In Re CBDTP Congestion Pricing Program Environmental Assessment Public Hearing August 31, 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 31, 2022
7	TIME: 10:01 A.M.
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1	APPEARANCES:
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3	Lou Oliva, Hearing Officer
Allison C. de Cerreño, MTA Deputy Chief Operating Officer	Allison C. de Cerreño, MTA Deputy Chief Operating Officer
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6	Nichola Angel, Vice President, Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority
7	and ranner Adenority
8	Richard Wilder, Deputy Chief Engineer of Design, New York State Department of Transportation
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10	William Ullom, Deputy Director of Traffic Engineering and Planning
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12	Rick Marquis, New York Division Administrator for the Federal Highway Administration
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14	Monica Pavlik, Project Manager
15	Leah Flax, Moderator
16	Michael Wojnar, Moderator
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MR. OLIVA: Good morning. We will now begin the hearing. Today is Wednesday, August 31, 2022. And the time is 10:01 a.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 be
creating 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 314 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, we will regularly let everyone know where we are in the list so you can gauge how much longer you may need to wait to speak.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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e-mail to CBDTP@mtabt.org. Such comments shall be considered equally and carry the same weight as all other methods for submitting comments.

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

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

DR C. DE CERRENO: Thank you. And thank you all for joining us today.

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

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This morning, I am representing

1 the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel 2 Authority and MTA more broadly, and am joined by Nichola Angel, Vice President 3 4 of Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority and other members of the 5 agency, as well as other colleagues 6 7 from the other project sponsors for this effort. Richard Wilder, Deputy 8 Chief Engineer of Design for the New 9 10 York State Department of 11 Transportation, and William Ullom, 12 Deputy Director of Traffic Engineering 13 and Planning from New York City 14 Department of Transportation. 15 We also have with us today, Rick 16 Marquis, New York Division Administrator for the Federal Highway 17 18 Administration, the lead Federal agency 19 for this project. He will be joined by 20 Monica Pavlik, Project Manager. 21 Key personnel from all four of our agencies are also in attendance 2.2 23 today, listening to what you have to 24 say; your comments will be recorded, 25 indexed and responded to as part of the Environmental Assessment process.

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

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

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

On August 10, 2022, we released the Environmental Assessment for public review. If you have not yet had an opportunity to read the entire Environmental Assessment, the Executive Summary, which has been translated into multiple languages, is available on our

website.

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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 comment period on the Environmental Assessment continues through September 9th. For those who prefer not to speak but still want to submit comments, we

1 will provide information on other ways 2 to do that again later in the session. Now let's begin our presentation. 3 4 [Taped presentation begins - Narrated by Dr. C. 5 De Cerreñol PRESENTATION: 6 7 So what is the Central Business District Tolling Program? In 2019, New 8 York State enacted the MTA Reform and 9 10 Traffic Mobility Act, which authorized 11 the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel 12 Authority or TBTA to design, develop 13 and implement a vehicular tolling 14 program to reduce traffic congestion in 15 the Manhattan Central Business 16 District. As defined by the act, vehicles 17 18 entering or remaining in the Manhattan 19 Central Business District on or below 20 60th Street, which is shown in the map 21 in orange, would be tolled. The FDR Drive, West Side Highway, Battery Park 2.2 23 Underpass and any surface roadway 24 portion of the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel 25 connecting to West Street. In essence,

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

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

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

With respect to how the Manhattan CBD Tolling Program would work, locations for infrastructure would include detection points placed at entrances and exits to the Manhattan CBD. On the avenues, these detection points would generally be between 60th and 61st Streets and an algorithm would be used so those who stay on excluded roadways are not tolled.

In essence, as someone is coming

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

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

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

On the right, you can see an example of what the infrastructure and the tolling system equipment would look like. It's predominantly poles, as you see on the right, and mast arms, as you see on the left. Importantly, the tolling system equipment will be clustered and housed in a single-unit enclosure as shown on the bottom.

The enclosures are purposely designed to minimize the amount of equipment on the poles and to reflect

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light in a way that makes them less visible to someone walking or driving.

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

The benefits of the program would include reduced vehicular traffic in and near the Manhattan Central Business District, improved travel times within the Manhattan Central Business District, including for buses and deliveries, and a new source of local recurring capital funding for subways, trains and buses as well as improved regional air quality.

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So why is an Environmental
Assessment or EA needed for this
project? Well, some roadways in the
Manhattan Central Business District
have received federal funds, so
approval for tolling is needed from the
Federal Highway Administration.

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

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

Since the project could have effects on environment justice populations,

Federal Highway Administration and the

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project sponsors incorporate an enhanced public outreach and coordination with federal and state resource agencies.

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

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

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create a funding source for capital improvements and generate sufficient annual net revenue to fund \$15 billion for capital projects for the MTA capital program, and to establish a tolling program consistent with the purposes underlying the New York State legislation entitled the MTA Reform and Traffic Mobility Act.

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

Many efforts have been made and yet, congestion in New York City consistently ranks among the worst in the United States. Indeed, congestion costs 102 hours of lost time, equating to almost \$1,600 per year per driver in delay.

Between 2010 and 2019, travel speeds fell 22 percent in Manhattan

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

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

I'll now walk you through the findings of the Environment Assessment. There were two project alternatives that are evaluated in the Environmental Assessment. The no-action alternative

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in which there is no program to toll vehicles in the Manhattan Central Business District, no comprehensive plan to reduce congestion, and no new annual recurring funding for MTA capital programs.

And there is the central business tolling or action alternative where we implement a tolling program consistent with the Mobility Act to toll the vehicles entering or remaining in the Manhattan Central Business District.

We install tolling infrastructure and tolling system equipment and signage within and near the Manhattan Central Business District, and generate funds for MTA's 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

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effects, but there are few areas with potential adverse effects. The slides a bit later in the presentation will address each of the areas and identify any mitigation that is needed.

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

As I said a moment ago, there are two alternatives for this Environment Assessment, the no-action 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

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Alternative since the decision on the actual tolling scenario has not yet been made.

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

So let me walk you through.

Along the top, are the tolling scenarios. Tolling Scenario A we referred to as the base plan. This is the plan that is characterized in the legislation. Tolling Scenario B has that same base plan but starts to add caps in the form of how many times a vehicle can be tolled and certain exemptions.

Tolling Scenario C adds what we call low-crossing credits for vehicles using tunnels to access the Central Business District with some caps and

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exemptions. Those crossing credits, when they are low are roughly \$6.50. When they are high, as you see in tolling scenarios D, E and F, the credits are roughly \$13. And this was used for modeling purposes.

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

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

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credit applies to the facilities that are identified.

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

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

Finally, as you move to the bottom, we have the approximate toll rate for autos, small trucks and large trucks that resulted from the modeling.

The one tolling scenario I'd like to mention is tolling Scenario G, all the way to the right. This tolling scenario has a base plan with the same

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tolls for all vehicle classes. We'll talk about that a little bit later in the presentation. But importantly, as you see on the bottom, the toll rate is set the same for every type of vehicle.

So that was a lot of information.

And so, I'd like to leave you with some key takeaways.

First and foremost, tolling the Manhattan Central Business District in 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

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

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

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commuters to the Manhattan Central Business District from each county in the 28-county region.

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

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

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

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Manhattan Central Business District.

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

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

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

On the right-hand side, you see 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

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congestion, which is a beneficial effect. There were three highway segments, though, that would experience adverse effects in the form of increased delays at certain times.

As you can see here, it's the Westbound Long Island Expressway near the Queens-Midtown tunnel in the mid-day, approaches to the Westbound George Washington Bridge on I-95 also in the mid-day, and in the evening, the Southbound and Northbound FDR Drive between East 10th Street and Brooklyn Bridge.

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

adverse effects.

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In addition, post-implementation, the project sponsors will monitor effects. And if needed, Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, TBTA, will modify the toll rates, crossing credits, exemptions and/or discounts to reduce those adverse effects.

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

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earlier, as the toll goes up, these diversions increase.

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

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

To test this, we created tolling 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

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intersections that experienced adverse effects in the modeling in the form of increased delay at certain times. And you can see them here on the right.

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

If the thresholds are reached, TBTA will coordinate with these agencies to implement signage and scenarios, TBTA will coordinate with implement monitoring plans with specific thresholds at the locations

At 42nd Street and Times Square, there's a specific stair affected. And if the threshold is reached, the center handrail will be removed and the riser will be adjusted. At Union Square

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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 Central

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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 Manhattan Central Business District.

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

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

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

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

standards.

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Recognizing that air quality is of great concern to many constituents, we have several enhancements though there were no local exceedances of those standards. New York City

Department of Transportation will coordinate to expand the New York City community air survey network of air quality monitors. This will be supplemented by a small number of real-time monitors for particulate matter.

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

In terms of environmental justice, the study did find adverse effects where mitigation is required.

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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 Central Business District tolls paid by

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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 discounted transit fare products and programs.

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The project sponsors will establish an Environmental Justice community group that will meet on a biannual basis with the first meeting six months after project implementation to share updated data and analysis and hear about potential concerns.

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

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

TBTA will work with MTA New York
City Transit to institute an employment
resource coordination program to
connect drivers experiencing job
insecurity with a direct pathway to
licensing, training and job placement

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with MTA or its affiliated vendors at no cost to the drivers.

For those who may not want a commercial driver's license, TBTA will coordinate with MTA New York City
Transit to submit a request to the Federal Transit Administration for a pilot program that will help increase eligibility of taxi and FHV drivers to use their vehicles to provide paratransit trips and MTA's New York City Transit will implement this program if approved.

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

The construction would occur on

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

With respect to visual resources, there were also no adverse effects.

Infrastructure is similar in form to street light poles, sign poles or similar structures already in use throughout New York City. Signage is similar in size and character to signs already present and the color would match existing light pole colors.

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

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

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

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

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

Tolling technology equipment would be added to the underneath of the existing structure of the High Line.

You can see some of the renderings at the bottom here.

With respect to the findings, the Central Business District Tolling
Alternative does not result in adverse effects pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
And it does not adversely affect the activities, features or attributes that qualify the resource for protection under Section 4(f).

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

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

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

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

Again, through our conversations and public outreach and particularly with Environmental Justice communities, we are also committed to prioritizing equity and bus service improvements.

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New York City's buses serve a greater share of low-income minority households and other modes including subways.

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

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

We had three meetings of the 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.

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

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

With respect to schedule, this shows where we currently are. We did our early public outreach in 2021. In early 2022, we prepared the Environmental Assessment, we've notified agencies and organizations and individuals of the Environmental Assessment's availability and we're now in the midst, in orange here, of public review and comment on the Environmental Assessment.

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

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

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

As noted, our public comment period is open until September 9, 2022. If you would like to submit written comments, you may do so in the following ways: Through our project website, by email, mail, phone or fax, or to the Federal Highway Administration by email or mail.

All of this information is also

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available on our website and the information on the project website email, mail, phone and fax for MTA bridges and tunnels is also in the Environmental Assessment. In addition, formal oral comments can be made at the public hearings as many of you are doing today. They will be recorded by the stenographer.

Thank you again for attending 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.]

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

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Tolling Program. Comments will be recorded, indexed and responded to as part of the Environmental Assessment process. Responses will not be provided during today's hearing.

There are 314 speakers signed up to speak today. Each speaker is limited to three minutes. At the two-and-a-half-minute mark, the clock will turn red and you will hear it beep notifying you that you have 30 seconds remaining. We ask that speakers keep their remarks to the three-minute time frame out of respect for all other speakers.

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

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If you have joined the Zoom under a name that is different from the one you used when you signed up to speak or if you did not sign up to speak but would like to speak, please identify yourself in the Q&A function. You may also request to speak anonymously. If this is your preference, please indicate this in the Q&A function and we will provide you with further instructions.

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

When you are called on to speak, there will be a brief transition on your screen before you will be able to unmute and enable your camera. Please make sure that once your screen updates, your camera and your microphone are enabled, before beginning your remarks. If you do not

1 wish to use your camera, you do not 2 have to do so. 3 You will not be able to unmute or 4 enable your camera until it's your turn to speak. Please remain patient until 5 In the event you miss your name 6 7 being called, we will call you again after all other speakers in attendance 8 have been called a first time. 9 10 As a reminder, this hearing is 11 being livestreamed and recorded and 12 will be available publicly on our 13 YouTube channel and on our project website at mta.info/CBDTP. 14 15 Stenographers are present and will 16 create a written record of this hearing. By attending this virtual 17 18 hearing, you consent to be recorded. 19 MS. FLAX: We will now begin the 20 public comment portion of today's 21 hearing. 2.2 Our first speaker is Assembly 23 Member Deborah Glick, followed by 24 Assembly Member Kenneth Zebrowski.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER DEBORAH GLICK:

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Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today regarding the MTA's plan for the CBD Tolling Program.

The need to reduce gas emissions and create a reliable revenue stream to improve our transit system makes congestion pricing a reasonable policy choice. There is a need to improve accessibility for people with disabilities, upgrade critical infrastructure, move buses towards zero emissions and improve subway safety.

However, in regards to the implementation of this project, there are a few concerns I have about the residents who live in the CBD and how this will impact their lives.

My first concern is about how this will impact the economy. It is reasonable to assume that everyone in the congestion zone will experience passalong charges for services and deliveries, unlike New Yorkers living uptown or anywhere outside of the CBD.

The promised impact of the

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program on the environment is still hypothetical, but the impact it will have on hundreds of thousands of residents' pocketbooks, many of whom are struggling economically as it is, is certain. Whether they own a car or not.

While it is viewed as harsh by many people in the congestion zone to be charged an extra fee simply to drive home, it seems especially punitive to charge them to leave home, which the remaining in zone toll seems to do. The ancillary impact of new tolls put a severe burden on our residents, most of whom do not contribute to the congestion or pollution, considering that the majority of them either do not have cars or leave their cars parked in already heavily taxed parking meter zones or parking garage. However, those who do use vehicles due to medical treatments may be especially disadvantaged.

Another concern is how the tolls

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will impact God's Love We Deliver, a not-for-profit based in the CBD, which will experience an estimated cost of half a million dollars a year to continue to serve historically marginalized communities, and where 90 percent of their clients are below the poverty line. An exemption or a discount for this critical service is a top priority, as it will surely affect the lives of New Yorkers who need these services to survive and live in all parts of the city.

In closing, I reiterate my support for congestion pricing, and understand that the committee has said any consideration in one area increases the need for higher tolls to cover that consideration. But I suggest that solely relying on congestion pricing to cover the MTA needs may not be the most equitable solution and an added additional broad-based revenue stream should be considered.

