're doing a few projects within the business district and what if we go outside of the district into Brooklyn for another job or above 96th Street and then come back at the end of the day to the city, are we going to be charged twice?

And I'm very concerned about this. I'm wondering if that's something that has been thought about for small business owners. This is going to hurt us a lot and we're going to pass the cost on to our clients and nobody's going to be happy.

Finally, again, I just want to repeat that I don't understand why we're going to be penalized for having a business that's paying extremely high rents, probably the highest in the country, if not, the world, in Lower Manhattan. We're here because we want to be here. We've been here for 50 years and I hate to say it but we're being pushed out.

1	So those are my comments and
2	thank you again for your time.
3	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
4	Our next speaker is Mamadou
5	Diallo, followed by A. Patel.
6	MAMADOU DIALLO: Good evening,
7	guys. Can you hear me, please?
8	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
9	MAMADOU DIALLO: All right,
10	perfect. So my name is Mamadou. So
11	I'm here speaking okay. This
12	congestion pricing, I think it's not
13	fair, all right. Hey, I'm a Muslim, I
14	don't mind revealing my faith. But we
15	know that the Jewish community are one
16	of the most they face a lot of
17	antisemitic out there, all right.
18	What are you going to tell a
19	Rabbi, you know, and you know, there's
20	a lot of white supremacists out there
21	coming from Long Island, always want
22	to hurt them. Do you want to force
23	those elderly to get on the subway and
24	get punched, beat up in the name of
25	pollution? Come on MTA, you guys

should know better.

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They facing antisemitic everyday, now you want to force some of those people to get on the subway. And you know damn well -- sorry, excuse my french. You know very well they will get -- a lot of -- some people don't like them just because -- which I think is not a good thing.

Plus your panel it is still not diverse. Your panel is all focused on one particular demographic, which I think is, once again, MTA speaking again.

So please reconsider your plan.

I think your plan is not fair and most of the people that live in this congestion area, they're not congestion area. The business area should be from, like the lady earlier mentioned, from 34th Street to 59th Street; that's the business area.

How you going to say 60th Street all the way down to below? Come on,

now. Let's be serious.

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Please revisit your plan. Your plan is hurting everybody. People don't have the money for it. You know what, if you guys cannot handle the MTA, give it to Elon Musk, give it Jeff Bezos, Amazon. They would do a better job. Privatize them, maybe that would help, okay. Give it to somebody else, let them run it.

That's about it. I think the MTA should just give it up, give it to a private company and let them run it if you guys don't know how to handle all that money. Believe it or not, they know how to handle the money and-- I mean, come on now.

Once again, think about the safety for people. If you disabled, you're not going to think about the MTA. You're thinking about getting a cab, getting a personal car, right. But once again, this is nothing but a money grab. They just want to steel money from your pocket because MTA

1 always need money. 2 Give it up. Give it to Amazon, 3 give it to Jeff Bezos, give it to Elon 4 Musk, they would make sure they would 5 do a better job. 6 MS. FLAX: Please conclude your 7 remarks. 8 MAMADOU DIALLO: Thank you so 9 much. I really appreciate you for 10 giving me this opportunity. God bless 11 America.	
give it to Jeff Bezos, give it to Elon  Musk, they would make sure they would  do a better job.  MS. FLAX: Please conclude your  remarks.  MAMADOU DIALLO: Thank you so  much. I really appreciate you for  giving me this opportunity. God bless	
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8 MAMADOU DIALLO: Thank you so 9 much. I really appreciate you for 10 giving me this opportunity. God bless	
9 much. I really appreciate you for 10 giving me this opportunity. God bless	
giving me this opportunity. God bless	
11 America.	
MS. FLAX: The next speaker is	
A. Patel, followed by Nicholas	
Berkowitz.	
A. Patel: Hi. Can you hear me?	
MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.	
A. Patel: It's a sad state of	
affairs when at 10:30 on a Tuesday	
evening, I have to express my	
disappointment, once again, with the	
21 MTA and this not-nourishing project	
that you all are undertaking.	
When the pandemic I grew up	
in the city. When the pandemic	
25 started I had to stop taking the	

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subway for my safety. I'm an essential worker. I am now driving to work every day, it's exhausting. I do not feel safe returning back to public transportation on the subway. I've had coworkers who have been assaulted and I am now driving everyday and I don't see why I have to pay \$23 and counting -- it will probably go up because it will always be an increase the next year and the year after that. We need money for this, we need money for that and that and this and it just doesn't end.

So I think that there should be a -- you know, if this unfortunate congestion pricing passes, I think there should be real consideration for either very deep discounts or total waivers and exemptions for individuals who live in the area, like myself, like my elderly parents who I drive around, you know, to medical appointments and such. And referencing what somebody else said

1 earlier to have, you know, at least a dashboard presenting where all of the 2 money is right down to the last penny 3 4 of the collections that you will be doing so that everybody can see where 5 the money is going and how it is being 6 7 expended. I also think that there should 8 have been a vote, I think people 9 10 should have voted, should have been 11 given the option to vote for this and 12 I think it's very unfair to working 13 people. It's underhanded. It's using 14 the pandemic to justify something 15 else, which was mismanagement all 16 along. Thank you. 17 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 18 Our next speaker is Nicholas 19 Berkowitz, followed by Diallo 20 McKnight. 21 Our next speaker is Diallo 2.2 McKnight, followed by Matthew Quezada. 23 DIALLO MCKNIGHT: Good evening. 24 Can you hear me? 25 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.

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DIALLO MCKNIGHT: Okay. I'd like to say thank you for allowing me this opportunity to speak.

I've been listening since 5 o'clock and I heard some very good points brought up. And I must say that I am also against this congestion pricing proposal or this congestion pricing plan.

I am a resident of New York City. I do live in Manhattan, I live in Lower Manhattan. And the very first thought that came into my mind when I heard about this was, why am I being charged to leave my home, why am I being charged to return home. I'm also a city worker, I work for the City of New York and I spend my day, 8 hours a day, being of service to the people of New York City. So I find it very unfair that I'm being told that in order for me to leave my house or leave Manhattan, leave the island of Manhattan, I must now pay an additional \$23 in addition to the

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tolls that I'm already going to be paying.

I'm hearing a lot of comments pertaining to the environment and pertaining to safety when, in fact, this is not about safety at all.

Roads are made for cars and as long as there are roads, there will be cars.

So the idea that this will make the city or make the streets safer for pedestrians or cyclists, it absolutely makes no sense because there will always be cars on the road and for the people who can afford it, this won't stop them at all. But for the people who are facing financial challenges, they will feel the brunt of this most.

There is always going to be someone who's going to say well, just get on the subway or take the bus and I get on the subways and bus all the time. In fact, I take the train every single day but quite frankly, it's unsafe. I also have young children, I have a one year-old and I have a four

1	year-old. Now, can you imagine me
2	trying to get on the train with a
3	folded stroller and two kids at a
4	subway station where there no
5	elevators, the escalators are not
6	working. You might get attacked by
7	someone on the train, you might get
8	attacked by rats, you sit on the train
9	and there are people doing acrobatic
10	tricks, you know, riding the trains
11	aren't fun. The safer option for me
12	and my family is driving.
13	Once again, I would like to say
14	that I am definitely against this
15	congestion pricing and I suggest you
16	guys find another way to fund the MTA
17	projects. And that's all I have to
18	add. Thank you.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is Matthew
21	Quezada, followed by Gina Wright.
22	Our next speaker is Gina Wright,
23	followed by Bee Dorsey.
24	Our next speaker is Bee Dorsey,
25	followed by Lucy Garnett.

1	Our next speaker is Lucy
2	Garnett, followed by Laura Hogan.
3	Our next speaker is Laura Hogan,
4	followed by Stacey Shub.
5	Our next speaker is Stacey Shub,
6	followed by our 190th speaker,
7	Alexander Samaha.
8	Our next speaker is Alexander
9	Samaha, followed by Manirul Islam.
10	Our next speaker is Manirul
11	Islam, followed by Regina Cornwell.
12	Our next speaker is Regina
13	Cornwell, followed by A. Medina.
14	Our next speaker is A. Medina,
15	followed by Laura Timoney.
16	Our next speaker is Laura
17	Timoney, followed by Amanda Levine.
18	Laura, you may begin your
19	remarks.
20	LAURA TIMONEY: Okay, thank you.
21	I know it's been a long night.
22	I am a life-long New York City
23	resident. I've lived in Brooklyn,
24	Queens and I currently live in Staten
25	Island. I worked in New York City for
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decades.

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I want to state I am against congestion pricing, but I'm all in favor of reducing congestion, increasing the use of mass transit and addressing environmental concerns, and I think pretty much everybody was here tonight. But it seems the only answer we've been able to come up with is by raising a tax on this, making a congestion pricing. And that's always the answer, right. We raise property taxes, we raise tolls. I live in Staten Island, the Verrazano Bridge is, I think, the highest toll-bridge in the country. It's just not listed that way because now we do two-way pricing. I think for now, you know, this needs to be put on hold because clearly things have not been thought through to the level that need to be thought through, on all levels, whether it's crime, safety, economic consequences, residents, seniors, disabled, the deaf, the blind that we

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really need to put a little bit more thought into this.

What I haven't heard tonight, because we've all heard some of the reasons why, you know, what's causing this. But I haven't heard the connection between rush hour, single occupancy vehicles, those commuters.

And I remember after the 9/11 terror attacks, what happened was they band single occupancy cars from coming into Manhattan between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m. and congestion went down significantly and ridership in mass transit went up significantly.

and ridership in mass transit went up significantly.