Thank you.

1 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 2 The next speaker is Assembly 3 Member Kenneth Zebrowski, followed by 4 County Executive Ed Day. ASSEMBLY MEMBER KENNETH ZEBROWSKI: 5 Hi. Good morning, and thank you 6 7 for this opportunity. I'm Assembly Member ken Zebrowski. I represent 8 Rockland County. One of the west of 9 10 the Hudson counties in the MTA 11 district. 12 I've been an opponent of 13 congestion pricing for a long time. 14 I've testified previously. I don't 15 want to spend too much of my time here 16 today speaking about my broad base 17 opposition. I've voted against the 18 legislation that set up this entire 19 process. 20 But being where we are today, I 21 really want to talk about the west of Hudson commuters, Rockland County in 2.2 23 particular, but up to Orange County. 24 The commuter tax, the portions of the 25 sales tax. Those of us in the MTA

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district from west of Hudson, pay all the same taxes, yet get a fraction of the service.

So listening to the presentation earlier, where it was talked about some of the benefits, none of those benefits will be received by west of Hudson commuters. In fact, when you talk about the 90, 10, 10 distribution of the funds, you know, even the ten to Metro-North won't go to west of Hudson commuters unless they have to pay some sort of a toll or pay a fare in order to get over the river first before getting on Metro-North.

I may oppose congestion pricing completely, but at least it would be something for my constituents if there was something in this plan to suggest that it will be used to improve the historical, I think lack of investment for west of Hudson commuters. But of course, there's nothing there.

So I think we need to provide, if this is going to go forward, credits to

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west of Hudson commuters, those in Rockland that have to pay a toll to get over that bridge. Now, I understand that there's different authorities involved in this process. A lot of Rocklanders have to go down the Palisades Parkway and head over the GW Bridge. There has to be a recognition of that, and there has to be some sort of a credit given to those folks. They don't have the options. Every train in Rockland County is run by New Jersey Transit. Which number one is substandard service and number two takes a long time to get down and then over.

So if -- and also, a lot of folks, whether they be nurses, police officers, firefighters, have to commute in off hours where there literally is no mass transit opportunities.

So I know I don't have too much time yet, but when we talk about credits, you have to remember west of Hudson commuters, and at the very

least, there has to be some sort of a
credit as most as possible, I would
advocate for those commuters that are
paying a toll to get over the river.
Thank you.
MS. FLAX: Thank you.
Our next speaker is County
Executive Ed Day, followed by Assembly
Member David Weprin.
COUNTY EXECUTIVE ED DAY: Hello?
MS. FLAX: You may begin your
remarks.
COUNTY EXECUTIVE ED DAY: Hey
stop
I'm sorry. I'm just trying to
set this up.
MS. FLAX: We can see you and
hear you. You may begin your remarks.
COUNTY EXECUTIVE ED DAY: Okay.
Thank you very much. And my name is
County Executive Ed Day. I want to
thank you for the opportunity.
Unlike almost all of the members
of the Metropolitan Community
Transportation District, Rockland

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County has no one-seat rail ride to the Central Business District and severely limited mass transit alternatives.

This transit desert forces more than 60 percent of our residents to drive into the city because they have no other way to get there. And that commute is not cheap.

Our residents pay heavy tolls on the George Washington Bridge, Lincoln Tunnel and Tappan Zee Bridge for decades, while being subjected to a 400 million-dollar annual value gap between what we pay to the MTA and what we get in return. That equates to a 40 million-dollar gap in just the last decade. And now you want these commuters to give even more while all the East River bridges remain toll free despite the significant transit options to get into the city from those communities.

Among those commuters include cops, firefighters and others whose work schedules would leave them

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stranded if not using their own vehicle. Have all of you forgotten 9/11? Is this your reward for their sacrifice?

entirely different state, do not pay one red cent and unbelievably receive better service from the MTA than our overpaying MTA member Rockland county. One project that's proven this point is the MTA's recent 1.3 billion dollar Penn Station access project to provide a second one-seat extension ride into Penn Station for Metro-North, east of the Hudson commuters. Yes, a premium one-seat ride, while we in Rockland still cannot get that basic one-seat service.

In exchange for that \$40 million extra collected by the MTA from Rockland each year, our county has received service reduction and increased fares. No improvements to the Pascack Valley rail line in 15 years. And no significant

improvements to facilities, rolling stock, yards or equipment.

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Now, the MTA will say they invested heavily into west of the Hudson Port Jervis line, which is true. But unfortunately, that line only serves only one station in Rockland. And our residents make up less than two percent of that ridership.

I challenge and invited each and every one of you to find any significant MTA investment that has last 15 years. Rockland county residents faced by far the highest level of transit inequity in the MTA region, and it would be an insult to these families who are already struggling to keep up with rising gas as part of the CBD Tolling Program if it is implemented.

1 Our next speaker is Assembly 2 Member David Weprin, followed by 3 Councilmember Selvina Brooks-Powers. 4 Assembly Member, you may unmute yourself and begin your remarks. 5 ASSEMBLY MEMBER DAVID WEPRIN: 6 7 Good morning. I'm Assemblyman David Weprin. I represent the 24th 8 Assembly District in Queens, 9 10 which will -- which will be one of the 11 most adversely impacted by the 12 imposition of congestion pricing. 13 Congestion pricing is not a fair deal for New Yorkers. It is an out of 14 15 borough tax that will cripple families 16 and businesses in New York City at a time of record inflation while we are 17 18 still recovering from the COVID-19 19 pandemic. The proposed day for 20 implementation of congestion pricing 21 could be as early as the end of next year or the start of 2024. 2.2 23 I am calling for a moratorium on 24 the implementation of congestion 25 pricing through at least December 31,

2028, and I will sponsor the legislation to that effect.

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My district, which extends along the Grand Central Parkway, is a public transit dessert. A trip into Manhattan can take two hours and often requires hopping two buses and two subway lines. Whereas driving more than cuts that time in half. Many of my constituents have no viable transportation options other than driving a car. Congestion pricing is anti drivers, which includes taxi drivers, truck drivers, app based providers and millions of our neighbors from across all five borough.

Inflation is skyrocketing, and congestion pricing will raise costs for every business in New York City. There are no carve outs for small businesses where the working drivers will be hit twice by congestion pricing. First by the fees and next by the increased prices of goods and services.

There are no exemptions for the disabled, the elderly or the infirmed.

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To make matters worse, the MTA is currently redesigning the bus network and eliminating multiple stops that my constituents have used for years, which will result in further disruption to ridership.

Our businesses haven't returned to normal and their success requires the patronage and financial support of out of borough residents. But congestion pricing will cut this much needed revenue at the knee. The supply chain disruptions that have impacted all of our lives for the past few years will only be exacerbated by congestion pricing, which will impose yet another fee on shipping companies and truck drivers that transport our goods.

Any increases in shipping fees will be borne by our businesses and ultimately the customer.

Savvy shipping companies may cut their losses and abandon us as the market and the cost of doing business becomes too high. The MTA is notorious

1	for mismanaging funds. What happened
2	to the \$15 billion in federal funding?
3	In closing, the MTA is an
4	unacceptable, unaccountable and
5	untrustworthy steward on the public
6	funds. We must focus on fixing the MTA
7	and making it accountable. That's why
8	I'm calling for a moratorium on the
9	implementation
10	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
11	remarks.
12	ASSEMBLY MEMBER DAVID WEPRIN:
13	of congestion pricing
14	through through 2028.
15	Thank you.
16	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
17	Our next speaker is Councilmember
18	Selvina Brooks-Powers, followed by
19	Samir Lavingia.
20	Councilmember, you may unmute
21	yourself and begin your remarks.
22	COUNCILMEMBER SELVINA BROOKS-POWERS:
23	Hi, can you hear me?
24	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
25	COUNCILMEMBER SELVINA BROOKS-POWERS:
25	COUNCILMEMBER SELVINA BROOKS-POWERS:

Perfect.

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Good morning. I'm Councilwoman Selvina Brooks-Powers, representing Southeast Queens and Eastern Rockaway in the New York City Council, and serving as the chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

I'd like to thank the agency for hosting this forum for New Yorkers to share their perspectives on how congestion pricing will affect their communities.

This proposal stands to significantly impact the fabric of our city by reducing traffic in Manhattan's urban core, and by establishing a new funding stream for our public transportation network and the many critical improvements necessary.

We have a real opportunity to ensure that our subways, buses and commuter rail systems continue to meet the needs of everyone who lives, works and plays in the New York region. But this must be done right and done

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equitably. The MTA has released the wide ranging set of proposals with toll levels rising as high as \$23.

I have been stopped at events across the city, e-mailed, called with very valuable feedback on the congestion pricing plan with concerns of the impacts of communities like the one I represent.

I believe it is critical that out of borough communities like mine, as well as Staten Island, South Bronx and west Queens are not unjustly affected by the financial and potentially the environmental burden this toll may impose.

As the chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and as a Councilmember, whose constituents have some of the longest commutes in the city, I know first hand that many residents in transportation deserts rely on our cars as a key part of their commute.

Our communities lack viable

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public transportation services to effectively, safely and reliably travel into Manhattan. I have many constituents who are seniors, as well as people in need of medical care only available in Manhattan. When, for them, the only way to access vital services is by car. An overly expensive toll will present a real financial burden to our seniors and disabled communities that live on fixed incomes.

Additionally, we need to be sure that our existing infrastructure can accommodate new commuting preference.

My addition has three Long Island Railroad stations. The MTA should consider expanding intracity LIRR fare discounts to make the rail an affordable option for more New Yorkers.

I also want to make sure that as commuter demands shifts on car to commuter rail, our stations do not experience crowding, overwhelmed parking lots, and less reliable

1	service.
2	I have also heard serious
3	concerns from taxi drivers about this
4	proposal. Our network of taxi cab,
5	livery and ride share vehicles fill key
6	transportation gaps in many
7	communities, and these drivers have
8	already faced serious economic burdens
9	in recent years and already
10	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
11	remarks.
12	COUNCILMEMBER SELVINA BROOKS-POWERS:
13	congestion surcharge.
14	If I can just ask for one more
15	moment, please.
16	I'm sorry, can I ask for one more
17	moment just to complete it?
18	MS. FLAX: In respect for all
19	speakers, we ask that you keep your
20	remarks to three minutes. You can
21	submit additional comments to us via
22	e-mail and we will follow up with you
23	on different ways to submit comments.
24	COUNCILMEMBER SELVINA BROOKS-POWERS:
25	Okay. Thank you.

1	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
2	Samir Lavingia, followed by Glenn
3	Dewar.
4	SAMIR LAVINGIA: Hello.
5	Hopefully you can see and hear me. I
6	appreciate the opportunity to give
7	comment today. I'm a resident who
8	lives in the CBD area or what will be
9	the CBD area. I live adjacent to Union
10	Square Park. And I previously lived in
11	the West Village, which will also be
12	included in the area.
13	Previously, I have lived in two
14	different places with congestion
15	pricing, Singapore and London. And in
16	both places, it works amazingly to keep
17	congestion down, and improve quality of
18	life for residents, commuters and
19	others.
20	Right now, we are simply asking
21	people to pay for vehicle usage with
22	their time and their health via issues
23	with greenhouse gases and other stuff
24	like that.
25	So I think I read through the
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Environmental Assessment and I appreciate how thorough it is. In my opinion, I think options D or E are the right way to go. It's just a question for me of what is going to raise the most money for the MTA, what is the simplest and what is going to reduce the car usage as much as possible.

When I'm thinking about these options, what I think is, if I was a resident or I was about to take a car into the cordoned zone, what will prevent me from doing it. We want to reduce these trips as much as possible into the cordoned zone in order to improve the lives of the people who live in it as much as possible.

I think that means we should have as few exemptions as possible and we can always increase costs and tolls later if the need for more money arises.

There are so many benefits like the environmental benefits, reductions in noise, bus speeds safety and speeds

for emergency vehicles.

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I often walk around the area and I'll see an emergency vehicle be stuck in a ton of traffic. And I honestly wonder what is happening to the person inside when those sirens are going off. I think we should additionally consider charging different vehicles, not just personal vehicles versus trucks. But like SUVs or smart cars different amounts of money. Because they simply take up way less space, emit less and do way less damage to residents who live in the area.

I'd also like to see a ramp up in bus service. When London launched their congestion pricing program, they ramped up bus service by 27 percent. Ridership skyrocketed by 37 percent virtually overnight. And it was half of those people had been people who had gotten out of their cars.

To summarize, I don't think we can delay this project any longer.

It's been delayed again and again, and

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in the meanwhile people who live in the cordoned area are suffering. project will dramatically improve the lives of everyone who lives in the region be it by cutting travel times for drivers, delivery times for delivery companies, better air quality for residents, better bus fees for bus riders and capital improvements for anyone who uses the MTA by this dedicated funding stream. The benefits of this program are innumerable, and we should mitigate the issues raised as much as possible. it is clear that congestion pricing is something that must be done. And I look forward to living in what will soon be the cordoned zone. And I am very happy to pay whenever I need to take a car in or out of the area. Thank you so much for hosting

these sessions and taking my comments.

MS. FLAX: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Glenn Dewar, followed by our 15th speaker on the

1	list, Sarah Gribetz.
2	GLENN DEWAR: Can you hear me?
3	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
4	GLENN DEWAR: Okay.
5	Hi. My name is Glenn Dewar. I
6	live in Queens County. I'm a lifelong
7	resident of Queens County. There's my
8	video.
9	I'm a lifelong resident of Queens
10	County. I have been a caregiver for
11	most of my life. My mother was
12	mentally ill. I took care of her for
13	28 years. My partner sadly was
14	diagnosed with cancer in 2019. I took
15	care of him for the 17 months. I tried
16	to keep him alive. And now I've been
17	left to take care of his mother. She
18	is in a senior living facility. But
19	there is still quite a many things that
20	need to be taken care of that often
21	require transporting her.
22	For example, right now, I need to
23	find a neurologist for her because
24	she's beginning to forget things.
25	These plans for congestion pricing

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don't consider caregivers. When I looked at the presentation that you presented, the disabled people didn't exist, the elderly didn't exist. We are not mentioned and caregivers most of all don't exist in any of these plans.

The idea that somebody would be using a car to transport a disabled or elderly person in need is not discussed. This program takes a lot of the best doctors and makes them inaccessible to people in the outer boroughs and any place else that need to drive a person in. When I'm considering a neurologist, I won't be able to consider some of the best neurologists in the city because they will be inaccessible to me. I won't be able to drive her. She uses a walker.

We were just in a pandemic.

Obviously, transit is not a great idea when you are transporting a vulnerable person. My partner, when he had cancer, his immune system was

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compromised in the middle of the pandemic. Telling people they have to take transit in that environment is insane.

When we look at the people who are behind this, it's transportation alternatives. And they have been not mentioned throughout this presentation, but they are really the masterminds behind this. And they hate drivers.

Their early mottos have been "one less car" and currently, if you go to their website and look at their branding, their current thing is "streets are for people".

So when I'm transporting someone with cancer or when I was taking care of my mother, I'm not even a human being to transportation alternatives.

Only people on bikes apparently are human beings. But not people who need cars. Bicycles have room for one person. The people behind this don't understand that. They don't understand caring for another person and the

1	responsibilities of that. They live in
2	a fantasy world. And we need to
3	seriously consider the elderly, the
4	disabled and caregivers and stop
5	excluding them from this from
6	from life in the city and our world.
7	Thank you very much. That's all
8	the time I have.
9	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Sarah
11	Gribetz, followed by Jonathan Miller.
12	Our next speaker is Jonathan
13	Miller, followed by Michael Murray.
14	JONATHAN MILLER: Hi. My name is
15	Elizabeth Miller. I'm here
16	representing me and my husband,
17	Jonathan today. We are residents of
18	the Central Business District. We live
19	on the Lower East Side of Manhattan.
20	And unlike two speakers ago, I
21	completely disagree with him. We are
22	lifelong Lower East Siders. My husband
23	is a fifth generation down here, and we
24	completely oppose congestion pricing.
25	And particularly, that it doesn't

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exempt residents who live in the CBD.

This insane plan is going to cost higher living for everyone. Not just those who own cars. It's going to cost more to get goods and services into this part of the city.

My taxes, I live and work in New York City. My taxes pay for these roads, and we should be able to drive on them without having to pay additional money. And every time we come home, we have to pay.

Now, we talk about exemptions for low income New Yorkers, \$60,000 is just a joke. But really, I have three children in this city, public transportation on the Lower East Side is a mess. For all you MTA people on here, you should know that the East Broadway subway stop is the 12th most dangerous stop in New York City. I'm not going to take my kids there.

The M14 is among the worst bus lines in Manhattan. It's really a shame that this is such a money grab by

the MTA, they can't even see how they don't exempt residents of the Central Business District. And this is going to be borne on our backs.

So maybe, in some kind of alternative universe, the goals are noble, the MTA has made it clear, it's not really about reducing pollution or air quality. It's really about raising money for them, which frankly is not my problem. And the residents need an immediate exemption for all residents. It should not be income-based.

And the last point I want to make is that I use my car in Manhattan, as many people have mentioned on here, to see doctors. My son has hearing loss, requires a lot of special services, and the second we leave the CBD, we are going to be charged. It's really ridiculous and we are completely opposed.

And I will cede my time for other people.

Thank you.

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1	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker is Michael
3	Murray, followed by Daniel Eckman.
4	Michael, you may unmute yourself
5	and begin your remarks.
6	MICHAEL MURRAY: Thank you for
7	this opportunity to comment on the
8	proposed congestion pricing schemes.
9	Mark Twain said there are three
10	kinds of lies, white lies, damn lies
11	and statistics. And the EA's happy
12	findings of little to no adverse impact
13	defy logic. This will be an
14	unmitigated economic disaster for
15	everybody living in the Central
16	Business District and every business
17	located here.
18	Some have said this is an outer
19	borough tax. Well, it's also a huge
20	tax on the people living within the
21	Central Business District. If people
22	outside the district don't want this
23	and people inside the district don't
24	want this, it obviously needs to die.
25	In any case, my wife and I are

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retired senior citizens living on a fixed income in what would be the Manhattan Central Business District.

Moreover, I suffer from severe CoPD and emphysema. When air pollution threatening my very existence, I should be a fan of congestion pricing that improves air quality. But the reality is that congestion pricing, as currently proposed, will be an absolute disaster for my wife and I.

My health precludes 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 New York-Presbyterian to see the lung transplant team, or whenever I need to go 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 something like going to Stew-Leonards in Yonkers.

In short, the current proposal

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would largely limit our lives to the CBD, virtually erasing our right to travel. No other population would face the hardships that will be imposed on residents of the CBD. Moreover, residents of the CBD are not the cause of traffic congestion. Commuters, trucks and for-hire vehicles cruising our streets while waiting for fares are clogging our streets. And those 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 Uber, Lyft and taxi lobbyists are demanding exemptions or asking society to subsidize the very activities that cause congestion. Undermining congestion pricing ability to get more people to use mass transit. Clearly fairness requires exemptions for residents of the CBD, especially seniors and the handicap. If politics precludes fair treatment of residents of the CBD, then we should

1	follow London's congestion pricing
2	program, where residents of the CBD get
3	a 90-percent discount.
4	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
5	remarks.
6	MICHAEL MURRAY: Additionally,
7	with congestion pricing increase and
8	the cost of
9	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Daniel
11	Eckman, followed by Evan Ferrer.
12	DANIEL ECKMAN: Can you hear me?
13	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
14	DANIEL ECKMAN: Good morning. My
15	name is Dan Eckman. I live in
16	Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn. I'm a native
17	New Yorker. I'm a small business
18	owner, I'm a middle class father of two
19	and I need my car to earn my living.
20	Not everyone in Manhattan is an
21	investment banker or a web developer,
22	my job involves the use of tools and a
23	ladder. I can't put it on a bicycle
24	and it's illegal to transport those
25	things on a subway.
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You want me to pay upwards of one hundred dollars a week, that's five thousand dollars a year, I don't to feed my children. The MTA wants money, the MTA always wants money. Maybe get it from somewhere else this time. You got my sales tax, you've got my state income tax, you've got my city income tax, you've got an MTA surcharge on my vehicle registration and my cell phone bill. I'm pretty sure you've got one on my home phone and my internet I haven't checked that service. recently, but I'm assuming that it's somewhere in the fine print.

The city wants to work on the congesting. The congestion is a created problem. You showed a graph at the beginning of this that said that since 2010, suddenly, congestion spiked. Well, guess what? In 2011, we went form having 13,000 medallion taxis to having an extra 80,000 Uber drivers. And Manhattan alone has 350 miles of bike lanes. And you eliminated all the

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available legal parking for private vehicles pretty much in the Central Business District, which means that everybody on the road is driving around looking for a parking space.

This is a created problem that

now we are being asked to pay for. And it's fundamentally unfair. You know, we are talking about people who need money to feed their families.

Manhattan represents a massive portion of everyone's income when you live in the greater New York City area, and we can't be held to account for poor planning on the part of the city government.

You know, we can't continue to hold, basically, a war on the middle class. You know, if you want to free up parking, then fewer people would be driving around looking for a parking space. If you maybe audited the bike lanes to see whether or not anyone is using those 350 miles of road at a volume that justifies the amount of

1 squeeze that's been created for all the 2 cars that you are now saying are congested, maybe you'd discover that it 3 4 was actually not a good use of the 5 space. I am not anti bike. I have a 6 7 bike. I love to ride my bike. But the fact is, I know when I'm driving 8 9 through Manhattan all the time, that 10 those bike lanes are empty. And every 11 block is two fewer parking spaces and 12 two fewer parking spaces is two more 13 people circling the block all day 14 looking for a place to put their car. 15 And where they wind up settling into a lot where I'm going to go ahead and 16 17 assume that part of that tax pays for 18 the MTA, too. 19 So ultimately, this is about 20 blaming the wrong people and holding 21 people to account who don't have the 2.2 money. 23 Thank you for your time. 24 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 25 Our next speaker is Evan Ferrer,

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followed by our 20th speaker on the list, Steven Salvesen.

EVAN FERRER: Hello. Thank you for having me. My name is Evan. I am a lifelong Manhattan resident. This is my second time testifying on behalf of the Central Business District tolling, which Manhattan so desperately needs.

The fact is there are too many cars on the city street. I live and bike on Manhattan island and I can testify that the bike lanes are full. There are plenty of cyclists. Whatever the previous guy just said is absolutely untrue. In fact, sidewalks are so congested that I regularly see wheelchairs and elderly and disabled people in the bike lanes. In fact, we should be widening sidewalks.

We need to take space away from the cars. We need to fundamentally change how we think about transportation. I'm sorry, not everyone needs a car. There are good doctors in Queens, there are good

1	doctors in Brooklyn and there are
2	plenty of business opportunities in
3	those boroughs and north of 60th Street
4	as well.
5	I I we need this congestion
6	pricing. Please don't give into these
7	people. Please. We need it. Okay.
8	And in fact, I'd I'd go as far as to
9	say the good people of the Bronx,
10	Fordham Road, they can use congestion
11	pricing. What about Atlantic Avenue in
12	Brooklyn by the Barclays Center, I
13	think people that live there could
14	probably use a road diet and congestion
15	pricing as well.
16	So please, we need this. We need
17	it badly. We needed it yesterday. We
18	needed it years ago. So I'm begging
19	you, don't listen to these people.
20	Please give the people of Manhattan
21	what they need.
22	Thank you.
23	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
24	Our next speaker is Steven
25	Salvesen, followed by Ming-Yi Smith.

1 Our next speaker is Ming-Yi 2 Smith, followed by Quentin Heilbroner. 3 You may begin your remarks. 4 MING-YI SMITH: Thank you. name is Ming-Yi Smith. I'm a resident 5 6 of the Lower East Side, Manhattan. 7 also a mother of two children, and I am part of a commit group that 8 9 unfortunately the Department of 10 Education has not been able to offer 11 our children a ride up to their school. 12 Our children were accepted, so I 13 represent three other families. Our 14 children were accepted into TAG Young 15 Scholars, which is on the upper 16 Manhattan. It's a public school and because we live outside of the 17 18 transportation zone, we have to 19 actually take our children to school 20 every day by ourselves. The DOE has failed us. I have 21 2.2 appealed many times. Even though we 23 live in the same district, we cannot 24 take the children on the school bus. 25 So my children have to rely on us to go

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up and down every day to go to school. This is only just for going to school.

So by charging us this extra congestion pricing, it's -- it's an extra tax again. This is middle-income families. Just because we live on Lower East Side. I think you are missing the part of where the wealthy people are living. They're on the Upper East Side and the Upper West Side. They are the investment bankers. We are just regular people.

Secondly, my husband is also -he's an artist. So he relies on
driving with his equipment to film
sets -- again, he leaves -- he has to
leave the city, leave where we live in
order to commute to work. So all these
taxes is doing is just -- is -- is just
taxing us for no reason. We didn't
choose -- we didn't choose to move to
Lower East Side before this happened.
And now this is forcing everyone to pay
an extra fee.

Secondly, when I was looking

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at -- there are two points I want to make, one the speaker form Queens was excellent, on point. Uber is the reason for congestion pricing. Anyone can become an Uber driver or a Lyft driver. If you really want to restrict traffic, that's where you need to really focus on.

Secondly, when I was looking at the presentation earlier, it had said that, you know, maybe there's a thousand people that has really chimed in, we live in an eight-million-people city. This is not some public outreach. You are failing on public outreach if you are really looking to hear from -- hear back from everybody.

1,000 out of 8 million, that's less than 0.01 percent. So this is not a public hearing outreach attempt at all.

Not within New York City. Certainly not to the people who live here.

I appreciate your time and thank you so much for listening.

MS. FLAX: Thank you.

1	Our next speaker is Quentin
2	Heilbroner, followed by Leslie Stevens.
3	Our next speaker is Leslie
4	Stevens, followed by Sophia Kakarala.
5	Leslie, you may unmute and begin
6	your remarks.
7	LESLIE STEVENS: Thank you. I
8	don't know, I'm going to leave my
9	camera off just because it seems to be
10	glitching a bit.
11	Thank you for listening to my
12	input. I live in New Jersey, unlike
13	most people here, and I do volunteer
14	work specifically to combat climate
15	change in New York City.
16	Just this week, a British friend
17	who was visiting, visiting New York
18	told me she was shocked and appalled by
19	how many passenger cars, vans and
20	trucks are in the city. London's focus
21	is on clean air. In fact, they have
22	these clean air zones. They don't call
23	it congestion pricing anymore. So to
24	the points that some people are making
25	about the MTA, the MTA seems to be
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focused on money as opposed to reducing pollution and improving air quality.

So I encourage -- that seems to be like an add-on, but I think that's got to be a very important part of this whole CBDTP. I am however, strongly recommending that New York City adopts the CBDTP as soon as possible. This congestion pricing plan looks pretty reasonable to me. And certainly as a first pass. And I strongly recommend -- I have several recommendations.

The first is absolutely no exemptions for perhaps two years so that the overall impact on congestion can be examined more across at least a couple years.

Second of all, I do -- I am quite empathetic for the families with school children and for the elderly who need medical visits or other people who need medical visits. If there is a way to make a daytime exemption for those folks for the period of time they need

1	it, perhaps that would at least
2	alleviate some of the issues we've
3	already heard.
4	I'm also concerned, number three,
5	is about the emissions impact on the
6	Cross Bronx area and specifically the
7	E Environmental Justice
8	communities
9	Number four is, I also think it's
10	crazy that we have so many Uber drivers
11	in SUVs. I think the SUVs and large
12	vehicles should be treated as a
13	separate category from passenger cars
14	and taxis. So I think that the SUVs
15	actually should get taxed until they
16	become electric.
17	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
18	remarks.
19	LESLIE STEVENS: I'd really like
20	to see more focus on
21	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
22	LESLIE STEVENS: Thank you.
23	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
24	Sophia Kakarala, followed by Brian
25	Frisch.
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1 Our next speaker is Brian Frisch, 2 followed by Rocco Lacertosa. BRIAN FRITSCH: Hi. My name is 3 Brian Fritsch. I'm a resident of 4 Brooklyn, and father of a 5 three-year-old and 11-month-old who 6 7 does not own a car. As such, I'm extremely reliant on 8 9 our subway system for moving around the 10 city. Hauling two car seats and a 11 stroller in the cabs and taking other 12 modes of transportation simply not 13 possible for me when I'm parenting 14 alone, which has made me dependent on 15 subway stations with elevators, of 16 which we have far too few across the 17 city. 18 Clearly, these accessibility 19 issues are not new and one that 20 thousands of New York area residents 21 deal with on a daily basis. Mostly in far more complicated situations in 2.2 23 mind. 24 That's why I was pleased to see 25 building new elevator service in a wide range of stations is key part of the current MTA capital plan that congestion pricing will help fund, and also that the MTA is committed to making nearly all their stations ADA accessible within the next few decades.