So can we try things at no cost, you know, while we're figuring this all out to see if that will really address this environmental concern, this congestion concern and the ridership. I also agree wholeheartedly, we have the best -- one of the best, if not the best in the world medical institutions in Manhattan that are going to be

1 affected by this. People come in every -- we heard about the seniors. 2 We heard about the disabled. 3 4 husband is a former first responder who is in need of a lung and kidney 5 transplant. We have to go to 6 7 Manhattan once a week every week for at least a year post-transplant. You 8 9 know, we're at NYU Langone. That is 10 in the CBD. 11 Other hospitals, Columbia 12 Presbyterian, Mount Sinai, Memorial 13 Sloan Kettering, they are above 60th 14 Street. They won't be affected. 15 This really needs to be thought through. I am all for reducing 16 congestion. We would love to be able 17 18 to take mass transit. We can't 19 because he's immunocompromised. won't be able to do this, so please, I 20 21 ask you to take your time. 2.2 You know, these are lifesaving 23 measures. We really need to think 24 this through and get it done right and 25 maybe do something like the ban for

1	single occupancy vehicles in the
2	meantime and don't charge people.
3	Then, you don't have to worry about
4	all the other exemptions and issues.
5	Thank you.
6	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Amanda
8	Levine, followed by Richard Barr.
9	Our next speaker is Richard Bar,
10	followed by Kathryn Manfredonia.
11	Richard, you may unmute yourself
12	and begin your remarks.
13	RICHARD BAR: Okay. Can you
14	hear me now?
15	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
16	RICHARD BAR: Thank you.
17	So I live a little bit north of
18	the entry to the proposed congestion
19	pricing zone, West 80s. And well, I'm
20	expecting that if this happens,
21	parking will become even more
22	impossible, as cars heading south look
23	to park before crossing into 60th
24	Street. But even beyond that, at this
25	point, it's become impossible, between

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bike lanes and bike racks and now block after block of outdoor dining sheds and West End Avenue, I realize there are many ways to look at this. I'm trying to give a very narrow local perspective on this. And many, many streets on West End Avenue have had spots taken away because they created all kinds of turning lanes and it will be even more impossible once this takes effect.

It used to be that you could park on the street if you were willing to cope with the four days a week of alternate side parking. But with so many spots having been taken away, you can go an hour back and forth, up and down, looking for a spot, any spot, on the good side to the next day or the bad side and get nothing. So as a result, I have a garage that I had to take which costs me \$513 a month.

If people give up on a given night and don't have a garage, they can put it overnight into a garage and

maybe pay \$40 or \$60 or \$80. It's really impossible and it will get worse. It will get worse once this happens.

So do I really have to pay \$23 or \$27 if my daughter on the Lower

East Side needs help carrying a big package to her apartment or from her apartment? It's something to think about.

And one way of dealing with this could be if the city would find more municipal parking garages or parking lots. For example, at 125th Street under the West Side Highway, where Fairway used to be, there's an enormous outdoor lot that's not being used and it's just locked up now behind a fence. Why doesn't the city take it over and provide reasonably priced municipal parking and at least that would be some way of coping with this disaster that we're dealing with. Thank you.

MS. FLAX: Thank you.

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1	Our next speaker is Kathryn
2	Manfredonia, followed by Derek Smith.
3	Our next speaker is Derek Smith,
4	followed by Elizabeth Caputo.
5	Our next speaker is Elizabeth
6	Caputo, followed by Gary Niel.
7	Our next speaker is Gary Niel,
8	followed by Shannon Phipps.
9	Our next speaker is Shannon
10	Phipps, followed by Brian Tomlinson.
11	Our next speaker is Brian
12	Tomlinson, followed by Steve Azor.
13	Our next speaker is Steve Azor,
14	followed by Brian Hess.
15	STEVE AZOR: Hello. Good
16	evening. I'm not here to complain
17	about anything. I'd just like to say
18	thank you for allowing me to speak
19	again.
20	I think this congestion pricing
21	is a great, great idea.
22	Yes. Hello hi. I think this
23	congestion pricing is a great idea and
24	unfortunately it's not going to work.
25	It's not going to help with the

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traffic. I don't care how many tests and analysts say this and that.

There's just as many that's saying it's not going to work.

In regards to reducing traffic,
no. In regards to the environment,
no, it's not going to do anything.
It's not going to help. This is about
money, raising money to be divided up
and get tapped into for everything
else and it's going to grow again.

The MTA is going to have an unlimited amount of money that they can always raise and still get nothing done and cry that they didn't get enough money.

All that's going to happen now is you're going to pay \$23 to sit in traffic. It's going to be now a higher cost of sitting in traffic.

It's not going to reduce traffic because somehow, some way, everybody's going to find the money that they're crying they don't have to still get into a car because they're not going

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to get into this death trap called the MTA. You're not going to do it.

You're going to find a way to get the money, whether it's through spending less when you get to Manhattan or just not coming, you know, just maybe putting less gas in your car -- whatever it is.

If it actually did work then
that means that there's going to be
less people, less cars on the road,
which means less money for the
businesses. And these are an opinion,
this isn't me, you know, disagreeing.
These are facts, this is what's going
to happen. Less people means less
money.

Just like during the pandemic, the streets was nice and clean, there was nobody here. And a lot of the people in Manhattan didn't like that. They liked the fact that nobody was able to come to their little neighborhood, all right, but how did the businesses turn out. A lot of

1 them still never opened up. So that's 2 what's going to happen. In regards to the hatred that 3 4 goes on for the Ubers and for the 5 Lyfts, be careful what you wish for because if you weren't around when the 6 7 train breaks down, which is every day when the train breaks down, we won't 8 9 be there to pick you up and take you 10 home. 11 I love working in the city. Ι 12 love driving, all right. I love 13 driving to the outer boroughs. 14 never had to come to Manhattan, I 15 would love it but unfortunately, a lot 16 of the working-class people that need a ride at home, whether it's because 17 18 they're scared to get on the train or 19 maybe they just want to treat 20 themselves to a ride, I'm there. 21 I hope that I could stay there to help 2.2 them. Thank you. 23 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 24 Our next speaker is Brian Hess, 25 followed by John Trantos.

1	Our next speaker is John
2	Trantos, followed by Faith Zuckerman.
3	Our next speaker is Faith
4	Zuckerman, followed by Toby Pannone.
5	FAITH ZUCKERMAN: Hi. I think
6	I'm live.
7	Hi. I've heard a lot tonight
8	and by the way, I know it's almost 11
9	o'clock. Thanks, everybody. I know
10	everybody's getting a little
11	glassy-eyed, so I appreciate this, and
12	thank you so much.
13	I've heard a lot tonight about
14	people commuting and the different
15	impact it's going to have on
16	commuters. However, not everybody who
17	uses a car in Manhattan is a commuter.
18	I am a big advocate of public
19	transportation. I mostly take the
20	bus, I take the subways. I don't take
21	the subways after business hours
22	because quite frankly, I just don't
23	feel safe on them.
24	I have a vehicle that I use only
25	to travel upstate. I have an elderly

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mother who lives upstate. She's not accessible by any kind of public transportation. The only way I could really get to her is by car.

I use my car to go upstate and back. I don't drive it around here.

I park it in a garage that I pay a lot for. I haven't heard anything about how is it going to account for people who are paying to park their cars in the garage who aren't using them daily and yet, we're going to be charged a daily fee for a car sitting in a garage.

Also, I work a job that sometimes takes me out of the town for months on end, which my car sits in a parking garage unused. And yet, I'll be paying a daily fee just strictly because I live below 60th Street.

I've been a long-time resident of the East Village, specifically Alphabet City. I had no idea that we were a Central Business District, who would have thought? I do agree with

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our previous community board member who said that she felt that the Central Business District was between 30th Street and 60th Street. So I would strongly advise that you look at the parameters of the blocks you're taking into account and literally keep it to a business district.

Also resident exemptions, will there be any kind of exemptions for residents who live here? I feel if I lived above 60th Street, if I've lived on the Upper West or the Upper East Side, I could come and go with my vehicle and not be penalized. This feels very punitive for living below 60th Street.

I don't think it's going to help congestion at all and would love to see cleaner air, but I don't really think the vehicles are the problem.

There's a lot of other contributing factors and I really sincerely hope that you guys take these comments into account. I'm skeptical that they will

1 be taken into account, but I sincerely 2 hope that they are and I thank you for 3 your time and your kind consideration. 4 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. Our next speaker is Toby 5 6 Pannone, followed by NY Resident 1. 7 TOBY PANNONE. Good evening, everybody. Audible? 8 9 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can hear 10 you. 11 TOBY PANNONE: Thank you so 12 much. I am Toby Pannone. I am 19 13 years-old and born and raised in New 14 York and I just want to be sort of 15 upfront and say I am a very strong 16 supporter of the congestion pricing 17 charge. 18 Maybe I'm a little bias, I do 19 run a YouTube channel about the MTA 20 and all the really interesting quirks 21 of the system that's been around for 2.2 over a century. But I also work in 23 the city and have yet to ever drive a 24 car or get my license or permit 25 because I take the subway.

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I take New Jersey Transit when I want to go on hikes with my friends.

I visit my parents who live out at the end of Long Island, in Shelter Island and I take Long Island Rail Road and then the North Fork Ferry.

It is such a well-developed area that we live in when it comes to public transportation, that asking people to leave their cars and preserve the environment, preserve the quality of our city when it comes to the noise that cars make and our wants as pedestrian, as people, to be able to live on a human scale, to be able to cross streets without panicking that we don't have enough time to get across, with all of these issues.

The city should be made for the people who live in it and not the cars that they own. And you know, as much as I love to hear all this feedback that everybody is providing tonight, some of which I never would have thought of, I think the end-all be-all

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is that, there are cities across the globe, London, Milan, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Singapore, they've been mentioned.