I'm also please to see signal upgrades, electric buses and new trains included alongside exciting projects like Penn Station Access. Many of these improvements could significantly be delayed without congestion pricing, and we must invest in public transit now.

As we near the one-year anniversary of Hurricane Ida tomorrow and the ten-year anniversary of Super storm Sandy in October, I'm also very hopeful that congestion pricing will help New York City be more environmentally sound and a healthier city that elevates mass transit over polluting cars. This will help improve our air quality and reduce asthma rates for our children. Help us achieve with

1	fewer traffic and pedestrian fatalities
2	and reduce emissions that will help us
3	reduce our carbon footprint overall.
4	We desperately need a city,
5	region and world that will ultimately
6	be a healthier place for my kids to
7	live. More resilient to the storms
8	that we are likely to come see more
9	frequently in the future, and one that
10	is more equitable for the millions of
11	New Yorkers that don't own a car and
12	rely on our subway and rail system.
13	That's why I strongly support
14	congestion pricing to help make that
15	vision a reality.
16	Thank you to the MTA and the
17	state for your work in moving this
18	project forward.
19	Thank you.
20	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
21	Our next speaker is Rocco
22	Lacertosa, followed by Edward Chiani.
23	Rocco, you may unmute yourself
24	and begin your remarks.
25	ROCCO LACERTOSA: Thank you. Can

1 you hear me? 2 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 3 ROCCO LACERTOSA: Thank you. 4 Good morning. Members of the Traffic Mobility Review Board. My name is 5 Rocco Lacertosa, I'm the chief 6 7 executive officer of the New York State Energy Coalition. We serve as the 8 voice of the renewable bio diesel and 9 10 heating oil industry in the five 11 boroughs of New York City and Nassau 12 and Suffolk Counties. I'm testifying today to express 13 14 the grave concerns among my membership, 15 regarding the Central Business District 16 Toll Program, the different tolling structure scenarios to commercial 17 18 vehicles and trucks as outlined in the 19 Environmental Assessment and the impact 20 it would have on our industry and by 21 extension, our customers. 2.2 My members make multiple trips in 23 and out of Manhattan all day long,

every day of the year. And it goes up

exponentially in the wintertime during

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the heating season. From October to April.

We deliver with large trucks. We send in service vans to repair and replace heating equipment. And again, these are multiple trips every day of the year here. These multiple trips through the Central Business District will equate to increased cost to our companies, which would thus have to be passed onto consumers, which no one really wants.

This, of course -- this outcome benefits no one and certainly is not one we wish to implement at a time when the cost of living and the cost of goods is certainly exorbitantly high.

We urge the Traffic Mobility Review

Board to consider alternative tolling structures for commercial vehicles and trucks who are passing through the CBD for work-related purposes, including but not limited to credits, reasonable and fair discounts or exemptions.

As I mentioned, we represent

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companies that engage in time sensitive emergency work in a timely manner for consumers who are experiencing issues for both commercial and residential locations. Similar to the way Con Edison performs emergency work throughout the city for electricity, gas and steam work.

We have performed this work at a number of city and state owned locations, including nursing homes. hospitals, schools, low income housing complexes and many other facilities that are heated during the cold New York winters. It is our understanding that under Section 1704-A, Subsection 3A of the MTA's Reform and Traffic Mobility Act, the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority can implement the plan for credits, discounts and exemptions for tolls paid on bridges and crossings informed by the Traffic Mobility Review Board's recommendations.

We respectfully request that the board consider our request and the

1 importance of our work, particularly 2 during emergencies as temperatures 3 become more extreme and deadly, and 4 consider exemptions for emergency vehicles and for diesel oil, bio heat 5 6 and bio heating trucks be considered 7 emergency vehicles for the purposes of the CBD Tolling Program. 8 9 I thank you for your time and 10 appreciate the opportunity to give my 11 testimony today. 12 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 13 Our next speaker is Edward 14 Chiani, followed by Arnold Hamilton. 15 EDWARD CHIANI: Hello. Good 16 evening -- good morning. Can you hear 17 me? 18 MS. FLAX: We can hear you. 19 EDWARD CHIANI: Okay. I had a 20 whole bunch of stuff to talk about, and 21 I've been watching for the last couple 2.2 of days. And there's nothing I am 23 going to say that you haven't already 24 heard a million times over. So I just 25 got to bring up a few things to

There was a guy before that said don't listen to us, the people who don't -- who are against it. I'm here to say, listen to the people who are for it. Because nobody can give you a better reason of why this is wrong than those people right there. Those people who are for it, that say go for it either aren't impacted, are people who hate cars, who walk around five feet from them, they don't work or they do work and they work down the block from where they live in the city. I can't afford that.

I had to leave the city and come back into Queens for my office because I couldn't afford -- well, during the riots -- no, I'm sorry, peaceful protests, most of the places I worked had to close down. So now I'm home. By going to the city to do work when I need to drive. I work on computers and network for small companies that can't afford the big people. And now that I

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have to pay -- how much more to -- to come into Queens, then I might have to go to Brooklyn and come back into Queens and then into Manhattan.

Every time I hear that, I got to pay to do that on the bridge, and the tolls on the tunnels. Are you taxing me to use something that I already pay Isn't that a double tax? for? triple tax? Isn't that taxation without representation? Because the money is not going to me who is a car driver. It's going to the MTA. same people who are going to monitor whether or not I'm driving around and keep going. And -- and then turn around, and I'm going to trust the same people to monitor that? They can't even monitor the subway right, the switches and everything else.

New Yorkers want to help. We all work together. You want to get more money from us? No problem. When I go register my car, put a surcharge on top of it. But don't charge me every day,

1	every time I drive. And the other
2	thing really, you want a million
3	dollars? Go ask de Blasio where he put
4	that 1.9 million nobody can find, or
5	his wife who stole the \$850,000. Maybe
6	you should use that to build up
7	business.
8	Just think about what you are
9	doing. The MTA doesn't have the right
10	to tax. It says it right there. Let's
11	be reasonable about this. Find other
12	ways to
13	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
14	remarks.
15	EDWARD CHIANI: Thank you.
16	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
17	Our next speaker is Arnold
18	Hamilton, followed by Peter Triestman.
19	Our next speaker is Peter
20	Triestman, followed by our 30th speaker
21	on the list, Gerald Adames.
22	Our next speaker is Gerald
23	Adames, followed by Michelle Petelicki.
24	Gerald, you may unmute yourself
25	and begin your remarks.
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1 GERALD ADAMES: I want to 2 thank --3 MS. FLAX: We can hear you. 4 GERALD ADAMES: Good morning. want to thank the panel for the work 5 that they put into the -- into the 6 7 assessment and its tenets and what it would produce and the hypothesis behind 8 9 some of the positive things that could 10 come out of this. 11 However, as a Yonkers resident 12 commuting into Manhattan every day, 13 naturally, I'm going to be against 14 this. This is not cost or another 15 charge that I have to pay. So I'm just trying to look at it from a positive 16 17 lens. In my last call, I asked that 18 you provide some sort of a discount for 19 electric vehicles, since they do honor part of the initiatives or promote some 20 21 of the initiatives that you are putting forth, which is noise -- noise 2.2 23 reduction and, you know, cleaner air. 24 Right. Less CO2 emissions right at a rate of 50 percent for crossing those 25

tolls for electric vehicles.

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By doing that, you will be promoting electric vehicles. You will also be broadening the Horizons of the MTA to -- so they can say hey, look, we are promoting greener skies, right.

But I challenge you to look at this skeptically or critically, rather. So one of the tenets of congestion pricing is that it will reduce traffic. We do not know that. We don't know that definitively. Your hypothesis is that traffic will be reduced. But you don't know that. Simply because you are not able to get into the minds of the rider.

Many of the people will still continue to come into New York. They will. I will -- I'm figuring over 95 percent. So it's -- it's -- it's not going to be a rate at which it's going to actually be influential in a way that you are hoping it will be. Another tenet of congestion pricing is that it will create cleaner air. We

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also do not see the signs on how that will come about simply because if the toll is paid at the same amount or same amount of vehicles are passing through the cordoned zone or zone to be tolled, that are already passing through today, then there will not be cleaner air. It will simply be the same amount of gas vehicles going through there.

So another tenet is that
congestion pricing will raise money for
the MTA. And that is true. That's
exactly true. And you can expect that
there are going to be many lawsuits.
This congestion pricing will not go
into effect until two, three years
after you put it through because of the
disparate impact on people of color,
disabled people, and so many other
people, that unfortunately this will
not be able to move forward.

MS. FLAX: Please conclude your remarks.

GERALD ADAMES: So thank you so much.

1	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
2	Michelle Petelicki, followed by Andrew
3	Grossman.
4	Michelle Petelicki?
5	MICHELLE PETELICKI: Hi. Can you
6	hear me?
7	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
8	MICHELLE PETELICKI: Thank you.
9	My video for some reason is not
10	working, so I apologize. But good
11	morning. My is Michelle Petelicki.
12	And I own Panorama Tours, a small
13	woman-owned bus company in New Jersey.
14	We are located in Bergen County, which
15	is triangled exactly ten miles from the
16	George Washington Bridge and ten miles
17	from the Lincoln Tunnel.
18	I'm testifying today to ask that
19	while working on the parameters of this
20	program, that you recognize that all
21	buses, both private and public, are a
22	part of the solution to the goals you
23	wish to accomplish such as reducing
24	congestion and improving air quality.
25	Buses are not contributors to the
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problem. Therefore, I ask that an exemption for all buses be built into the final CBD Tolling Program.

Let's talk about congestion. I took this opportunity to put together for you real data from my small company. Although we predominately service in New Jersey market, in a 12-month time frame, Panorama took 533 unique trips, averaging 47 passengers into the CBD. If each passenger decided to drive themselves into the CBD for their trip for that show or for that restaurant, it would have been an additional 25,051 vehicles in the district.

The demographic of those 25,051

passengers stretched across all

socioeconomic classes, all races and

all religions. It included all ages

from babies to seniors, and because our

fleet consisted ADA accessible

vehicles, we were able to bring

disabled passengers into the district

that otherwise may not have been able

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to get there.

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We transported residents as well as visitors both domestic and international, without adding additional cars or worse yet, drivers that may be unfamiliar with driving New York City streets. If an additional expense such as a toll will be added to private buses, the cost may not be advantageous to the riding public, ultimately deterring them from using this service.

Now, let's move to air quality.

Buses today are very different from what they were 20 years when I entered this business. Buses have always been recognized as being one of the most fuel-efficient modes of transportation, getting approximately 280 passenger miles per gallon, versus a car that gets approximately 30.

Today's buses, however, include technology that does even more. Every bus is manufactured with an engine that requires diesel exhaust fluid to run.

1 This fluid breaks down harmful 2 emissions into non-hazardous nitrogen 3 and water. Therefore reduces bus's 4 emissions by 90 percent. In addition to the -- every bus 5 has diesel particulate filters designed 6 7 to capture and store exhaust soot, keeping it from being expelled into the 8 air that we breath. These are not the 9 10 old smoky buses that one may remember 11 from years ago. 12 To wrap up, I hope I was able to 13 provide you with real examples of how 14 buses, both private and public, are 15 helpful to the success of the CBD Tolling Program. To make sure that 16 private buses continue to be a viable 17 18 service for the public, an exemption 19 must be made for those vehicles as this 20 program is deployed. 21 Thank you for your time. MS. FLAX: Thank you. 2.2 23 Our next speaker is Andrew 24 Grossman, followed by Darrin Gitlitz. 25 Our next speaker is Darrin

1	Gitlitz, followed by Dylan Yen.
2	Darrin, you may begin your
3	remarks.
4	Darrin, you are unmuted, but we
5	cannot hear you.
6	Darrin, because we cannot hear
7	you, we will move to our next speaker.
8	Our next speaker is Dylan Yen,
9	followed by Marietta Viera.
10	DYLAN YEN: Hi. Can you hear me?
11	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
12	DYLAN YEN: Great. Sorry I can't
13	join my video. It's technical
14	difficulties.
15	I am in favor of the congestion
16	pricing program. However, in
17	principle. Having lived in London and
18	Singapore. However, I don't believe
19	that the implementation of this
20	program, as prescribed by the MTA, is
21	quite frankly a great idea.
22	As a lot of the other speakers
23	have mentioned, a lot of these middle
24	class families, small businesses, what
25	have you, rely on their cars or their

1 commercial vehicles to come into 2 Manhattan to perform essential services. Thus, and there is no other 3 4 alternative, I believe the gentlemen who said it is illegal for him to bring 5 a ladder onto the subway and quite 6 7 frankly, it would be quite impractical to bring such a thing onto the subway. 8 So in principle, I am in favor of 9 10 it. As I can see the results of it. 11 However, the implementation and 12 infrastructure that currently exist in 13 the city does not actually support this 14 kind of thing. 15 Furthermore, I don't -furthermore, I think that this -- I am 16 worried that this will turn into 17 18 another billion-dollar slush fund used 19 to bailout Upstate ski resorts that has 20 historically happened before. 21 So in summary, I don't think that 2.2 supporting this will be a good idea, in 23 principle. However, I believe that in the future, if -- if we go back to the 24

drawing board and establish the

1	infrastructure needed to implement such
2	program, then I would support it.
3	Thank you for your time. I will
4	yield.
5	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
6	Our next speaker is Marietta
7	Viera, followed by Nicole Love.
8	Our next speaker is Nicole Love,
9	followed by David Geizhals.
10	Our next speaker is David
11	Geizhals, followed by Hassan Elhelwa.
12	Our next speaker is Hassan
13	Elhelwa, followed by Melodie Bryant.
14	Our next speaker is Melodie
15	Bryant, followed by our 40th speaker on
16	the list, Sam Pirozzolo.
17	Melodie, you may unmute and begin
18	your remarks.
19	MELODIE BRYANT: Thank you. And
20	thanks to the members of this panel for
21	holding these hearings and taking my
22	testimony today.
23	I am begging you to institute
24	congestion pricing as soon as possible.
25	It's done in other cities. New York
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can do it too, and we really need it.

The planet is telling us right now that we need to do it. How many 90-degree days in a row do we need to experience?

I live in Chelsea, to me is the central living district. I'm a strong

central living district. I'm a strong supporter of congestion pricing and will back the choice of column G in the recap of tolling scenarios. Although this would exempt taxis -- although this would not exempt taxis, an industry that has unconscionably affected by the introduction of for-hire vehicles, it's the most responsible environmental alternative.