And I think what really needs to be emphasized is we're not going to enact congestion pricing and all of a sudden the city falls into anarchy shuts down, your life is ruined. Because if that's what happens, if we were that exceptional then, why has that not happened in any other city? Why has no other city had any severe difficulty with it. Yes, they're going to be growing pains, but no action is picking a side on making our city less livable for the people that live in it, that walk on the day-to-day basis, that walk to school, that get hot dogs from the vendor cart, that experience the world on a human scale. Not doing anything is choosing to say that the environment is less important, that the people who send their time in the city are less

1 important and this seems like the 2 absolute best way in my mind to make it clear to people that if you do not 3 4 absolutely need to drive -- and yes, there are people who need to do that. 5 But if you don't absolutely need to 6 7 drive, it's not a necessity for you to own a vehicle for you to use it on a 8 9 regular basis because it is truly one 10 of the worse things for the 11 environment and for our day-to-day 12 lives. 13 So I truly hope that with some 14 adjustments, with some preparation 15 essentially to give a trial period to take feedback that this will 16 17 accomplish. 18 Thank you all so much and 19 especially thank you to the 20 stenographers and the ASL interpreters 21 tonight, as some are hard of hearing. 2.2 It's really incredible. So thank you 23 so much. Have a good evening. 24 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 25 Our next speaker is NY Resident

1 1, followed by Arlene Rubenstein. 2 NY RESIDENT 1: Can you hear me? 3 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can. 4 NY RESIDENT 1: Four stabbings and one track death jolt New York City 5 Subway System on Saturday; Man shot 6 7 and killed on New York subway in latest unprovoked attack -- titles of 8 recent articles. 9 10 I understand that the state 11 budget authorized congestion tolling 12 with an expectation of a billion 13 dollars annually out of the pockets of 14 drivers. Regardless of that approval, 15 the plan does not need to move 16 forward. 17 If people face more economic 18 woes from congestion pricing out of 19 financial necessity, crime may increase. You have not addressed the 20 21 potential unintended affect of 2.2 increasing crime. During the 23 pandemic, domestic violence 24 skyrocketed. Someone I know was a victim of domestic violence by a man 25

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who went to jail for attempted murder. The domestic violence victim was stalked and followed in her car. That domestic violence victim, like so many victims like her, could not possibly take the subway or she would have been targeted and murdered.

Domestic violence victims who fear for their safety must drive.

Like so many others and all who must drive, should not have to be taxed to support the unsafe MTA. That domestic violence victim, like so many victims experience hunger yet, they must drive to stay alive.

Per your own acknowledgement, the plan shifts congestion elsewhere and therefore will adversely affect the environment elsewhere.

Privacy issues exist as you mentioned a third-party may access the tolling data. Sixteen states have lost controlling the use and access of data from automatic license plate readers. New York needs laws

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controlling access and use of E-ZPass data and the data from license plate readers.

The Brennan Center for Social
Justice has policy recommendations.
The tax credit is absurd, as it may
offer no benefit to those who do not
make enough to pay taxes. The timing
is terrible on the heels of the
pandemic. Congestion pricing will
cause more pain and harm to every day
New Yorkers than it will help.

I hope you and the politicians are not heartless and have heard the pain of the people your plan will adversely affect. You should not punish drivers unfairly to subsidize New York's mass transit and take food out of people's mouths. You are literally stealing money from drivers to pay for the MTA, highway robbery.

On Twitter, let's use hashtag #NoCongestionPricing and consider a change.org petition in opposition.

Have humanity, compassion,

1 consideration for those who will be adversely affected, as many New 2 Yorkers are feeling deep economic pain 3 4 and now, you want to unfairly burden and tax them. 5 It is an insensitive and an 6 7 inhuman, selfish money grab for the MTA and disproportionally affects the 8 9 financially disadvantaged, 10 marginalized, aged, disabled, 11 immunocompromised, outer boroughs, 12 residents of NJ, tourists, livery 13 drivers and entertainment industry. 14 Please stop moving forward with 15 this inhumane plan. Please find a 16 different way to fund your MTA, rather than stealing money from drivers. 17 18 Thank you. MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 19 20 Our next speaker is Arlene 21 Rubenstein, followed by Deanna Douglas. 2.2 23 Our next speaker, the 210th 24 person to sign up, is Deanna Douglass, 25 followed by George Ntim.

1 DEANNA DOUGLASS: Hello. Can 2 you hear me? 3 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can. DEANNA DOUGLASS: Hi. My name 4 is Deanna and I live in the CBD 5 district and I highly disagree with 6 7 congestion pricing. It's going to cause businesses 8 9 to pass the added cost to customers 10 and there's not enough debate about 11 people who live in the district. 12 someone lives in the zone and works outside the city, they would have to 13 14 pay sometimes over \$20 in order to 15 come in and out, in order to make a living. 16 People who live in areas that 17 18 are required toll, for example, Staten 19 Island, at least get a resident 20 discount regardless of income. 21 this plan is going to do is cause 2.2 people to not want to live or work in 23 not only the zone, but in the New York 24 City area. And this will cause a loss 25 of potential MTA customers as they're

leaving for different parts of the	
2 country for better affordability,	
3 which in turn will reduce cash	
4 revenue.	
In addition, riding the subway	
6 currently is very dangerous. This	
7 plan is basically saying, it's okay if	
8 people are in harm's way on the	
9 subway, as long as the MTA gets more	
money.	
All I'm saying is, I'm not	
saying you have to scrap the plan	
altogether, but there should at least	
be discounts for people who live in	
the zone. And that's what I came to	
say today.	
MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.	
Our next speaker is George Ntim,	
followed by Michael Wilbekin.	
Our next speaker is Michael	
Wilbekin, followed by John Rockwell.	
Our next speaker is John	
Rockwell, followed by Peter Sugar.	
Our next speaker is Peter Sugar,	

Our next speaker is Carter
Simpson, followed by Angel Carranza.
Our next speaker is Angel
Carranza, followed by Michele Matlock.
Our next speaker is Michele
Matlock, followed by Martin Reinfeld.
Our next speaker is Martin
Reinfeld, followed by Oren Shulman.
Our next speaker is Oren
Shulman, followed by Brian Manzino.
Our next speaker is Brian
Manzino, followed by Alicia Boyd.
Our next speaker is Alica Boyd,
followed by Linda Cohn.
Alicia, you may proceed.
ALICIA BOYD: Hi. My name is
Alicia Boyd and I have lived in
Brooklyn all my life. I live about
two miles from the Brooklyn and
Manhattan Bridge. I'm an MTA rider, a
biker and a driver.
Right before COVID-19, a state
of emergency was declared on the MTA.
Yet, now you want more people to get
on to the trains bringing those

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numbers back to the pre-COVID levels and yet nothing is actually improved with the MTA.

Now, all of a sudden the MTA is going to get a big bag of money to improve the trains, we've been here before. A project is supposed to create money and once the project is finalized, the money disappears or as one person stated already, the MTA will be back for more money.

Just wondering, how many of the people I'm seeing on the Zoom actually use the MTA lately? When was the last time you, Richard or Alison or Rick and Lou, tried to get somewhere on the weekends and found a 15 minute ride lasting over an hour.

So here's a real life experience I had this weekend when I rode a train and drove a car to Harlem to attend Jazz concerts from Brooklyn. Here's my train experience. Someone jumped the turnstile and two men were smoking on the platform. When driving on to

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the Brooklyn Bridge to use the FDR to get into Harlem, there were cars backed up all the way into Brooklyn because the FDR as standing still. As an alternative, we got off the Brooklyn Bridge and went into Downtown Manhattan to avoid the serious delay.

Now imagine congestion pricing, where everyone is now going on the FDR and not taking any alternative routes. What you have is congestion driving on the highway along the East River Park, where hundreds of trees have just been torn down.

People who own cars do not all of a sudden give up their cars to ride the subways, especially if service is riddled with crime, unlawfulness and delays. They simply would divert their vehicles to avoid tolls, causing congestion on these alternative routes. All the small businesses have already stated that they are going to be passing the tax on to customers, which means the people of New York

1	City will be paying this toll. These
2	billions of dollars will be carried on
3	the backs of the people along with
4	increased congestion in other parts of
5	the city.
6	The next thing you know, MTA
7	will be doing congestion pricing for
8	lower Brooklyn and the Bronx because
9	once they start they will never end.
10	We will have more congestion pricing
11	and before you know it, everywhere we
12	go we will be paying a tax because the
13	MTA has decided that in order for them
14	to be able to manage their budget,
15	they have to continue to sit there and
16	put it on the backs of the People.
17	Thank you very much.
18	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
19	Our next speaker is Linda Cohn,
20	followed by Suzette Francis.
21	Linda, if you unmute you can
22	begin your remarks.
23	LINDA COHN: Am I online?
24	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, you are.
25	Please proceed.

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LINDA COHN: Thank you very much.

So I come from a slightly different perspective because I have not lived in New York for more than 30 years. I grew up here, I lived in Brooklyn for 39 years. After that, I lived in Portland, Oregon for 31 years and in Boise, Idaho for the past two years. I came back this April because of an abusive neighbor in Boise.

In both Idaho and Oregon, current eggs prices have recently gone up in price from a \$1.29 a dozen to \$1.39 a dozen. When I landed here in Brooklyn, eggs were \$3.99 a dozen. Something very unholy is going on with the price of eggs and food, in general, in this city, even the rents are higher here and even though the transportation may take longer to get food here than it does to the other places. 287 percent is unholy and I don't know if it's price fixing or what.

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What does this have to do with congestion pricing? What I want to know is, how can the tolls that you are proposing -- that cause even worse food inflation than we are already having, ultimately leading to food deprivation.

And as far as the environmental fig leaf that is being put on top of this excessive tax program, I would like to remind you that Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada, is outlawing the use of 75 percent of fertilizers in his country under the guise of limiting global warming.

How is that going to work, you thing, in those environmental justice zones? Is that the direction you want New York City to go in, to use "environmental concerns" to cause food shortages and ultimately starvation? Just say no, no, no to congestion pricing.

And PS to Mayer Adams, if you could find price fixing in the egg

industry or some other way to bring
the price of eggs down, you would be a
hero to me and New Yorkers for
generations.
That's all I have. Thank you.
MR. WOJNAR: Our next speaker is
Suzette Francis, followed by Raven
McNeil.
Suzette, if you'll unmute you
can proceed with your remarks.
Suzette, if you're speaking, we
can't hear you.
We'll come back to Suzette.
Our next speaker is Raven
McNeil, followed by Steve Margosian.
Our next speaker, the 225th
person to sign up, is Steve Margosian,
followed by Anshul Gupta.
Our next speaker is Anshul
Gupta, followed by Dawn
Mastrogiovanni.
Please proceed.
ANSHUL GUPTA: Good evening.
Can you hear me?
MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.

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ANSHUL GUPTA: My name Anshul
Gupta and I'm a resident of
Westchester County. Some of my
neighbors have previously spoken in
opposition to the proposed congestion
pricing. I'm calling in to voice my
strong support for this plan.