And it is only fair to the rest
of us considering who is driving. As
much as they complain, statistics have
shown that drivers earn twice the
amount of people riding transit. Since
the MTA's own studies show that
85 percent of people already commute by
transit, we are talking about a loud
minority who drive into the city or
within the city at will, or vested

interest like E-ZPass, which has been trying to influence our elected, many outside the city can park and ride, but they choose not to. And it's ironic that their elected whine about being in transit deserts that they themselves can vote to institute a transit for.

They care nothing for the environment in Manhattan, which they are just spoiling for the residents in it. I doubt they will welcome a million cars a day in their neighborhoods as we have.

As it is, we now have a hundred thousand additional cars in our streets since before the pandemic. Ubers are a big part of that. And drivers are increasingly enraged and crazy. We live with this. They jump the curve on regular basis and murder us, they run lights, they block crosswalks and drive us into traffic. And traffic deaths are higher now than they were before Vision Zero was instituted.

Meanwhile, the world is going off

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a cliff because of carbon emissions and the greatest single percentage of that is coming from private cars. In a city with the biggest transportation network in the nation, it's absurd that we live in this scenario. The opposition objects to paying as much as \$23 to enter the city at peak. We in turn are asking if they'd pay that fee to discourage their driving and mitigate a fraction of the cost it incurs on the rest of us. Asthma, lung cancer, learning disability from lead, stink, noise, aggression, and theft of our public space and traffic deaths.

The answer is not to let these drivers steamroll over the rest of us. But to make transit so convenient and attractive that even they will prefer to use it to the hassle of driving into the city.

For city drivers with kids or elderly, we have taxis which even if you took five a day, would cost less than having a car and paying for

1	parking and gas. Beyond carve outs
2	with people with disabilities, there
3	should be no carve outs in congestion
4	pricing. Column G comes as close to
5	that as possible. Congestion pricing
6	should happen as fast as possible.
7	Please. We need this.
8	Thank you.
9	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Sam
11	Pirozzolo, followed by Louise Torres.
12	Sam, you may unmute yourself and
13	begin your remarks.
14	SAM PIROZZOLO: You hear me?
15	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
16	SAM PIROZZOLO: Okay. My name is
17	Sam Pirozzolo. I'm a lifelong Staten
18	Islander, and I kind of have to chuckle
19	a little bit when I was listening to
20	some of the legislators speaking
21	earlier today.
22	So first, I want to say thank you
23	for the opportunity to be here. I
24	really like the direct my comments to
25	my fellow New Yorkers. It was funny to

hear the legislators all say that they kind of want to get an exemption for their people.

As a future and potential future legislator, I kind of have to agree. I would like to help you get that exemption also. Except I think we need to get an exemption for all New Yorkers. Not just for your New Yorkers. Just like red light cameras and speed cameras had nothing to do with safety, congestion pricing really has nothing to do with congestion and everything to do with pricing.

We are talking about this MTA board, and I don't mean to insult anyone, but this MTA board is appointed by elected officials. New York City voters have the opportunity to stop this by the people that you elect.

Whether congestion pricing happens or not, this is really just an opportunity to warm you up. So instead of having a 23-dollar toll, maybe we'll have an eight-dollar toll and everybody should

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be relieved because it's not the \$8, you know, or the \$23 that it was supposed to be.

The bottom line is, congestion pricing was a bad idea ten years ago, it's a bad idea today and it will be a bad idea in the future. Even the MTA, I don't know the studies you showed earlier, but even the newspapers and the media have been saying that it does not show any effect that it's going to reduce congestions, that it's going to reduce greenhouse emissions. All it's going to do is continue to pick the pockets of every New Yorker now.

On Staten Island, we've lived with this plight for a long time.

We've been paying the toll to go to work and come back, you know, go to and from work. This is really just another tax just like the speed camera, just like the red light camera.

So I want everybody to understand that this board is appointed by your local politicians, your local

1	politicians have the ability to stop
2	this and you need to put the squeeze on
3	them.
4	Congestion pricing is a bad idea,
5	and I will fight against it every
6	single day I can. Thank you so much.
7	I'm going to yield the rest of my time.
8	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Louise
10	Torres, followed by Bill Feinberg.
11	Our next speaker is Bill
12	Feinberg, followed by Miyer Florez.
13	Our next speaker is Miyer Florez,
14	followed by Thomas Miller.
15	Our next speaker is Thomas
16	Miller, followed by Cressida Connolly.
17	THOMAS MILLER: Hello. Can you
18	hear me?
19	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
20	THOMAS MILLER: Hi. I'm Thomas
21	Miller. I'm a resident of Hell's
22	Kitchen and the CBD. And I've raised
23	my family, four kids, two of whom are
24	still at home with us here for quite
25	some time.

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I do own a car, and I have garaged that car ever since I moved to Hell's Kitchen almost 40 years ago or so.

I think we are very ambivalent about the congestion pricing problem because if you walk down the street from our apartment at 49th and 9th Avenue any afternoon, you see the problem in action. Thousands of cars jammed, gridlocked streets across town, you can't get there. It's awful and it's gotten a lot worse.

However, the implementation of the plan I think is quite unfair to us residents of the CBD. So we use our car not to run around Manhattan in the CBD, but to get out of Manhattan, quite frankly. But does that mean when we come back to our home, I'm going to be taxed or tolled for going the three blocks from the West Side Highway to our garage on west 50th Street? It makes no sense at all. We're already paying an enormous amount of money just

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to garage the car and of course the property -- the city parking tax kicks in.

Now, there's a simple solution for exempting CBD residents like myself who garage their cars, keep them off the streets. We are not even looking for a parking space, and that is to exempt everyone who has a New York City parking tax exemption certificate automatically. We are putting our cars in the garage during the week. We are not using them then. We are getting out of town, frankly, on the weekend and that's it.

So CBD residents, I think should be fully exempted. And those who don't park their cars in the garage should still get an exemption. And you can easily do that by syncing up with the vehicle registration information that's already on file with New York State.

Secondly, it's clear that the real problem with congestion is caused largely, not uniquely, by vehicles

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for-hire. You benchmarked 2010 as the date when there was relatively little congestion compared to today. Well, guess what? In 2010, there was no Uber. It was incorporated in San Francisco in 2011. And since then the vehicle for-hire number of rides per day have gone from zero in 2010 to 600,000 per day according to the TLC's own statistics this year.

So if you walk around during congestion, you'll see the TC plates everywhere. We see them all the time. So unfortunately, while this is not a job protection, it's a congestion reduction hearing, Uber and all their vehicle for-hire drivers or companies need to be taxed more for their licenses and Uber and those companies should provide the city with information about how much time each and every one of their drivers spend within the CBD during the workweek. And they know that. Because that's how their app works. They know where their

1	drivers are at all times, for how much
2	time and the city should get that
3	information.
4	Thank you.
5	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
6	Our next speaker is Cressida
7	Connolly, followed by Mohammed Islam.
8	Our next speaker is Mohammed
9	Islam, followed by Greywolf Richards.
10	Our next speaker is Greywolf
11	Richards, followed by Nomi Castillo.
12	Our next speaker is Nomi
13	Castillo, followed by Nevena Kocic.
14	Our next speaker is Nevena Kocic,
15	followed by Tony Melone.
16	Our next speaker and 50th on the
17	list is Tony Melone, followed by
18	Patricia O'Rourke.
19	TONY MELONE: Hi. Thanks so much
20	for having this hearing.
21	My name is Tony Melone. I've
22	lived in New York City for 22 years.
23	Currently reside in Brooklyn. I'm a
24	father of two kids in elementary
25	school.

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I'm very disappointed to hear some elected officials speaking in opposition of this program because it's clear that our city is in a traffic crisis with rising numbers of deaths and injuries from crashes, and it's clear that our world is in a climate crisis as we see in the news every day.

Maintaining the status quo is not an option. If your area does not have good transit options, your representatives should be pushing for those, things like bus rapid transit, rather than doubling down on car commuting.

I want congesting pricing because
I want a city where my kids can safely
bike from my house two miles to their
schools, where our streets and even out
sidewalks aren't choked with cars every
day. I want us to meet our climate
goals and to cut air pollution that
causes asthma in so many kids. And I
want to reduce the thousands of
horrific injuries and deaths drivers

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cause on our streets every year.

Congestion pricing is an important step towards less driving and a more livable city for everyone. I'm still in physical therapy after a raging driver assaulted me six months ago. He ran me off the road and beat me up. I was riding a Citi Bike, and I confronted him about parking in the bike lane. I don't recommend confronting drivers. I should have filed a 3-1-1 report from a safe distance instead. The cops never caught that driver because he had one of those opaque license plate covers the drivers use to beat speed cameras and tolls. That's another problem we need to solve.

But back to congestion pricing.

For the few people who actually need to drive to Lower Manhattan, like a plumber, a carpenter, a professional harpist, they probably come out ahead too under this program because they'll be able to book more work and have more

free time when we reduce congestion and travel times and get solo commuters to use other options. And with the money congestion pricing raises, we can improve MTA service so the majority of New Yorkers who don't own cars can get around more easily.

I owned a car the first ten years
I lived in New York City. I thought I
needed it. As a freelance musician.
But my life improved so much when I got
rid of my car. I saved money and now I
never have to worry about where I'm
going to park and when I need to move
the car. My neighbors benefit too from
a little less pollution and a little
less congestion.

It's hard to give up your most expensive, personal possession, which is also a status symbol in our culture. But if we want a safer, healthier city, we need to use every tool to discourage driving and car ownership, and we can't give exemptions to city workers' personal cars. Our city should set an

1	example by starting with its own
2	workforce and discouraging drivers.
3	Congestion pricing is an
4	essential step to getting us to a
5	better future.
6	Thank you.
7	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
8	Our next speaker is Patricia
9	O'Rourke, followed by Stephen Graham.
10	Our next speaker is Stephen
11	Graham, followed by Jonathan DeCamp.
12	Our next speaker is Jonathan
13	DeCamp, followed by Alberto Alamo.
14	Jonathan, you may begin your
15	remarks.
16	JONATHAN DECAMP: Good morning.
17	My name is Jonathan DeCamp, and I'm the
18	vice president of DeCamp Bus Lines in
19	Montclair, New Jersey.
20	DeCamp Bus Lines provides motor
21	coach commuter services to Northeast
22	New Jersey and New York City residents.
23	Prior to the pandemic, we carried over
24	6500 daily passengers between New
25	Jersey and the Port Authority bus

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terminal. In addition to motor coach commuter services, we also provide motor coach charter services, taking groups to the many tourists attractions in and around New York City.

First, I would like to say that I support congestion pricing. I support anything we can do to reduce the number of individual cars on the roads and New York City streets. However, I do not support tolling buses. Buses should be exempt. All buses at all times should be exempt from the congestion pricing.

Buses do precisely what the law intends to do. They take cars off city streets, reduce the carbon footprint all without comprising economic benefits. Stockholm, London and Singapore congestion pricing programs recognize full size buses as part of the solution and not a part of the problem, and therefore exempted from paying the congestion pricing fee.

I urge the panel to follow their lead. We should do everything within

1 our power to incentivize the use of 2 buses and encourage commuters and visitors to New York City to leave 3 their cars at home. 4 The last thing we should be doing 5 is discouraging use of mass transit by 6 7 adding burdensome new costs to bus travel. 8 9 Thank you for the opportunity to 10 comment. 11 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 12 Our next speaker is Alberto 13 Alamo, followed by George Stonebely. 14 Our next speaker is George 15 Stonebely, followed by Elizabeth Adams. 16 GEORGE STONEBELY: My name is George Stonebely. I've been involved 17 18 in the business, political, cultural 19 philanthropic and civic life of New 20 York City for more than 70 years. As 21 an automobile driver in our city for more than 50 of those years, in spite 2.2 23 of that, I'm very much in favor -- I'm 24 very much in favor of congestion 25 pricing.

1 Before I present my comments 2 about congestion pricing, I'd like to share a few observations with the 3 4 committee. One, since the early 2000s, New York City has added almost 30,000 5 new black cars, yellow and green cabs 6 7 to our streets. Most of which wind up in the CBD. At the same time, the 8 9 bottom has dropped out of any 10 enforcement of double-parking, no 11 standing in bus lane, the commercial 12 vehicle ban on certain avenues and 13 roadways, and the blocking of 14 intersections, blocking the box. 15 Why have these measures been taken and they're certainly in conflict 16 with the efforts to reduce traffic 17 18 congestion in the CBD. So it would be 19 very important along with implementing 20 congestion pricing that we go back to 21 the basics of enforcement and looking at reducing the number of black cars 2.2 23 that -- that -- that are clogging our 24 streets.

I'm strongly in favor of

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congestion pricing with some caveats.

I believe that the boundaries are going to create significant problems of pollution and congestion in the fringe areas surrounding the 60th Streets zone in the north. I believe that a more equitable and realistic zone should be the entire island of Manhattan, at least a buffer zone starting with 96th Street in the north from east to the west side.

All -- all bridges currently free should be tolled and drivers from those boroughs and the New York, New Jersey, Connecticut suburb should receive a credit on their congestion pricing fees. Thank you very much.

By the way, I've been very
impressed with the quality of the -the speakers that have -- that have
made their comments and the civility
and tone of them. I want to
congratulate all of them, as well as
the committee for paying attention and
listening to all their concerns in the

1 great New York tradition. 2 Thank you very much. MS. FLAX: Thank you. 3 4 Our next speaker is Elizabeth 5 Adams, followed by Keala Montgomery. ELIZABETH ADAMS: Good morning. 6 7 I'm Elizabeth Adams of Transportation Alternative. For cleaner air, safer 8 9 streets and better transit, we need 10 congestion pricing to be implemented as 11 quickly and efficiently as possible 12 with minimum exemptions and factoring 13 in environmental justice needs. I want to be clear about who is 14 15 currently bearing the brunt of our 16 city's transportation challenges. 17 vast majority of New Yorkers, millions 18 offer people every day, from every 19 borough, trying to get to work or school or the doctor, have to deal with 20 21 waiting for a bus that is stuck in 2.2 traffic congestion or a subway that has 23 lost service or has no elevator access. 24 This is about rebalancing the scales for all of us. We are a city of 25

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almost 9 million people. We simply cannot base an entire transit system around cars. It is unsustainable, especially in the age of the climate crisis. New Yorkers need service they can count on, yet our policies have prioritized cars over the basic needs of transit riders. Putting us behind in critical investments for better bus, subway, pedestrian and biking infrastructure.

We also cannot be short-sided about the environmental consequences here. Transportation is the number two source of emissions across New York.

The only way we'll effectively meet our mandated climate change goals is by dramatically shifting off our current reliance on vehicles, and making it possible for all New Yorkers to access affordable, reliable and sustainable transportation.

Without congestion pricing, the consequences to New Yorkers are severe.
We would see more subway fare increases

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and transit delays, even greater pollution and asthma rates, as extreme weather and heat intensifies, and even less repairs and upgrades that New Yorkers need.

It is imperative that the state implement the program quickly and with minimal exemptions in order to maximize effectiveness. Carving out city employees for example would not even make the program legally viable. It is also critical that planned center communities that have faced the brunt of environmental injustice in its solutions.

Congestion pricing could have a significant impact on reducing congestion and emissions in our city if it's enacted effectively, and it must be part of a larger plan to incentivize more sustainable transit methods and de-prioritize unnecessary car usage.

Congestion pricing is not a be-all and end-all solution. Its success will depend on our ability to

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1	fast track infrastructure for
2	alternatives to driving. This must
3	include more bike share docs and
4	connections to transit, protected bike
5	lanes in freeways and dedicated
6	bus-only lanes to improve speed and
7	service.
8	With major reductions in
9	congestion, the possibilities for
10	public space are significant. Our city
11	can and must reimagine the 6300 miles
12	of streets and 3 million free parking
13	spaces for better public space,
14	transit, health and climate uses. And
15	that is how we support the needs of all
16	New Yorkers.
17	Thank you.
18	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
19	Our next speaker is Keala
20	Montgomery, followed by William
21	Delaney.
22	Our next speaker is William
23	Delaney, followed by Rose Mary
24	Chatterton.
25	Our next speaker is Rose Mary

1	Chatterton, followed by our 60th
2	speaker on the list, Cullen McGraw.
3	Our next speaker is Cullen
4	McGraw, followed by Adam Albarran.
5	Our next speaker is Adam
6	Albarran, followed by Dario Cremades.
7	Our next speaker is Dario
8	Cremades, followed by Darrell G Fulton.
9	Our next speaker is Darrell G
10	Fulton, followed by Donovan Hunt.
11	Our next speaker is Donovan Hunt,
12	followed by Craig Hudson.
13	Our next speaker is Craig Hudson,
14	followed by Haydar Akbar.
15	Our next speaker is Haydar Akbar,
16	followed by Jonathan Tineo.
17	Our next speaker is Jonathan
18	Tineo, followed by Warren Green.
19	Our next speaker is Warren Green,
20	followed by Jonathan Marcus.
21	Our next speaker is Jonathan
22	Marcus, followed by our 70th speaker on
23	the list, Kevin Ritter.
24	Jonathan, you are unmuted, but we
25	can't hear you. We cannot hear you.

1	You may have something else connected
2	to your audio.
3	We cannot hear your remarks.
4	We'll have to come back to you because
5	we can't hear your remarks.
6	Our next speaker is Kevin Ritter,
7	followed by Rodney Hughes.
8	Our next speaker is Rodney
9	Hughes, followed by Deborah Baldwin.
10	Our next speaker is Deborah
11	Baldwin, followed by Eric Diaz.
12	DEBORAH BALDWIN: My name is
13	Deborah Baldwin. I live in Midtown
14	East, and entering my 20-plus years on
15	East 36th Street. I have watched a
16	once quiet, residential Murray Hill
17	turn into a noisy gridlock mass of hot
18	snarling bumper-to-bumper traffic. The
19	streets are meaner, less safe than they
20	used to be. Come by some morning and
21	I'll give you a tour of Midtown East's
22	new signature attraction, the blocked
23	box.
24	Pedestrians have learned to
25	thread their way between clashing

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bumpers and fuming tailpipes as congestion builds along major quarters like Third Avenue. You can feel the tempers and temperatures rising.

New Yorkers need relief from the crushing congestion we see not only in Midtown, but throughout Manhattan. From the narrow, congested streets of Chinatown, to our formally splendid avenues, which have now turned into gridlocked highways. I'm here today to urge Governor Hochul and our transit leaders on behalf of citizens like me and on behalf of the organizations I support, Riders Alliance, Transportation Alternatives and others, who have worked so hard to help make New York a smoother running city, to help make the streets safer, greener, and more fluid.

I'm here to urge everyone of us to create a forward-looking city where all New Yorkers, not just drivers, are comfortable using the streets and where buses and bikes, as well as pedestrians

can travel quickly and safely.

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Congestion pricing has an impressive track record and the concept is simple. When it comes to taming traffic, nothing else has been shown to work as effectively as a no exemptions, pay as you drive policy. Please make it possible for New Yorkers to walk along streets where the heat, honking and air pollution thrown out by vehicles are brought down to bearable levels where traffic jams and crashes are the exemption, not the rule.

Think of the heat and gridlock we just saw this summer. Do we want our city to be greener, healthier and better functioning next year? Or noisier, more congested and even harder to navigate? With revenue from congestion pricing, fewer vehicles to block the way, buses can finally fulfill their potential as one of the nimblest and cost-effective forms of mass transit we have. The subway system can benefit from 21st Century

1	technology.
2	Is there a valid argument against
3	congestion pricing? I can't think of
4	one. Thank you for listening. And
5	thanks in advance for joining the fight
6	to make New York a cooler, greater,
7	more livable place for all.
8	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Eric Diaz,
10	followed by Michael King.
11	Our next speaker is Michael King,
12	followed by Rachel Minter.
13	Our next speaker is Rachel
14	Minter, followed by Jody Stewart.
15	RACHEL MINTER: Okay. I got
16	that. Can you hear me?
17	MS. FLAX: Yes, I can.
18	RACHEL MINTER: No camera. Okay.
19	My name is Rachel Minter. I grew up in
20	New York. I lived in four of the five
21	boroughs. I have no organizational
22	affiliation, except I guess I'm here as
23	a crip, which is less politically
24	correct than saying a person with a
25	disability. But it kind of cuts to the
	1

chase. There I am.

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You might be surprised if I'm going to say that I really support the goals of the program to cut auto emissions, to raise funds to work on the infrastructure of public transit.

I grew up taking public transit, and I'm a great believer in it. We also need to replenish the fares that were lost during COVID. And it is a great goal of this program.

Having said that, however, when you become disabled, you give up a lot of things. You have no control over your day-to-day life, and you don't have the luxury of taking principle decisions about things. If it's going to really affect you personally, physically, financially, and that's how I find myself in this situation.

I have MS, multiple sclerosis, which is a debilitating neurological disease. I walk with a cane because my left leg drags behind me. I lose my balance. I have cognitive impairment.

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I haven't worked in five and a half years because I can't really deal with complex information. This is making me very agitated. I used to do this for a living, but I can't do it anymore.

Anyway, originally, I was going to come in and what I wanted to talk about was the enabling legislation. The statutory language about qualifying vehicles transporting people with disabilities, because I didn't see anything about that. Then last night, I found the assessment, I found all these interviews, and I realized that there has been some stabs at trying to define what that's going to mean. Obviously, it's going to be an Access-A-Ride. But there were also a couple of footnotes in places where they talked about state disability license plates. I don't have one. better find out.

But I'm so alarmed where this is going. Particularly people saying no exemptions, no prisoners. I'm going to

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explain how transportation choices are quite influenced by MS. It's an unpredictable disease. You don't know how you are going to feel until you get up in the morning. Some days it is such an effort to get out of bed and take a shower or rub a washcloth all over me that I don't even get to check the mail -- oh, shit.

All right. You can't use

Access-A-Ride when you have MS. There

are too many rules, you have to wait 45

minutes. You can't just go to the

pharmacy and pick up a prescription

because you have to wait 45 minutes for

a return trip. If I go into Manhattan

to see a doctor, I combine it with

trips to the supermarket or to pick up

a special product that I need. If I

had to do that with Access-A-Ride, it's

three trips. There and back, there and

back. So I'm actually contributing to

emissions. Thus --

MS. FLAX: Please conclude your remarks.

1	RACHEL MINTER: Okay. Never
2	enough time. And you don't do you
3	get to put things in writing or am I
4	so by this too much to say, too
5	little time.
6	Thank you.
7	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
8	Our next speaker is Assembly
9	Member Harvey Epstein.
10	ASSEMBLY MEMBER HARVEY EPSTEIN:
11	Hi. Good afternoon, everyone.
12	You can hear me?
13	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
14	ASSEMBLY MEMBER HARVEY EPSTEIN:
15	Okay. Well, thank you for taking
16	the time to do all these hearings. And
17	to to really focus on the needs of
18	New Yorkers.
19	As an Assembly Member, I
20	represent the 74th Assembly District,
21	which is the east side of Manhattan.
22	My district is entirely within the
23	congestion zone, and I voted for
24	congestion pricing and I support this
25	moving forward. I think it's critical

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now that we need to deal with the traffic and the environmental crisis we are living in right now. I really urge you to consider a few things as you move forward through this, and things that we had understood when we voted on this legislation.

One is around the time period and

really stagger out the cost related to rush hour and non-rush hour traffic.

There's a lot -- I hear a lot of talk from constituents who live in the district. They're going away.

Potentially they may have a vehicle and they're leaving on the weekend. And the cost shouldn't be equal coming into Manhattan during rush hour than trying to come home at the end of the weekend. We should -- whatever tolling you put together for congestion pricing should really reflect that reality.

In addition, we've heard a lot about parking outside the congestion zone and that people may end up parking in Brooklyn or above 60th Street in

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Manhattan. And we really need to think about ways to avoid people trying to park, quote, for free on the street with alternate side of the street parking outside of the congestion zone in an attempt to avoid it. I will work on and encourage you to look at residential parking as a tool to combat that problem.

In addition, I know in the legislation that we passed, we had a residential exemption for people who make less than \$60,000. It's really critical for our low-income residents to be able to -- if they need a vehicle, to be able to pay. But I also push for residential exemption that wasn't a flat \$60,000 to be honest, I think it's really regressive because \$60,000 for a family of 4, very different for \$60,000 for a single adult.

I encourage this then, and I will continue to fight for tying the residential exemptions that the area

1	median income that reflects the
2	diversity and, you know, for different
3	family sizes. That's really critical.
4	And it's really overall the
5	responsibility of all of us to ensure
6	that we reduce traffic. And when we
7	come to terms with climate leadership
8	and community protection act. I really
9	believe that congestion pricing will
10	reduce the traffic flow into Manhattan
11	and hopefully reduce the traffic flow
12	around the city. And we need to do
13	more to reduce traffic flow outside of
14	the congestion zone.
15	Encourage and work for all of us
16	to do that together. I believe this is
17	a really important tool. We have a lot
18	more to do to deal with our climate
19	crisis.
20	Thank you.
21	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
22	Our next speaker is Jody Stewart,
23	followed by Christine Berthet.
24	Our next speaker is Christine
25	Berthet, followed by Juton Horstman.

1 CHRISTINE BERTHET: Hello. I'm 2 Christine Berthet. Can you see me? 3 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 4 CHRISTINE BERTHET: Okay. represent CHEKPEDS, a 15-year-old 5 non-profit focused on pedestrian safety 6 7 on the west side of Manhattan. fully support congestion pricing. 8 9 Our neighborhood of Chelsea and 10 Hell's Kitchen experience this third worst air quality in the city, right 11 12 behind the Bronx. And this is due to the volume of Lincoln Tunnel traffic 13 14 that spills over daily in our area. 15 In 2021, and again in 2022, the 16 Manhattan Community Board 4 requested that drastic measure be taken to 17 18 alleviate the extraordinary traffic 19 congestion and air quality due to the 20 considerable increase in Lincoln Tunnel 21 vehicular volumes since the beginning 2.2 of the COVID recovery. 23 Every day, seven days a week, for 24 a total of eight hours, morning and 25 evening, the community endures

gridlock, honking and --

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Businesses, instead of welcoming traffic, are negatively affected, as no one will sit outside in the open restaurant along our main streets, the Ninth Avenue corridor. And the bus line that serves thousands of low-income New Yorkers on Ninth Avenue is extremely slow and unreliable because of the Lincoln Tunnel traffic. The M11 won the Pokey Award.

So it is critical that the congestion pricing scheme include sufficient fees to reduce the number of New Jersey drivers. Clearly, this is not double tolling, since the tolls apply to different stretches or roads. No credit or no crossing credits are the best. And perhaps a compromise will entail the Port Authority to raise tolls and dedicate the funds to improving mass transit in New Jersey and Rockland County.

It would be deeply inequitable if congestion pricing improved the east

1 side, but not the west side. Our 2 population has increased by 50 percent 3 in 20 years. We beg you to give serious consideration to these issues. 4 Our 130,000 tax paying and hard-working 5 6 residents must be able to use their 7 streets without being choked or run 8 over. 9 Thank you very much. 10 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 11 Our next speaker is Juton 12 Horstman, followed by Jim Wright. JUTON HORSTMAN: Good afternoon. 13 14 My name is Juton Horstman, director for 15 planning and development, and I'm 16 speaking on behalf of Bronx Borough President, Vanessa Gibson. Which I'll 17 18 read a letter that will be entered as 19 testimony. 20 The CBDTP, better known as the 21 congestion pricing, will be a benefit 2.2 to the greater New York City 23 metropolitan area. The overall impact 24 of the CBDTP will be positive and will 25 ultimately cause for an overall

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reduction of mobile air toxins across
the greater New York City region.
However, the proposed program does
increase air pollution within an
environmental justice area of the
Bronx. As the Bronx has taken steps
forward with reducing carbon emissions,
this is a step back for the
neighborhood surrounding the Cross
Bronx Expressway through the increase
of air pollution from vehicles on the
highway.

The MTA's report notes an overall decline in air pollution across the city and region, but an increase for the Bronx. This is primarily due to increased vehicles miles traveled on the Cross Bronx Expressway, and the reality is there would be an additional increase on other highways, including the Bruckner Expressway and Major Deegan through secondary transportation pressure, even if the methodology doesn't show an increase.

The CBDTP is therefore an issue

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affecting health, equity and environmental justice issues for these communities which have taken on more than their fair share for decades.

In order to have my support for the CBDTP, these Bronx neighborhoods need to see direct benefits that will result in a reduction of mobile air toxins. The best solution would be prioritizing the capital funding for the cap at the Cross Bronx Expressway. When it was allocated as part of the bipartisan infrastructure bill, the Senator Chuck Schumer and Congressman Ritchie Torres were both instrumental in getting passed. But the project may need additional resources, and it should be prioritized by the city and state.