First, instead of opposing the tolling program, I would urge my neighbors in Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland County to fight for cheaper, convenient, faster and more comfortable public transportation options.

I can say with experience that reclaiming the commute time to work or relax twice a day goes a long way in improving productivity and quality of life for commuters.

Those of us who choose to drive instead of using Metro-North's Rail Road or bus service, may have unique reasons for doing so. So let's examine the impediments to public transportation uses in our communities

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and try to get MTA to address those, especially with the additional revenue generated by the tolling program.

I will also add that we're in the midst of a raging climate crisis largely fueled by continued burning of fossil fuels, such as diesel and gasoline. Hardly a week goes by without the news of a historic flood or historic drought or an unprecedented heat wave striking vast swaths of radio stations. Right here in Westchester, we lost lives to Hurricane Ida last fall.

So congestion pricing should not be viewed as a tax or a toll. There is a huge societal cost for driving a private vehicle that the driver have avoided so far. A program like CBD tolling is something that at least partially rights an existing wrong and corrects a situation, where private vehicle drivers have avoided paying the true cost of their choice of where to live and how to commute. And for

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those of us who currently feel that
they don't have a choice, we should be
fighting to get those superior
choices, rather than fighting to keep
the worst possible choice.

Yes, a private automobile is the worst possible way to move around in a city. Therefore, contrary to what has often been incorrectly stated, the proposed toll is not unfair, especially to the elderly who have enjoyed the cost-free and consequence-free use of fossil fuel the most.

I'd also like to add that if you have precedence of congestion pricing in major cities like Singapore,
London, San Diego, Milan, Stockholm,
et cetera, congestion pricing has worked everywhere more or less as expected.

So I ask the MTA to go ahead and implement this much-delayed plan as quickly as possible, without unnecessary exemptions and carve-outs.

1	I would, however, urge the MTA to
2	consider reduced rates
3	for two-wheelers.
4	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
5	your remarks.
6	ANSHUL GUPTA: Thank you.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Our next speaker is
8	Dawn Mastrogiovanni, followed by
9	Kenneth Pace.
10	Our next speaker is Kenneth
11	Pace, followed by Francis Vaughn.
12	The next speaker is Francis
13	Vaughn, followed by Elba Acosta.
14	Our next speaker, the 230th
15	person on our list, is Elba Acosta,
16	followed by Lionel Morales.
17	Our next speaker is Lionel
18	Morales, followed by Sophia Feist.
19	Our next speaker is Sophia
20	Feist, followed by Robinson Quezada.
21	Our next speaker is Robinson
22	Quezada, followed by Gonzalo Blanco.
23	Our next speaker is Gonzalo
24	Blanco, followed by Thomas O'Neil.
25	GONZALO BLANCO: Hi. Can you

1 guys hear me and see me? 2 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can. 3 Please proceed. GONZALO BLANCO: I live in 4 Midtown. I've been living in Midtown 5 since I was 7 years-old, been driving 6 since I was eighteen and I just don't 7 understand how I'm going to live in 8 9 the city, leave to go food shopping or 10 something in the Bronx and then, come 11 back home to drop off my food and I 12 have to pay a toll. That's unjust, 13 that's unfair to a New Yorker, a true 14 New Yorker. 15 I've been living in Hell's 16 Kitchen all of my life pretty much and 17 it's a shame that you guys are trying 18 to implement this into all of us. 19 all work hard and we do a lot of 20 things, running around, this, that and 21 the third and it's unfair that you 2.2 guys are trying to put this on us. 23 You guys dropped the ball when 24 the pandemic happened. You guys 25 started letting people take the train

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without paying anything. You could of
-- no matter how many people were
going, you should have still collected
that money.

You guys need to be audited. The overtime with the MTA, it's always been an issue here and there. You have individuals that are doing a ton of hours that shouldn't even be there. The subway's not safe. People don't want to go on the subway anymore, guys. It's not being protected well. It hasn't been protected well for the last year and a half. The Cross Bronx, the congestion would be crazy. It's already the worst highway in our nation and you're going to implement this. It's just going to make things worse. The kids over there already have asthma, it's the highest asthma in the nation.

It's just more -- another thing,
Time Square. They lock Times Square
down. You can't drive through
Broadway all the way downtown. That's

1 congestion right there. You should have just kept that, Bloomberg had 2 that. It's nice and everything but it 3 doesn't work for New York. 4 It's nice for people to walk 5 around but you need to drive through 6 7 that city. That's why every avenue, every street is for, for you to drive 8 9 through it and the sidewalk is for you 10 to walk through. People that are 11 getting hit by other cars are usually 12 on their phones talking to their 13 friends crossing the street, not 14 looking and bam, they get hit. 15 So really, really think about this congestion thing because it's 16 really, really, really not worth it. 17 18 It's not worth it. You're going to 19 lose more people in New York, 20 including myself. Thank you. 21 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 2.2 Our next speaker, the 235th 23 person to sign up, is Thomas O'Neil, 24 followed by Judith Edwards. 25 Our next speaker is Judith

1 Edwards, followed by Nab:	il Khatri.
2 Our next speaker is	s Nabil
3 Khatri, followed by Aliso	on Glestein.
4 NABIL KHATRI: Hey	. Can you
5 guys hear me?	
6 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, v	we can.
7 NABIL KHATRI: Good	d evening.
8 Thank you for everyone st	taying on this
9 late. I'll keep it brie:	f. My name is
Nabil Khatri, born and ra	aised in New
11 York.	
12 Today I'm advocatin	ng for moving
forward with congestion p	pricing as
soon as possible and as a	swiftly as
possible. Congestion pri	icing is a
decade in the making. The	ne legislature
passed the law in 2019 an	nd it's
already been delayed.	
I get that people :	feel that this
was rushed, but really it	t's been a
very long time and it's a	already three
years delayed and New Yor	rk City can't
afford to delay this anym	more.
23 afford to delay this anymatical afford to delay this and the delay this anymatical afford th	

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talked about much but many of the people that have been testifying today, the traffic violence, noise pollution, air pollution and externalities that drivers have put on the city, is something that they haven't had to worry too much about until now.

This congestion tolling goes one step to address that but it doesn't really truly fairly collect the cost that gas vehicles have had on our city but it's still a step in the right direction. I think New York City has to move away from car dependence. The income generated by this program will strengthen public transportation and it will make it more accessible, faster and better for more New Yorkers.

I support earlier comments for temporary exemptions for those who are handicap or until MTA can make the transit more accessible. I'd also like to advocate for limited

1	concession for two-wheel vehicles and
2	electric vehicles, including buses,
3	though I think electric vehicles still
4	contribute to congestion, so they
5	should not get full exemptions.
6	If there need to be cars on the
7	road, it should be those that have
8	minimal environmental impact. Thank
9	you.
10	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
11	Next speaker is Alison Glestein,
12	followed by Jaime Serrano.
13	Our next speaker is Jaime
14	Serrano, followed by Ali Madu.
15	Our next speaker, the 240th
16	person to sign up, is Ali Madu,
17	followed by Mitchell Mindlin.
18	Our next speaker is Mitchell
19	Mindlin, followed by Thomas Healy.
20	Mitchell, if you're on mute, you
21	may proceed.
22	MITCHELL MINDLIN: I was
23	planning to speak on how
24	disproportionately burdensome this
25	plan is on the people that live within

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the zone. And don't be mistaken, it is.

But I listened on Sunday's hearing and heard compelling testimony from people outside the zone that would be overly burdened as well, from the disabled, lower-income workers, from transit deserts, to families getting their kids to school. So I went back and looked more carefully at the Environmental Assessment. What I found was that these issues were either glossed over or ignored entirely.

The report is a sham and only agenda-driven. What makes matters worse, most of the data it relies on is from 2012 to 2016.

Are you really going to make these decisions based on data collected 6 to 10 years ago and before the pandemic? Clearly the authors don't live in the city the rest of us live in today. There are vacant storefronts throughout the CBD, office

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occupancy is at record lows, countless businesses cannot get their workers physically back in the office, and not to mention the number of mentally or homeless and skyrocketing crime is surging.

Yet, somehow you've reached the conclusion that getting bus speeds from 5 to 6 miles per hour to 7.5, is going to makeup for the increased cost of food, services within the zone and have no effect on getting workers back or businesses to fill those vacancies. This is pure fantasy.

The report casually mentions that some businesses may opt to relocate and take their workers with them. Guess what, it's already happening even before the effects of this plan.

Better and sustainable mass transit is in all of our interests.

And I understand the reluctance to offer exemptions, since the more there are, the higher the cost for the rest.

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I heard someone on Sunday who said he represented Transportation
Alternatives, declare all he hears is people don't want to pay. That's ironic considering the most vocal supporters, like him, are the ones that would not be paying for it at all. Why not spread the financial pain to all those who use the system? The more contributes, the less bite on any individual.

There are other ways to raise these funds. Two alternatives, one would be either a small MTA surcharge to all that live and work here, given an exemption for a poverty limit, or better yet, a value-added tax that would actually be more progressive with higher wage earners and tourists paying a larger share.

I heard many of these anti-car advocates yearn for the day when there were no cars. That's nice, but if we move in that direction, what happens to the revenue stream for mass

1	transit?
2	This plan is shortsighted and
3	not sustainable. The MTA and
4	politicians will right back with their
5	hands out again. Why are we even
6	trying to
7	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude
8	your remarks.
9	MITCHELL MINDLIN: Please think
10	about this and look outside the box
11	that you've been put in.
12	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Thomas
14	Healy, followed by Isaac Alvarez.
15	Our next speaker is Isaac
16	Alvarez, followed by Joan Martinez.
17	ISAAC ALVAREZ: Hi. Can you
18	hear me?
19	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
20	ISAAC ALVAREZ: Hi. I'm Isaac
21	Alvarez. I grew up on the Upper West
22	Side and now I live in South Jersey.
23	And I go to the Upper West Side every
24	now and then, with my car to see my
25	family because I live in an area

1 without train service and also you have to pay to park with New Jersey 2 Transit and usually if I was taking 3 4 the train back home, I'm only going to 5 go for a day, not to stay overnight. Now, this congestion pricing 6 7 plan, if there is going to be a drastic impact on congestion and 8 carbon emissions, not just in the CBD, 9 10 but throughout in the whole 11 Metropolitan area then, I'd say okay. 12 I'd say it's worth it. But \$23 is too 13 much. I'd say it shouldn't be more 14 than like \$12 or so and there needs to 15 be credit for people who use the bridges and tunnels. 16 17 No one should be paying more in 18

one day using any of the toll facilities New York more than \$20, at the very most, \$25 and this is for cars.

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I agree with what someone said earlier, motorcycles should not be charged congestion pricing. Trucks should be charged more and for at

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least the beginning, they should offer discounts for electric vehicles and there -- I'm sorry. But there are really has to be a promise that they're going to be serious impacts to our public transportation that's going to happen.

The pricing should not be in effect on weekends. The subway is less reliable on weekends, there are general orders that limit the train service. And it needs to be far better coordination among the agencies, New Jersey Transit, Port Authority, MTA, New York Waterway, et cetera, et cetera, so that we have regional connectivity.

What we need are orbital transit lines and it -- I feel for people who live in the CBD who -- just because they live there they shouldn't be taxed and I shudder at the thought of the Upper West Side losing parking.

Yes, I understand it's important to move away from cars, but that could

1	also go too far. There shouldn't
2	always be finding ways to take cars
3	off the streets because if they do
4	force people to change their
5	lifestyles.
6	And what I also want to say is
7	that if this has to be in addition to
8	taxing the very wealthy, not a
9	substitute because they are the ones
10	causing the bulk of the problems.
11	They don't pay enough of taxes and
12	they cause most emissions and the
13	working people should not have to pick
14	up the slack.
15	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Joan
17	Martinez, followed by Peter Nigrini.
18	JOAN MARTINEZ: Good evening
19	almost good morning.
20	My name is Joan Martinez, can
21	everyone hear me okay?
22	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
23	JOAN MARTINEZ: Great. I'm a
24	life-long New Yorker and a public
25	school teacher, who is opposed to

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congestion pricing. I live above 96th Street and have no choice where I am sent to go teach to work in Midtown.

I have no choice when I go to visit the doctors, who are in Midtown.

I do not own a car because as a middle-class public servant on the Upper West Side, it's impossible.

There's nowhere affordable already to park as it is now.

I take the train and the bus, but I have not felt safe as a female over 50 doing so and neither do my young students, ages 17 through 21. We have seen a significant drop in attendance across New York City. And many, if not all, of my students have cited the fact that they do not feel safe going to school.

I, myself, have started to take yellow cabs due to numerous negative encounters on public transportation on a daily basis. Meanwhile, I need a yellow cab to drag my school supplies to school in Midtown. Mind you, I pay

1 for those school supplies out of my 2 own pocket. It's expensive taking those yellow cabs, but my safety is 3 4 priceless. I am also outraged that since 5 2009, all taxi trips have included a 6 7 50-cent surcharge to help the MTA. And 2019, a \$2.50 congestion surcharge 8 9 was added to all the taxi trips South 10 of 96th Street in Manhattan. Drivers, 11 for-hire vehicles pay \$2.75 per trip. 12 And I see this toll as a waste of 13 money because I have seen no 14 improvement with these surcharges that 15 we've already implemented in safety, 16 in frequency or speed of the MTA service. In fact, I have seen a 17 18 decline. 19 This congestion surcharge 20 pricing is sham, in my opinion. has not reduced traffic in Midtown 21 thus far. 2.2 23 How much more do we need to do 24 in terms of subsidizing others who do

not pay their fair share? I would

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1 rather see that transportation deserts 2 like Queens, have more parking for the 3 7, E and F lines to encourage MTA use 4 and thereby reduce car congestion. Finally, I'd rather see a full 5 audit of the MTA, who makes billions 6 7 of dollars. And lastly, we will no longer be your bailout. Thank you 8 9 very much. 10 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 11 Our next speaker is Peter 12 Nigrino, followed by Alexandra 13 Volqyesi. 14 The next speaker is Alexandra 15 Volgyesi, followed by Simon Weiser. 16 ALEXANDRA VOLGYESI: Hello. 17 Good evening. I'm speaking as an 18 Upper Manhattan and former New Jersey 19 resident in favor of aggressive 20 congestion pricing, such as through 21 tolling scenarios E and F. 2.2 I grew up in a New Jersey town 23 15 miles from the city, sandwiched 24 between Route 46 and Route 80, two 25 major highways in New York City.

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Every single day, from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., these highways, which cut through our communities, sat clogged with bumper-to-bumper traffic.

Trying to get around anywhere in the evening was a nightmare and the evenings that I would take NJ Transit bus, which usually would take 30 minutes, would sometimes take two to three hours. The bus was stuck in highway bound -- it was stuck in the traffic in the Lincoln Tunnel helix. Even local roads would become backed up as local cars and buses became stuck in this traffic.

In other words, New Jersey or -New York City congestion cripples
communities not just in New York but
in New Jersey as well, which is why
policies like congestion pricing are
instrumental.

Some have argued that mass transit is not safe. I disagree.

Poorly funded, underutilized mass transit, is what is unsafe. There is

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safety in numbers and as a young woman, I can assure you that I've never felt safer than on a packed subway at 2:00 in the morning.

The more people use public transit, the more pedestrian traffic there is and the safer the streets are, which is why increased ridership increases safety and which is why congestion pricing will ultimately make the MTA and our city safer.

People concerned about this program have stated that they are concerned about it taking away the right to drive into or through the Central Business District. However, we do not have a right to drive, we have a right to get around, which you cannot do when you live in gridlock. This is why congestion pricing of the most aggressive kind, such as in tolling scenarios E and F, which de-incentivize private car use without burdening taxi drivers or buses is so instrumental.

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1	New York relies on robust and
2	well-funded transit to function. If
3	everyone took it, we'd have a better
4	city. If everyone in New York drove a
5	car, we'd have no city because people
6	couldn't move because of gridlock,
7	which is why the tolling program is so
8	important. So I really hope you move
9	forward with it and again, I'm in
10	favor of scenarios E and F.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Maria
14	Rodriguez, followed by Mary Pelzer.
15	The next speaker, the 250th
16	person to sign up, is Mary Pelzer,
17	followed by C. Montanez.
18	Our next speaker is C. Montanez,
19	followed by Uppkar Thind.
20	Our next speaker is Uppkar
21	Thind, followed by Michelle Borrelli.
22	Our next speaker is Michelle
23	Borrelli, followed by Sally Foo.
24	Our next speaker is Sally Foo,
25	followed by Richella Williams.

1	The next speaker, the 255th to
2	sign up, is Richella Williams,
3	followed by Joseph Morales.
4	Richella, you may proceed.
5	RICHELLA WILLIAMS: Hi. Good
6	afternoon, how are you?
7	MR. WOJNAR: We're fine. You
8	may proceed.
9	RICHELLA WILLIAMS: Okay. I'm
10	going to cut straight to the point. I
11	oppose this tax, okay. Transit system
12	appears to be a bully in New York.
13	Whenever they say they want money,
14	they get money for doing nothing.
15	Right now we pay a MTA surcharge
16	on our cell phone bill, on our phone
17	bill, some of our mortgages, when we
18	take the cabs, when we any
19	businesses, all workers that they have
20	that come to work in New York, the
21	businesses pay the surcharge to MTA
22	for workers to come to the work.
23	How much money does the MTA need
24	before they get the job done or is
25	this just a hoot to funnel money

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through the MTA to put it elsewhere? Because you're not doing anything for the riders on the subway system. Now, you're telling the drivers, the ones that provide most of the revenue to New York, that you need to pay an extra fee to come into New York, okay, into Lower Manhattan. Do you think that you're going to get this money or do you actually think that the drivers are going to say, you know what, to heck with New York. If I need to take a plane or if I need to go to a concert, I'm going to go to Connecticut. I'm going to go to Jersey. I'm not going to give New York any more of my money. How much can you tax us? much can you charge us for a transit system that does not care about its fellow drivers, pedestrians, the people that ride. And answer a question, when did the streets become a place for pedestrians to walk?

Streets are for cars, sidewalks are

for pedestrians, okay.

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I am tired of every time you turn around, you're taking away a street from us, a place for us to park. Beautification, you're taking away side streets and putting pots, flower pots, which, of course, creates congestion because now we're driving around the place to find a place to park.

What nonsense is going on in New York? You sit up here -- the MTA, you can't keep a CFO, CEO or president in office for more than two years.

They're running for the hills.

And let's be honest, you're not going to charge us \$23. You're sitting here and you're going to charge us \$9 and then you're going to make it look like you did us a big favor by charging us \$9.

You're using this forum to hear all the ideas we're telling you so you can go back to the table and work it into the plan. I've had enough.

1	Transit needs to be audited. Those
2	books that Alan Harris have asked
3	y'all four years ago, it needs to be
4	brought out to the table. We need to
5	know where this money is actually
6	going.
7	Have a good night.
8	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Joseph
10	Morales, followed by Jeffrey
11	Wiesenfeld.
12	JOSEPH MORALES: Hi. Can you
13	hear me?
14	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
15	Please proceed, we can hear you.
16	JOSEPH MORALES: Good evening,
17	everybody. Thanks for staying up this
18	late. My name is Joseph Morales. I
19	go to Bronx Engineering and Technology
20	Academy as a junior in the Marble Hill
21	area and I also have a blog where I
22	discuss transportation issues in the
23	region.
24	Look, I am not here to say
25	whether or not I support congestion

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pricing. I travel into Manhattan's CBD by all modes pretty often and I know there are people in this call who say congestion pricing is what we need to do for the environment, what we need to do to raise revenue for mass transit and I know there's people on this call that say I cannot be double tolled. I have multiple kids, I cannot take mass transit. This is going to be a major expense for me. This is an unfair tax because I cannot drive out of the CBD without paying a toll.

And my request is that we -- if you implement congestion pricing, is that you take steps to make sure everybody has a viable alternative to travel into the CBD. This could be done through things such as implementing the Freedom Ticket so that New York City Residents who live near the Metro-North and Long Island Rail Roads can take that into

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could do that through implementing a one-seat ride from Rockland County to New York City. I mean, Rockland, like they are part of the MTA but they barely have fast and reliable services like the rest of the counties in the area.