It is also important that the deck on top of the Cross Bronx provide additional long-term benefits, such as providing green space by creating a public transportation light rail line. The line could provide an east/west

The line could provide an east/wes

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railway link stretching from Washington Heights to Parkchester, creating connections across eight subway lines and serving nearly 600,000 people that live in adjacent neighborhoods.

In addition to fully funding the Cross Bronx decking, the priority should be given to projects that would reduce green house gas emissions, such as providing free buses across the entire city or at a minimum within Bronx environmental justice areas harmed by the CBDTP, to further incentivize public transportation options for residents that need it the most.

The city should also pass electric vehicle support legislation, that will remove hurdles for where electric vehicle charging stations can be located and provide opportunities for electric vehicle investment across the city. This will encourage the transition to electric vehicles, which will be key to reduce emissions within

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the city. Other ways the city can support these environmental justice areas include prioritizing and further incentivizing renewable energy bonuses for building upgrades. The Bronx has made building with low income residents and the city needs to support improvements to these buildings in order for the building upgrades to happen.

For NYCHA buildings, the city
needs to prioritize and fully fund the
convergence to -- in the programming
while also providing enough capital to
add renewable energy upgrades.

While I want to focus my

testimony on the Cross Bronx, I also

want to acknowledge the impact this

will have on many workers such as

livery taxi and cabdrivers entering

Manhattan and shouldn't be penalized

for it. I acknowledge the CBDTP will

be a benefit for much of the city, but

the Bronx has been burned by the Cross

Bronx since its construction under the

1	notion that it's good for the region as
2	a whole with the CBDTP adding
3	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
4	remarks.
5	JUTON HORSTMAN: to the
6	historical burden. It is time for the
7	Bronx to receive major capital
8	improvements that will provide real
9	health benefits in these environment
10	justice communities.
11	Thank you.
12	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
13	Jim Wright, followed by Hindy
14	Schachter.
15	JIM WRIGHT: Good afternoon.
16	Thank you for holding this hearing. My
17	name is Jim Wright, a transportation
18	architect testifying on behalf of the
19	American Institute of Architects New
20	York, also known as AIA New York. A
21	professional organization that presents
22	New York's architects employed in
23	government agencies, private firms and
24	academia.
25	AIA New York has supported the

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Central Business District Congestion
Relief Program since it was proposed in
2007, 2008, and advocated the passing
of the current program by the New York
State legislature in 2019.

Similar alternatives have been evaluated in the current Environmental Assessment including no action of these, only the Manhattan CBD zones based tolling program, option T4, meets the objectives mandated by the legislature. AIA New York supports option T4. We further support minimizing exemptions to the tolls as was recommended by the legislature, only for emergency and service vehicles, public transit and licensed ADA handicapped vehicles, which will keep the daily toll cost lower by generating the required minimum revenue for the MTA.

We also support variable pricing strategies to calibrate toll prices according to travel demand. These strategies have proven to be the most

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effective way to control congestion and its associated negative impacts. We recognize the Environmental Assessment identifies several adverse impacts to low income drivers, as well as environmental justice neighborhoods that need to be addressed for the CP program to be fair and equitable. The legislature provided that households with an annual income less than 60,000 would be eligible for State tax credit to offset the cost of tolls. We support this approach to reduce adverse impacts to vulnerable populations.

The EA also projects that the CP program will result in additional trucks traveling through the South Bronx, especially on the Cross Bronx Expressway. Inexplicably, the EA concludes there will be no adverse affects from truck diversions. So no mitigation measures are needed. Merely calling for an air quality monitoring for two years to determine if the projections are accurate.

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We strongly disagree with this passive approach. Given the long history of polluting emissions caused by non-destination traffic through the South Bronx that negatively impact the health of surrounding neighborhoods, it's imperative that effective traffic mitigation measures be implemented as part of the program.

Finally, we want to highlight several MTA capital programs that will be funded by the one-billion per year revenue generated by congestion pricing, funding the MTA's system wide ADA accessibility commitment to make 95 percent of noncompliant stations accessible by 2055, accelerating the signal replacement program, expanding and improving bus service to underserved neighborhoods, accelerating the transition to zero carbon energy --

MS. FLAX: Please conclude your remarks.

JIM WRIGHT: We appreciate the opportunity to express our members'

1	support for the congestion pricing
2	program, and look forward to the many
3	benefits that will result from its
4	implementation.
5	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
6	Our next speaker is Hindi
7	Schachter, followed by our 80th speaker
8	on the list, Seva Giamaras.
9	Hindy, you may begin your
10	remarks.
11	HINDY SCHACHTER: Great. Can
12	everybody hear me?
13	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
14	HINDY SCHACHTER: Excellent. I'm
15	Hindy Schachter, I'm a Steering
16	Committee member of Families For Safe
17	Streets. I enthusiastically support a
18	congestion pricing program that will
19	work to have fewer tragedies on our
20	streets, along with a rejuvenated mass
21	transit system.
22	How do we get there? We don't
23	simply get there by having a lukewarm
24	diluted congestion pricing program.
25	And therefore, I will spend my brief

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time debunking the need for certain exemptions.

One, as a senior citizen, cyclist and pedestrian, I shout out, stop stereotyping old people. Stop talking as if all old people will be moribund if they cannot bring their cars constantly into Manhattan. Think about the plurality of the senior citizen community.

Many senior citizens, senior citizen cyclists, the vast number of senior citizen pedestrians are actually going to be the people who benefit most from a saner traffic system.

Two, let's not give exemptions to people who live in the congestion pricing district. They too are going to be among the most important beneficiaries of this program. I live on the edge of what will become a congestion pricing district. And right now, we are inundated with cars. As Debby Baldwin pointed out, there are no crossing spots. People cannot cross

1	the street because the cars take up the
2	spot where a human being will be able
3	to walk.
4	So, I see that I have 27 seconds
5	left. I will leave it here and give
6	those seconds to other people. My
7	parting words are, a strong system will
8	get the results you want. A system
9	ladled with inconsistent, unnecessary
10	exemptions is simply counterproductive.
11	We need
12	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
13	remarks.
14	HINDY SCHACHTER: Concluded.
15	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Seva
17	Giamaras, followed by Gordon Watt.
18	Our next speaker is Gordon Watt,
19	followed by our 82nd speaker on the
20	list, Polly Brewster.
21	Our next speaker is Polly
22	Brewster, followed by Donna Bartolini.
23	Our next speaker is Donna
24	Bartolini, followed by Michael Gotz.
25	Our next speaker is Michael Gotz,

1	followed by Bhairavi Desai.
2	Our next speaker is Bhairavi
3	Desai, followed by Peter Dinolfo.
4	Our next speaker is Peter
5	Dinolfo, followed by Tayo
6	Adjapon-Yamoah.
7	Peter, you may begin your
8	remarks.
9	PETER DINOLFO: Thank you.
10	Hello. My name is Pete Dinolfo. I'm a
11	commuter and business owner. I oppose
12	this plan and urge decision makers to
13	conduct further review of the many
14	factors not fully considered in the
15	assessment.
16	To be clear, I support the
17	premise of upgrading our city's public
18	transit system. Where I draw the line,
19	however, is expecting individuals and
20	businesses to foot the bill on such an
21	arbitrary manner. Tax payers have
22	already been pushed over the brink over
23	the past few years. With many of us
24	leaving for good. This plan will only
25	serve to force out the most vulnerable

of us remaining and severely disrupt countless more.

As other speakers have noted, the congestion problem is at least partially self inflicted. Bike lanes are underused and routinely abused by cyclist with no regard for traffic laws. Parking cutbacks and outdoor dining spaces have only exacerbated the problem. More money is not the answer. Smarter policies are.

This plan will create many losers, but none larger than the residents and businesses located within the zone. As long as the goods and services we rely on for every day life come into the zone on a vehicle, and much of it does, all within it will be paying more for them. Businesses will simply pass on these increased costs to their customers. This means pricing for most necessities will rise, service based companies will be forced to increase prices when entering the zone. And in response, demand will decline.

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Economic activity within the zone will decrease, while the cost of living will simultaneously increase.

This relationship between prices and supply and demand is covered in most Economics 101 courses. The assessment's conclusion that economic activity will not be negatively impacted, is simply not compatible with this proven principle.

Many have spoken about exemptions if living within the zone or if under a certain income. These ultimately do not address the inevitable cost of living increases this plan will bring. There are no free lunches and everyone will bear the cost of this plan one way or another.

Prior speakers have counted on the plan's potential negative impacts on the real estate market. This warrants further review as New York's crown jewel is its real estate sector, and any shortsightedness here will prove detrimental.

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As for commuters, certain areas of New Jersey, Connecticut and outer boroughs lack sufficient modes of mass transit. Why must commuters now have to choose between paying a premium to drive versus extending an already long commute. Why are commuters being asked to subsidize a service that will likely never be a viable option for them?

The ripple effects for those who wish to circumvent the toll also require further study. The GW, BQE and other major roadways will see a surge in traffic that they have already proven they're not equipped to handle. This plan amounts to a shell game, where the vehicles will simply be concentrated elsewhere, with neither a net reduction in total vehicles nor carbon emissions, which are two stated goals of this plan.

The sponsoring agencies have simply not finished their homework. I implore them, go back and consider these and other factors more

1	thoroughly. This plan does not operate
2	in a vacuum, actions have reactions,
3	some foreseeable but others less so.
4	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
5	remarks.
6	PETER DINOLFO: Please don't take
7	this responsibility lightly and listen
8	to all these objections raised by the
9	majority of the public.
10	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Tayo
12	Adjapon-Yamoah, followed by Sophia
13	Feist.
14	Our next speaker is Sophia Feist,
15	followed by Gerson Fernandes.
16	Our next speaker is Gerson
17	Fernandes, followed by our 90th speaker
18	on the list, Adham Ahmed.
19	Gerson, you may begin your
20	remarks.
21	GERSON FERNANDES: Can you hear
22	me?
23	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
24	GERSON FERNANDES: Good day. My
25	name is Gerson Fernandes. I belong to

1	New York City Taxi Worker's Alliance.
2	Our leader is Miss Bhairavi Desai.
3	I'm a New York City yellow taxi
4	driver, medallion owner. As a
5	medallion owner, I manage my own
6	business. Whether profit or loss. The
7	MTA should manage their own business or
8	agency. Please don't use us for your
9	bad management.
10	That's all I have to say. Thank
11	you for giving me a chance to speak out
12	my testimony.
13	Thank you.
14	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Adham Ahmed,
16	followed by Mario Asaro.
17	Our next speaker is Mario Asaro,
18	followed by Anonymous Speaker 1.
19	Mario, you may unmute yourself
20	and begin your remarks.
21	MARIO ASARO: Good morning. I'm
22	a lifelong outer borough resident and a
23	30-year plus civil servant. I'm an
24	avid bicyclist, but as a resident of a
25	double fare zone in Queens County, I've

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been an active driver in this city my whole life.

I'm keenly aware of the need to better share our roadways and make them safer for all, as well as the need to improve public transportation. I would like the city's ramping up of its overzealous campaign of double taxation of drivers through their aggressive camera ticketing program, the threat of further billing our city residents through the broad implementation of congestion pricing needs to take into account that millions of lower and working class families who rely on their vehicles to go to work, shop, visit New York City's cultural institutions and parks, or otherwise get from point A to point B., especially during off peak hours.

As the city considers congestion pricing for Manhattan, I urge our elected leaders and MTA to not make New York City become a playground for the rich. New York City tax payers should

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not be double taxed traveling to their own city. Whether to work, to frequent shows, theaters, museums, parks, restaurants, or any other economic and cultural generator. If congestion pricing is to be implemented and New York City residents and taxpayers need to be reduced during business hours and most importantly deserve and need free access to their city after hours and weekends.

Congestion pricing should be designed and focused on commercial traffic during peak business congestion hours. To charge residents an additional hefty tax to travel to their own city outside these hours is disturbing and grossly unfair.

Businesses and cultural
institutions rely on clientele form
outside Manhattan to support their
establishments. People regardless of
where they live should be able to
access Manhattan, especially after peak
hours and weekends to frequent and

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support them. Consider a family of four from Eastern Queens thinking of going to Central Park for a Sunday picnic followed by a trip to The Met.

First, they would need to pack their strollers -- or car or bus and get to the rail station, then unpack onto the railroad, and finally unto the subway when they reach Manhattan. The commute will cost them \$50 or more, and the extra time would be at least two hours to a simply outing to our own city.

For most families, that would just dissuade them from ever going into Manhattan.

As a child, my dad put us to work at a family restaurant in Upper East Side. I grew up in Central Park and all the museums and cultural institutions surrounding it. Later I would take those Sunday trips with my own family. Families in the outer boroughs deserve the right to enjoy and share our city parks and cultural institutions and the thousands of other

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benefits that we already subsidize with our tax dollars.

Our taxes pay for the right to use and travel within our city without undue restrictions. The dollars we spend on maintenance, insurance, tolls, gas, and tax revenue that provides and contributes greatly to the city's economy and infrastructure.

I've said this in my previous testimony and it bears repeating.

Restricting Manhattan from those of us who live in the outer boroughs with further taxation, specifically during non-congestion hours and weekends is elitist, immoral and just plain wrong. We must not create further walling off the island of Manhattan only for the rich and those who can afford to live or travel there.

MS. FLAX: Please conclude your remarks.

MARIO ASARO: I urge the MTA and our elected officials to grant fair consideration to outer borough tax

1	payers.
2	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
3	MARIO ASARO: Thank you very
4	much.
5	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
6	Anonymous Speaker 1, followed by
7	Councilmember Gail Brewer.
8	ANONYMOUS SPEAKER 1: Hello, can
9	you hear me?
10	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
11	ANONYMOUS SPEAKER 1: Okay.
12	Thank you for giving me this
13	opportunity to speak. I wanted to take
14	the time today to explain why tolling
15	of the cars getting into the Manhattan
16	is a bad idea.
17	A little bit about myself. I'm a
18	first generation immigrant who came
19	here with my family with a hundred
20	dollar bill and a couple of suitcases
21	being all and only possessions we were
22	allowed to take with us. We came her
23	back in 1999 to avoid persecution in my
24	home country and to make a new life for
25	ourselves.

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I work currently in hospital

Manhattan and I live in Brooklyn in an area that has no train next to it. My commute to work is long as is, but without the car, it will be even longer requiring multiple transfers. I have tried it and timed it. I need to work to live, yet this unjust tolling will put incredible hardship on my family.