I also would like you guys to consider -- consider making an exemption for vehicles that are associated with businesses in the skilled trades, such as plumbing, These businesses are carpentry. extremely small usually and it would be passed on to their customers if they have to pay congestion pricing fees. Also consider the impact of congestion pricing on the taxi industry. You have admitted in the Environmental Assessment that this will come down to impact low-income drivers who are already cash-strapped, who need to find ways to pay their bills and make a living and this is one of the jobs that they can get.

1 And I also want you guys to 2 consider the tax credit for low-income drivers in the CBD. It's not a big 3 4 population, but I think they should just be flat out exempted from 5 congestion pricing. 6 7 The fact that these people who need money for their basic needs have 8 to wait until the end of the year to 9 10 get it, I'm sorry. That just can't 11 happen in my opinion. 12 Thank you for hearing me out. 13 Those are just things I feel that need 14 to be done if congestion pricing is 15 implemented and thank you for your 16 time tonight. 17 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. Our 18 next speaker is Jeffrey Wiesenfeld, 19 followed by Fouad Solazzo. 20 Our next speaker is Fouad 21 Solazzo, followed by Steve Tiernan. Our next speaker is Steve 2.2 23 Tiernan, followed by Frederick Bondy. 24 Steve, once you unmute yourself 25 you may proceed.

1	STEVE TIERNAN: Hi. Can you
2	hear me?
3	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
4	STEVE TIERNAN: Great. Hey,
5	listen, I just want to say I really
6	resent the fact you call this Central
7	Manhattan Business District. I live
8	in Peter Cooper Stuyvesant Town and
9	when I look out my window, all I see
10	are apartments, all right.
11	I take all modes of
12	transportation, bike, kick scooter,
13	subway, buses, Ubers I take them
14	all. And I live in this neighborhood
15	that you want to tax. I park my car
16	in a garage that costs me \$400 a
17	month. The only reason I use my car,
18	is I work in the nightlife industry
19	and I go home at 4 o'clock in the
20	morning from Brooklyn on the L Train
21	and I don't feel safe. I feel safer
22	driving than I do taking the subway.
23	The MTA has surcharged us to
24	death over the years, all right. If
25	you own a registered vehicle that's

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within the area that's provided by the MTA, you're surcharged. Did you know that?

The mismanagement of the MTA is the only success the MTA can ever claim. The biggest problem -- and I do feel like a sucker because I go down in the subway and I see people jumping the turnstiles, going through the open gates. When I'm on a SBS bus, I watch people run up and just jump on the bus without paying their fare into the machine.

You know, I don't want to be taxed for going to my home. This is where I live and I can't help where I live. I've lived here -- I was born and raised in this community and I just don't feel that this is proper. You know what, to the Gen Z, I know you all don't like to pay for anything, but you know what, this is not the right way to do it. I appreciate your time and thank you for listening to me.

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1	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker, the 260th
3	person to sign up, is Frederick Bondy,
4	followed by Daniel Mann.
5	FREDERICK BONDY: Hello.
6	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
7	Please proceed.
8	FREDERICK BONDY: I'm sorry the
9	lighting isn't better. My name is
10	Frederick Bondy and I live just north
11	of 60th Street on 2nd Avenue by the
12	Queensborough Bridge. I've lived here
13	for 55 years. My wife and I have
14	raised three children here, who I'm
15	proud to say continue to live in
16	Manhattan with their families and
17	contribute to our city.
18	I want to strongly urge you to
19	go ahead with congestion pricing for
20	five main reasons, which I believe
21	will benefit our community and our
22	city. Number one, they are health,
23	safety, noise, climate change and
24	transportation.
25	With regard to health, the main
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concern is air pollution emanating from vehicles and this is gas emanation which could affect lungs and cause various types diseases. Some components in gaseous emissions can be carcinogenic, et cetera.

Another problem is particulate contamination from automobiles. When we leave our windows open, I can't tell you the amount of dirt and soot that come into the apartment after the windows are left open for a period of several days. Certainly the less traffic we have, the less pollution we're going to have.

Safety. With the taxes that will derive from congestion pricing, we'll be able to hire more officers to keep law and order on our transportation facilities. Take for example that poor man who was on the bus and got beaten up and robbed of us money. He was in a wheelchair.

Then noise, that noise, the honking, the open radio windows, the

1	less traffic, the less of this	
2	pollution.	
3	Lastly, climate change from the	
4	carbon emissions and finally	
5	transportation. With the money that	
6	we will derive, we will be able to	
7	improve maintenance of transportation,	
8	the extension of transportation to	
9	areas not adequately served.	
10	I urge you please, as a Native	
11	New Yorker for all his life, please go	
12	ahead with your plan for congestion	
13	pricing. Thank you.	
14	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.	
15	Our next speaker is Daniel Mann,	
16	followed by Sam O'Hana.	
17	DANIEL MANN: Hi. Can you hear	
18	me?	
19	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.	
20	DANIEL MAN: Hi, my name is	
21	Daniel Mann. I understand what you	
22	are trying to do and I generally	
23	support actions that will reduce car	
24	traffic. However, I think there are a	
25	lot of issues with the plan as	

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described so far that need to be addressed first.

Firstly, from my personal attachment to the issues is that my wife works nights and commutes home from Manhattan between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. five days a week. The city has done nothing to address the increases in crime and violence on the subways and buses. I genuinely feel that to ask my wife to take mass transit during these hours is risking her life and our future together.

I drive into Manhattan every single day during these hours to pick her up from work when she finishes her shift. While some have mentioned the dangers of cars being very high compared to the risks of using public transit, that's not really the case at these hours when I'm driving in and the streets are completely empty. I'm usually the only car on the road and there's no congestion to be cleared up at that part of the day.

1 I also want to point out that 2 despite there being a mask mandate in 3 place on the MTA trains, I rarely see 4 more than 50 percent of a train car with masks being worn. 5 And I literally never seen any kind of 6 7 enforcement whatsoever regarding this policy. 8 It does not feel safe to be on 9 10 the trains whether it's from violence 11 or risk of being infected from people's germs. At a minimum, if the 12 issue is congestion, then there should 13 14 be no toll during the overnight. When 15 I make this drive, there is no congestion. 16 17 I also want to point out that 18 California just recently made it a law that there will be no gasoline powered 19 20 cars sold after it 2035 and many

Do your studies take into account the impact that will be different in the future when there

lawmakers have already set similar

goals and roadmaps.

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aren't gasoline powered cars driving around, as far as the environment is concerned.

Next, subway service is currently not able to cope. It will not be able to cope with mass increased ridership. Increased subway frequency at all times of the day need to be in place before even considering such a toll zone.

If CBD is put into effect, CBD tolls should be waived on any day when MTA fails to meet some minimum service level both in terms of on-time performance and maximum wait time between trains.

Final thoughts real quick, all the proposed rates that I've seen are pretty much absolutely ridiculous.

The maximum toll should be less than \$10 during peak times, less than \$2 during off peak times. And I don't think there should be any during the overnight. CBD residents should absolutely not be expected to pay

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1	toll, period, full stop. Manhattan			
2	residents should either be also exempt			
3	or have a significantly reduced rate,			
4	NYC residents in general should be			
5	offered some sort of credit towards			
6	their city taxes. Motorcycles should			
7	absolutely be exempt.			
8	And that's all I got, thank you.			
9	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.			
10	Our next speaker is Sam O'Hana,			
11	followed by Felix Mora Jr.			
12	Our next speaker is Felix Mora			
13	Jr. followed by Jean Hahn.			
14	Felix, you may proceed.			
15	FELIX MORA JR.: How are you			
16	doing? My name is Felix Mora. I'm a			
17	life-long New Yorker presently living			
18	in the Upper West Side.			
19	I disagree with the Central			
20	Business District Tolling Program			
21	because it will affect me financially			
22	and it will restrict me from freely			
23	deciding what I want to do on a daily			
24	basis. If this CBD tolling continues,			
25	I will no longer have public space			

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without a fee. The CBD is pricing me out of my own community. But who is really responsible for the congestion? The city, the state, the politicians and the legislature who allowed all the developers to build all these large, unreasonable and tall luxury buildings within the Manhattan Central Business District.

Just to name a few, 225 West 57th Street, 35 Hudson Yards, 111 West 57th Street and the many more large residentials that we see throughout the city, currently under construction. Every new floor that's constructed in the city, affects the ground level. Those buildings with 70, 60, 50 floors of building space, all that space in all those floors impact the ground level and that's what's conducting the congestion. Each floor would need delivery services with all the Amazon, Fresh Direct and the UPS trucks all double parked making their deliveries.

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Each will have guests and visitors come into the area filling up all the parking lots and congesting all the streets. Let's not forget all those black chauffeured cars that are waiting for their customers outside.

This is what's creating congestion, too many people per square mile in the CBD, a calculation that the government has failed to control and now wants its citizens to pay taxes and fees that they failed to collect or negotiate from these developers. Even a jail and and prison system has the reasonable idea that when they have housing restrictions of inmates, each inmate is allowed a certain percentage of a square footage so they avoid conflicts amongst this population and ensure an appropriate level of service provided by the prison.

The city must toll the many large and tall construction within the business district. The other culprit

1	in this congestion is the DOT and it's			
2	responsible for failing to control			
3	this increased mobility and improve			
4	accessibility.			
5	Restaurant owners continue to			
6	abuse and overextend their public			
7	spaces. Pedestrians walk at will			
8	along the red and green lights.			
9	Bicyclists, electric bikes and other			
10	interesting motor bikes, that			
11	constantly violate every traffic law,			
12	that bike outside the			
13	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude			
14	your remarks.			
15	FELIX MORA JR.: and on the			
16	sidewalks, street venders			
17	and pedestrian spaces that are filthy			
18	and			
19	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude			
20	your remarks.			
21	FELIX MORA JR.: The transit			
22	authority also needs to be audited			
23	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.			
24	Our next speaker is Jean Hahn,			
25	followed by Erika Flores.			

1 JEAN HAHN: Hi. Can you hear 2 me? 3 MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can. 4 JEAN HAHN: Hi. My name is Jean Hahn and I'm a resident of Queens. 5 6 I'm speaking up today to vehemently 7 oppose the congestion pricing plan. While this may resolve 8 congestion for a small area of 9 10 Manhattan on a short-term basis, it 11 will wreak havoc for outer boroughs, 12 especially in neighboring Queens, 13 Brooklyn and the Bronx. We would 14 suffer the same outcome as the city 15 that our plan is modeled after, 16 London, when they were just bestowed in December 2021 with the honor of 17 18 being the most congested city in the 19 world, as reported by Bloomberg News. 20 It is outrageous that New York 21 City residents would be taxed to enter a part of the city, which out of the 2.2 23 five boroughs actually does not have 24 the poorest air quality. In fact, 25 compared to the other boroughs, the

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air quality in the CBD is average, which makes the environmental benefit claim disingenuous. Broken down by borough, it's good for Lower Manhattan but boroughs like the Bronx, which has some of the worst asthma prevalence in the country, would only get worse with diverted congestion. Anyone here claiming that congestion pricing supports Environmental Justice, is a flat-out hypocrite.

Also what isn't being considered, are reasons why people are driving. It's easy for the single, young and healthy to forget that many of your fellow New York City residents live and work in transit deserts.

Many simply can't get back and forth to work without driving, such as my husband, who doesn't get home from work until midnight.

Taking public transportation is just not an option. During any given weekday morning in the CBD, one can plainly see the vast majority of cars

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have commercial license plates. They are small business owners, delivery drivers, contractors, medical transporters and as we heard earlier, even funeral workers.

Those who are anticar are woefully idealistic. How do they expect grocery stores to be stocked or deliveries to be made in the stores they shop in, the restaurant they eat in. Of course, the added cost will be passed along to the working-class.

I would also like to point out how asinine it is to expect low income drivers, which include the elderly on fixed incomes, to wait a year in order to receive a credit. That is not equity. This is simply placing additional burdens on the vulnerable. It is also outrageous that our politicians are not demanding accountability from the MTA.

Instead of starting with a regressive tax that would impact small businesses, cab drivers, delivery

1 drivers, et cetera, why aren't we 2 calling for a full audit of the MTA, 3 who has the audacity to push with this 4 plan after receiving millions from the 5 government because they can't balance 6 their budget. 7 We should call this plan for what it is. It is a cash grab by the 8 9 MTA and a cowardly way for politicians 10 who are working at the behest of 11 special interest -- groups to create a 12 regressive tax without calling it a 13 tax. Thank you. 14 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 15 The next speaker is Erika 16 Flores, followed by Bill Bruno. ERIKA FLORES: Hello. 17 18 MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you. 19 ERIKA FLORES: Hi. Thank you 20 all for staying on so late and for 21 giving me the opportunity to speak. My name is Erika Flores and I'm a born 2.2 23 and raised New Yorker. I grew up in 24 Hell's Kitchen and my family has been 25 in the Chelsea area since 1912.

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I'm currently a resident of Penn South, which is a naturally occurring retirement community that is located in what's being called the CBD. I live here not because I'm wealthy, but because it's all I can afford. I was fortunate enough to be granted succession of my apartment which my mother grew up in and my grandmother spent her last days alive.

I say all of this for two
reasons. The first is to show that
not everyone who lives in this
proposed CBD are wealthy or have the
means to afford this tax and the
second is to highlight the concerns I
have for my neighbors. Many of my
neighbors are immobile, ill and often
need access to doctor's appointments
by services like Access-A-Ride and
private vehicles.

I know this not only because of my current living in this community but because I spent much of my childhood escorting my grandmother to

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appointments as she battled COPD, breast cancer three times and ultimately when she was diagnosed with dementia.

I remember how hard it was to schedule Access-A-Rides for her, so we often had to rely on family and friends with cars or cabs. I see that same thing happening today and it will not only become more difficult under this plan but more costly for many folks who are on fixed incomes as we've heard on this meeting today.

My mother was also recently diagnosed with COPD at the start of the pandemic. I would be remiss to say that I am not in favor of reducing pollution because I see her struggle to breathe when just walking a single block to take our aging dog out. However, this would make us getting her the care she needs, which is already extremely costly, even more of a financial burden.

In theory public transportation

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should be useful, but often there is a walk associated with getting to the train or a bus and less, 25 percent of train stations have functioning or safe elevators.

There are many things that I can outline as why I'm against this plan but I'm going to close with a few points.

The first is that by far the majority of folks that have shared today that are in favor of this plan, have been male presenting and/or white. As a woman of color, I'm extremely fearful of taking the train. I have severe anxiety and would love the privilege of being a male presented person who doesn't look easy pray.

A young woman also just spoke about she has never felt safer than on a packed train. However, I'd be curious if that young woman is talking about a train station in Times Square or one on 168th Street in Washington

1	Heights, 149th in the Bronx or Zerega			
2	or even Euclid in East New York.			
3	These are communities of color,			
4	populations already excluded from			
5	accessible and safe transportation,			
6	who have to drive to areas of work.			
7	Are we thinking of them? And the same			
8	thing goes for when we talk about			
9	Environmental Justice. Black and			
10	brown people will undoubtedly be			
11	further disadvantaged and we			
12	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude			
13	your remarks.			
14	ERIKA FLORES: Thank you so much			
15	and I plan on speaking again tomorrow.			
16	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.			
17	We have reached the final two			
18	speakers on the list. After they have			
19	been called, we will run through the			
20	names of all speakers who were			
21	previously called but did not speak.			
22	As we make our way through the			
23	list of speakers for the second time,			
24	those present who have not spoken yet,			
25	will be given the opportunity to			

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comment. If you missed your name being called, did not sign up to speak but would like to, or have joined the Zoom under a name that is different from the one you used when you signed up, please identify yourself in the Q&A function. You may also request to speak anonymously.

The next speaker is Bill Bruno, followed by Recent Retiree.

BILL BRUNO: Good evening and thank you for staying up so late.

My name is Bill Bruno from

Jackson Heights and I want to say that
congestion pricing is an overdue and
necessary step for an environmental
transit improvement, traffic violence
standpoint.

Any solution of harm caused by greenhouse gas require a reduction of motor vehicle use and the enhancement of mass transit. Electric vehicles will not come online in sufficient quantities to allow net by zero 2050 and too many bottlenecks.

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All of the proposed congestion pricing programs will reduce traffic by several percentage points and also and help support increasing mass transit capabilities.

Congestion pricing is also largely progressive in nature. Residents who commute by car have on average higher income than those who commute by mass transit. The Community Service Society, a local non-profit, concluded that New Yorkers in poverty benefit from transit improvement, will outnumber New Yorkers harmed by congestion pricing by 50 to 1. Indeed the researches in subway travel has been in the working-class areas. Money that goes from car drivers to transit.

Now, my preference is for Plan C or G because they limit the effect of the Cross Bronx. The one thing I'd like to call to your attention, I would advocate equal treatment to taxis and FHVs. Although there are

far more FHVs, each individual taxi
takes up the same congestion, as an
individual FHV, they should be treated
the same. I would say the three times
a day cap. If there are drivers in
distress, targeted mitigation measures
should be far more efficient than
creating an exemption.

Also, the regressive part in terms of the delivers and commercial vans, as I understand would be hit with a one time a day cap. Given the volume of deliveries, it's hard to manage the per unit cost spread out on that long volume being that overwhelming.

The one I note about C is the crossing credits. Crossing credits should be limited to those necessary to create tolling parity so you don't have toll shopping. Outside that, I would not favor that. For example, but if you want to off set, that would make sense.

Outside of that, I'm glad the

1	presentation speaks of mitigation
2	measures, such as prioritizing the
3	Bronx with the introduction of
4	electric buses.
5	That should be the general rule.
6	If there's a potential hardship and I
7	believe there will be some and
8	mitigation measures is far more
9	effective than creating a broad
10	exemption that could be easy gained.
11	I'm good. Thank you so much.
12	Thanks for staying up so late.
13	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
14	The 269th speaker on the list is
15	Recent Retiree.
16	If you could unmute your phone,
17	you can begin your remarks.
18	Recent Retiree, if you could
19	unmute your phone, you can begin.
20	You may begin.
21	Recent Retiree, we'll come back
22	to you very quickly.
23	That's the end of the first run
24	through the list.
25	MS. FLAX: We will now read

1	through the list a second time	
2	starting with the speakers we believe	
3	are present.	
4	The next speaker is Suzette	
5	Francis.	
6	Suzette, you may unmute yourself	
7	and begin your remarks.	
8	Suzette, you may begin your	
9	remarks.	
10	Suzette, you are unmuted and you	
11	may begin your remarks.	
12	SUZETTE FRANCIS: Hello. Can	
13	you hear me?	
14	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.	
15	SUZETTE FRANCIS: Thank you.	
16	I'll start over.	
17	First of all, I'm finding it	
18	very difficult to understand this	
19	congestion pricing. I am actually	
20	speaking to you guys from work. I	
21	work at night and I have a son. I	
22	don't work at night because I choose	
23	to, I work at night because I have to,	
24	okay. Because between me and his dad	
25	we have to balance out who picks him	

up from school and all that.

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The whole idea when I took a night job is that I cannot take public transportation at night. I've done it before when I had a 3:00 to 11:00 shift. When I was supposed to get home at 1:00, I started getting home at 3:00. That's how bad the train was. And to compound that with the fact that now with all the crime that's on the train and all that, it's impossible. I cannot even fathom taking New York City Transit. I hear a lot of people saying, oh, the train is safe and this and that. I'm sure those people work 9:00 to 5:00 and are not standing at the subway in the middle of the night trying to get to work, you know. And my thing is it's unfair because I can't afford it. can't afford a \$23 daily fee. And it's not fair that you guys come up with these rules and taxes and things not even considering your regular daily, every day man who has to get up

1	and go to work on a regular basis. We	
2	can't afford this.	
3	You know, food is up, gas is up	
4	everything is up and it's so difficult	
5	to survive this city as it is because	
6	it's so costly living here. And then	
7	you guys just come and want to add on	
8	top of it.	
9	Every single time MTA cannot	
10	afford something, they reach into, you	
11	know, the People's pocket and I find	
12	that very unfair. And I really think	
13	you guys need to reconsider this whole	
14	thing because it's just not fair and	
15	that's really all I have to say.	
16	Thank you.	
17	MS. FLAX: Thank you.	
18	Our next speaker is Recent	
19	Retiree.	
20	You may unmute yourself and	
21	begin your remarks.	
22	RECENT RETIREE: (Technical	
23	difficulties.)	
24	MS. FLAX: It's very difficult	
25	to hear you. If it's possible for you	

1	to speak closer into the microphone.
2	RECENT RETIREE: (Technical
3	difficulties.)
4	MS. FLAX: We currently can't
5	hear you very well right now.
6	It's very difficult to
7	understand you. If it's possible for
8	you to try a different connection,
9	then we can come back to you but we
10	can't decipher your remarks right now.
11	RECENT RETIREE: (Technical
12	difficulties.)
13	MS. FLAX: We will move to the
14	other speakers on the list and if
15	you're able to join through another
16	connection then, we will give you
17	another opportunity to speak.
18	Donna Westervelt.
19	Kevin Anthony.
20	Harold Awerbuch.
21	Norbert Cyran.
22	Samir Chatterjee.
23	Deirdre Huntley-Smith.
24	Michael Streeter.
25	Mikhail Shchukin.

1	Margaret Van Cleve.
2	Davindranauth Shiwratan.
3	Birain Parikh.
4	Heather Saslovsky.
5	Michael Sosin.
6	David Ramales.
7	Peter Wong.
8	Gerald Adames.
9	Jason Seo.
10	Stacia Cohen.
11	Esta Fischer.
12	Elise Liebowitz.
13	Susan Mendelsohn.
14	Max Kislevitz.
15	Bohdan Semciw.
16	Jose Moronta.
17	Sheldon Sud.
18	Sylvia Lin.
19	Louis Alifano.
20	Sylvester Otasowie.
21	Bill Bierds.
22	Carlos Cole.
23	Neil Cosgrove.
24	David Draper.
25	Claudia Leyva.

1	Peter Petino.
2	Jessica Jean-Baptiste.
3	Christopher Trivell.
4	Alex Glatt.
5	Alex, you may unmute yourself
6	and begin your remarks.
7	ALEX GLATT: Now, I was a tax
8	collector for many years for New York
9	State and this is merely another tax,
10	which I don't have a problem with
11	since I'm a New Yorker and I pay
12	taxes. The only problem I have is
13	that this is supposed to be dedicated
14	to a specific thing. And that
15	specific thing, no matter what it is,
16	is always change put into general
17	bucks.
18	The MTA is unfortunately always
19	underfunded. It has not net any
20	schedules by repair services I
21	mean. It used to be that if a part
22	was due to be changed at 55,000 miles,
23	it was changed. Instead of just
24	having an additional tax, why don't
25	you just put the onerous tax, sales

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tax, and boost it up to 20 percent so all of the rich people will have to pay the 20 percent and the only people that will make money on it, will be the people who either work at the docks and steal what they can, or the truckers, who can steal what they can.

If you have one dedicated tax instead of the low complicity of tax from Articles 1 to Articles 8 of New York State Tax, and just have this one onerous tax, that's the income taxes, it would be much simpler to collect.

I'm not including things like
the buildings that are -- or deadbeat
husbands or deadbeat wives that don't
pay their alimony or child support.

I'm merely talking about instead of
naming a new tax, just increasing one
tax that you can collect, which are
sales taxes, everybody pays them. Oil
companies pay them when they deliver
big trucks of gas. People pay them
when they buy good.

I see my time is almost up. I

1	said what I had to say. This tax is			
2	an additional tax is just an			
3	additional burden that individual			
4	people and individual paperwork are			
5	going to go into general funds, just			
6	as a lot of things did. This is			
7	supposed to be for education.			
8	I appreciate your time. Thank			
9	you for listening and you guys have a			
10	real tough deal listening to these			
11	complaints because that just tells you			
12	the easy way out and nobody will take			
13	it because it's too simple.			
14	Police don't enforce uninsured			
15	vehicles, motorized vehicles as			
16	another person said are on the streets			
17	and they are not supposed to be.			
18	Scooters I can't see a scooter.			
19	Bye. Have a nice day.			
20	MS. FLAX: Thank you.			
21	Our next speaker is Joshua			
22	Steinberg.			
23	Elaine O'Sullivan.			
24	Jacqueline Hayes.			
25	Jane Reiff.			

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1		Mercedes Castrelo-Huntley.
2		Barbara Kasavana.
3		Renee Lau.
4		Victoria Andino.
5		Ruth Klein.
6		Luc Athayde-Rizzaro.
7		Michael Benson.
8		Thomas Lamadrid.
9		Micahel Golz.
10		David Zelman.
11		Gary Roth.
12		John Doe.
13		Richard Sonenberg.
14		Scott Goldberg.
15		Ezekiel Zimmerman.
16		Constance Stellas.
17		Arthur Miller.
18		Adam Liggio.
19		Craig Sands
20		Denise Ruggiero.
21		John Seaborne.
22		Carol Parker.
23		Branch Worsham.
24		Lorraine Cupelli.
25		Sam Hecker.
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1	Paul Fridman
2	Richard Weiss.
3	Paul D'Antonio.
4	Arya Sajedi.
5	Clarence Tennell.
6	B. Kumar.
7	Walt Iwachiw.
8	Ken Wiederhorn.
9	Henri Falconii.
10	Bob Carbo.
11	Ron Simoncini.
12	Richard Sandano.
13	Maria Gonzalez.
14	Rena Zager.
15	Matthew Sullivan.
16	Jorge Urana.
17	Patrick Johnson.
18	Maria Danzilo.
19	Bruno Bianchi.
20	Michael O'Brien.
21	Alan Fernandez.
22	Philip Kinscherf.
23	Joan Goldberg.
24	Frances OHanlon.
25	Prasad Chalasani.

1	Warren Green.
2	Otto Angulo.
3	Adam Cohen.
4	Kim Lawyer.
5	Cristina Ponsell.
6	Gordon Lee.
7	Nicholas Berkowitz.
8	Mathew Quezada.
9	Gina Wright.
10	Bee Dorsey.
11	Lucy Garnett.
12	Laura Hogan.
13	Stacey Shub.
14	Alexander Samaha.
15	Manirul Islam.
16	Regina Cornwell.
17	A. Medina.
18	Amanda Levine.
19	Kathryn Manfredonia.
20	Derek Smith.
21	Elizabeth Caputo.
22	Gary Niel.
23	Shannon Phipps.
24	Brian Tomlinson.
25	Brian Hess.

John Trantos.
Arlene Rubenstein.
George Ntim.
Michael Wilbekin.
John Rockwell.
Peter Sugar.
Carter Simpson.
Angel Carranza.
Michele Matlock.
Martin Reinfeld.
Oren Shulman.
Brian Manzino.
Raven McNeil.
Steve Margosian.
Dawn Mastrogiovanni.
Kenneth Pace.
Francis Vaughn.
Elba Acosta.
Lionel Morales.
Sophia Feist.
Robinson Quezada.
Thomas O'Neil.
Judith Edwards.
Alison Glestein.
Jaime Serrano.

1	Ali Madu.
2	Thomas Healy.
3	Peter Nigrini.
4	Simon Weiser.
5	We'll try again, Recent Retiree,
6	to see if your connection is better.
7	Recent Retiree.
8	Recent Retiree, please unmute
9	and begin your remarks.
10	Recent Retiree, if you're able
11	to unmute yourself, you may try giving
12	remarks again.
13	You're currently you're
14	unmuted. Please try beginning your
15	remarks.
16	We can't hear you if you're
17	speaking. You are unmuted, but we
18	cannot hear you.
19	Unfortunately, we're not able to
20	hear your remarks. We will provide
21	you with information in the chat about
22	how to submit comments to us through
23	other methods, and we thank you for
24	joining.
25	We'll now continue our reading

1	of the list for a second time. If you
2	hear your name called, please let us
3	know in the Q&A chat.
4	Simon Weiser.
5	Maria Rodriguez.
6	Mary Pelzer.
7	C. Montanez.
8	Uppkar Thind.
9	Michelle Borrelli.
10	Sally Foo.
11	Jeffrey Wiesenfeld.
12	Fouad Solazzo.
13	Sam O'Hana.
14	Ella Pultinas.
15	Anonymous Speaker 1.
16	That concludes the second read
17	through of our list of speakers.
18	MR. OLIVA: Thank you for
19	joining us this evening. For those
20	who did not do so already, we
21	encourage you to take our short survey
22	via the QR code or link currently
23	being displayed. The link can also be
24	found in the Q&A section of the Zoom.
25	For details about our sixth and

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final hearing later this morning at 10 a.m., please visit the project website at mta.info/CBDTP or call the Public Meeting Hotline at (646) 252-6777.

As a reminder, if you would like to join tomorrow's hearing -- actually, later this morning's hearing by phone, you can visit the project website at mta.info/CBDTP or call the Public Meeting Hotline at (646) 252-6777 to obtain the call-in information.

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

LH REPORTING SERVICES, INC. 718-526-7100

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1	Floor, New York, New York 10004, or
2	call (646) 252-7440.
3	Comments may also be provided
4	directly to the Federal Highway
5	Administration via e-mail to
6	CBDTP@dot.gov, or via mail to FHWA -
7	New York Division, RE: CBDTP, Leo W.
8	O'Brien Federal Building, 11A Clinton
9	Avenue, Suite 719, Albany, New York
10	12207.
11	The time is currently 12:34 a.m.
12	on Wednesday, August 31st. this
13	concludes our hearing. Thank you
14	again for your participation.
15	(TIME NOTED: 12:34 a.m.)
16	
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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
LO	hereinbefore set forth was duly sworn and that
11	such an examination is a true record of the
L2	testimony given by such witness.
L3	I further certify that I am not related
L4	to any of these parties to this action by blood or
L5	marriage, and that I am not in any way interested
L6	in the outcome of this matter.
L7	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
18	my hand on this 30th day of August, 2022.
L9	
20	
21	Makeda (dwards
2.2	MAKEDA EDWARDS
22	
23 24	
24 25	
4 O	