Car ownership doesn't make one rich or entitled. It simply excludes people who are working and have to pay for -- and are overly taxed to the brink from working in the city or even taking the family out to the city to enjoy what it has to offer. It prices out New Yorkers who live and work here from New York. Subways right now are extremely unsafe. I know a lot of people, myself included, who are scared of using the subways, especially those who have been crime victims on the service. As well as those who know people who have been accosted on the subways.

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Telling them you are priced out of working or enjoying Manhattan is discrimination. They are overly traumatized and scared. How can you look at them in the face and say we don't care about your trauma? Don't come into Manhattan, don't live in New York City because you can't afford to drive in anymore and you can't take the subway either.

or for the people with special needs. I have a special needs child whom I take to multiple doctor's appointments during the day in different parts of Manhattan, and for various reasons, I cannot take him by public transport. Again, now we will be priced out of our health care if we can't reach the doctors because we have to pay through the roof to get there.

If you are someone who comes into Manhattan once in a while and increase of this type may slide. However, for someone who lives in New York and is commuting daily into Manhattan for work

1 or health care, or even for family 2 outings and for various reasons can't use public transportation, which is at 3 4 this point super unsafe, with crimes happening daily to begin with, in 5 addition to paying for gas and parking, 6 7 which both have increased substantially, paying for getting to 8 9 Manhattan makes it completely 10 unaffordable, and shut a huge amount of 11 population out and is discriminatory. 12 So I beg you to be fair to all New Yorkers, to consider all of us who 13 have to live and work and use our 14 15 health care here. And don't force us 16 to run away from New York City. Don't 17 fail us, don't discriminate against us. 18 We are vital part of this community and 19 New York City needs us too. 20 Thank you very much. That is all 21 I have to say. 2.2 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 23 Our next speaker is Councilmember 24 Gail Brewer, followed by Constance 25 Stellas.

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COUNCILMEMBER GAIL BREWER: Thank
you very much. I am Gail Brewer. I
represent the Upper West Side in the
6th District, and I'm just going to
summarize some of the points.

As a Councilmember, in 2008, I voted for congestion pricing and as Manhattan borough president, when it was going to be happening, we held a hearing on residential parking. Very, very controversial. I mentioned that because I think we have to consider it. I don't know what's right or wrong.

But during that discussion, what we learned was something that I would like to see in some places where congestion pricing have gone into effect. The subways and the buses are already going -- I don't know if it's six-minute intervals, which is what I would suggest. I would love. But the public can see before congestion pricing goes into effect, what their changes could mean positively for them. I think that's really, really

important.

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I want to say also in anticipation, just the other day, we had a meeting on the Upper West Side that I convened. Community Board 7., the Business Improvement District, all local hospitals staff and stakeholders and all elected officials. And this is what came out of that discussion.

Obviously, what we are concerned about is the 60th Street cutoff.

Obviously Roosevelt/Mount Sinai West is concerned, as all hospitals are, about their night workers. They feel strongly that they should not have to pay a toll because it is so hard to get night public health workers, period.

Secondly, on the disability

front, we know that if one has a

current license plate indicating

disability, you will be exempt. But

there are others, as you heard earlier,

going to the hospitals. We have to, I

think, make that discussion and

definition of disability larger than

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just those who have the license plate.

I want to also talk about the non-profits. I think you've heard all of this for many, many times. But recently, I went from 49th Street to 94th Street delivering food for the homeless, Homebound in particular. And all of those non-profits that do that need to figure out how they can continue to either have the money for the toll in their contract with the city, state or federal government or be exempt because they're not going to be able to do every single trip.

On 60th Street, one of the problems I think is that the traffic currently, where there are challenges within that area is going to be a problem for DOT to review and it has to be looked at very, very carefully.

I also just want to say also about that area, the panic with -- of people who will be parking in that area. I don't think they will, but I know that the bids are looking at the

1	parking garages. I know that if you
2	are in the area, you are panicked that
3	somebody is going to be circling and
4	looking for parking. So we have to
5	look very, very carefully in that
6	situation.
7	I support congestion pricing, but
8	there are thousands of
9	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
10	remarks.
11	COUNCILMEMBER GAIL BREWER: to
12	get it right.
13	Thank you very much.
14	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Constance
16	Stellas, followed by Richard Khuzami.
17	Our next speaker is Richard
18	Khuzami, followed by Adalgisa Payero
19	Diarra.
20	Richard, you may begin your
21	remarks.
22	RICHARD KHUZAMI: Yes, I am
23	Richard Khuzami, of the Old Astoria
24	Neighborhood Association, I'm also on
25	CB1 in Queens. I'm speaking as
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1 president of the Old Astoria 2 Neighborhood Association, not CB1. 3 I'm a disabled driver. I happen 4 to be driving right now, so that I hope I can get through this. 5 And I greatly appreciate the 6 7 exemption proposed for those with disabilities. However, I have one 8 9 observation regarding the 10 administration of the disability 11 exemptions. 12 Many years ago, exemptions were given to the disabled to utilize 13 14 permits in state parks. However, the 15 system was abused by Long Island Railroad workers who had doctors create 16 17 phony disability permits. Regretfully, 18 when this was discovered, the state 19 started restricting the exemptions for 20 all disabled people. We don't want a 21 similar situation to happen here. We think that it's imperative 2.2 23 that it be avoided. To this end, we 24 ask that the New York City issue 25 disability placards be honored, as

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they're confirmed by city doctors. The state-issued hanging placards should not be honored because they are so easily falsified.

We would ask that some sort of streamlined process be created to issue exemptions to holders of state-issued hanging placards, regardless of what state issued them. This would involve confirming the diagnosis and perhaps use some sort of legal notarized statement from the issuing doctor so they are held responsible. Or through confirmation by a city doctor. And perhaps neighboring states such as New Jersey and Connecticut can utilize their health system to issue confirmation of diagnosis.

I also -- we greatly support the utilization of residential parking permits. We are in the Astoria neighborhood, and we are quite worried that cars will drive in there, park their car, take up our local spots and try and take public transportation from

1	there. To guard against this I think
2	that residential parking permits will
3	be essential.
4	We appreciate I appreciate the
5	time given, and I hope you consider my
6	remarks and good luck.
7	Thank you.
8	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Adalgisa
10	Payero Diarra, followed by DG.
11	Adalgisa, you may begin your
12	remarks.
13	ADALGISA PAYERO DIARRA: Hello.
14	My name is Adalgisa Payero Diarra. I
15	represent ODANY (phonetic), an
16	organization based in the Bronx for
17	taxi drivers. Also I'm part of the
18	coalition of Justice For Apps.
19	We oppose this proposal of the
20	congestion fee because this is going to
21	kill our traffic industry. We have
22	been paying congestion fees since 2019
23	of 2.75. We have given the MTA about
24	one billion in earnings. We are on
25	board with helping the congestion and

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green environment, but we believe that the proposal needs to be reevaluated and the MTA needs to find a different way to help the congestion.

If you want your clients to come back, New Yorkers to come back to -you should improve the system, the
subway, make it safe and more reliable
for the New Yorkers. That will also
improve the congestion. We believe
that you have to find a better way
because this is only going to create a
domino effect on the economy of New
York.

The taxi limousine service is going to get affected in the way that all drivers will start losing their earnings. We need for you to reconsider if the drivers are not bringing the people as we have always done.

We move a lot of citizens of New York along with the MTA and the subway. It's going to hurt the businesses in the central area if you consider all

1	the people that come from different
2	areas of New York, Bronx, Brooklyn, and
3	Queens. They're going to get affected
4	if they have to pay the 23-dollar fee.
5	On top of the economic crisis that we
6	have right now with the pandemic, most
7	likely it's going to reduce the traffic
8	into the city. But it's going to hurt
9	all the businesses in this area. And
10	that's going to end up creating a more
11	critical economy in New York than it's
12	going to resolve.
13	We think that you should
14	reevaluate the proposal, and if it were
15	to pass, all taxis, from taxi limousine
16	service, should be exempt of paying the
17	toll.
18	Thank you.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is DG, followed
21	by Thomas Grech.
22	DG: Hi.
23	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
24	DG: Okay. Hi. I live in
25	Downtown Manhattan in the congestion

tax zone. And I'm completely against this new congestion tax. I say this both as a driver and a pedestrian, that it is arbitrary and unfair and places an undue burden on people like me who can least afford it and just happen to live downtown while not solving the real congestion issues.

Downtown is not just a business district, it's a residential district like any other around the city. We are no less a residential district than the outer boroughs or the Upper West Side, but everything gets dumped on our neighborhood, and it's not fair to impose this congestion price on us alone as well.

It is easy for MTA executives and city council people, people getting six-figure salaries, to make pronouncements about how people with cars can afford this new tax of yours. But you are out of touch with working people like me. And no one is voicing what this congestion tax will do to

people like me. Because make no mistake, the cost of this arbitrary congestion tax will push me out of my home.

I have a car because I need a car. It is a tool I need for my work and life. I don't have it because it's a status symbol. And my car is not causing congestion. I do not drive around the city. I drive out of the city and back in. I drive from my apartment to the tunnel, and coming back from the tunnel to my apartment. And I park in a garage that I sacrifice to pay for. My car is not on the street.

But according to your congestion tax plan, I am not only going to have to pay your tax when I am using my car, but because I live in the tax zone, I'm going to have to pay every single day even when I'm not driving. Even though I only use my car out of the city once or twice a week, I'm going to have to pay your congestion tax every single

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day I'm remaining in my apartment and my car is sitting in the garage that I already pay to keep off the street.

How is that fair?

If you are truly concerned about congestion, stop creating more.

Overdevelopment and 90,000 Ubers, restaurant sheds, out of control bikes and e-bikes are four things that cause ton of congestion and safety issues.

In fact, I'll say that's what causes most of the congestion, along with the tourists. But you are ignoring that congestion and all those safety issues and putting all the blame on cars, especially in my downtown neighborhood.

Here at home in the city, I'm a pedestrian. I walk everywhere. I don't drive. I rarely take subways anymore because due to poor management by the MTA city council and mayor, they're unsafe. But even if I did use the subway, it would not alleviate my need for a car because I'm only using my car to go places with no public

transportation.

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To alleviate congestion, get rid of the restaurant sheds, would also cut down the visibility when crossing the street, cut the number of the 90,000 Ubers who are the worst drivers, who drive everywhere while on their devices double parking, causing congestion.

Crack down on the bikes that run red lights and run up on the sidewalks.

Require license plates that can be read on traffic cameras and send them tickets.

Also the city is creating more congestion trying to build a new cluster of highrises near Madison

Square Garden, adding extra burden to an already overdeveloped, overcrowded neighborhood. The developers will no doubt make billions of dollars on this. Why not get the MTA the money it supposedly needs from them?

Development creates congestion, and development should pay for the congestion. Or tax the tourists. Not

1	the people who live here.
2	But we know it's not about
3	congestion. It's about you wanting a
4	bigger pot of money
5	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
6	remarks. Thank you.
7	Our next speaker is Thomas Grech,
8	followed by Eric Dorfman.
9	Our next speaker is Eric Dorfman,
10	followed by Sarah Hughes.
11	Our next speaker is Sara Hughes,
12	followed by our 100th speaker on the
13	list, Maulin Mehta.
14	Our next speaker is Maulin Mehta,
15	followed by Ana Champeny.
16	MAULIN MEHTA: Can you hear me?
17	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
18	MAULIN MEHTA: Okay. Good
19	afternoon. My name is Maulin Mehta,
20	and I want to thank you for the
21	opportunity to provide comments today.
22	I'm a Queens resident, and I'm
23	here to show my support for congestion
24	pricing.
25	There are two reasons that I

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throw my support behind this program.

First is the need to fund public transportation. As a resident of Forest Hills, I'm fortunate to have access to many modes of transportation. We have four subway line and the Long Island Railroads that helps us get into Manhattan in twenty minutes. But not everyone in Queens is so lucky. We have a number of transit deserts, with residents forced to take multiple transfers and modes of transportation to get around the city.

Moreover, how we travel has changed. We all know that getting in and out of Manhattan is just simply not enough. The announcement of the Interborough Express is exciting for Brooklyn and Queens residents who will be able to travel across the boroughs quicker, saving time and opening up new possibilities. We need more projects like this that will expand our transportation network and connect more communities.

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As a relatively new father, I
have a six-month old, I also look at
our transit system differently now.

I'm fortunate to have an elevator at my
nearest subway station. But not
everyone is as lucky around the city.

A few years ago, a young mother tragically lost her life falling down the subway stairs carrying her baby in the stroller. We need the MTA to complete capital projects that will create a fully accessible system so that tragedies like that don't ever happen again.

These efforts only happen if we fund our transit system. Congestion pricing will provide billions of dollars for projects that will expand access and accessibility, things that are especially needed outside of Manhattan.

The second reason I support this, is to actually fight congestion. I am a car owner and travel frequently to visit friends and family outside the

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city. I know first hand how congestion in the core can create massive headaches for drivers when it seems like pedestrians are able to move faster.

But what about all the people who live in communities that have to deal with that congestion on a daily basis? When the Forest Hills Stadium near where I live has a show, we do get a lot of congestion. But that isn't every day. The idea of having that type of congestion around my family day in and day out is hard to imagine.

Our city also has one of the highest rates in the country of hospitalizations and deaths of children and young adults due to asthma. What we do to reduce emissions and get people to ditch their cars in one part of the city matters for the rest of us.

Around the world, we have seen examples of how congestion pricing gets cars off the road, and improves quality of life and health. We have an

1 opportunity before us to improve lives, 2 connect people and build a better 3 future for the next generation of New 4 Yorkers. Let's make sure we get congestion pricing right, and deliver 5 6 all that it promises. 7 Thank you. MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. Our next 8 9 speaker is Ana Champeny, followed by 10 Susan Albrecht. ANA CHAMPENY: Good afternoon. 11 12 MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you. 13 Please proceed. ANA CHAMPENY: Good afternoon. 14 15 I'm Ana Champeny, the vice president 16 for research of the Citizen's Budget 17 Commission. Thank you for the 18 opportunity to comment. 19 CBC has long supported congestion 20 pricing to reduce traffic and emissions 21 while generating revenue critical to supporting the MTA's capital plan. Our 2.2 23 recent report reinforced the importance 24 of CBD tolling revenue to ensure the 25 transit system is brought to a state of

1 repair. 2 CBC also articulated 3 recommendations for CBD tolls and 4 getting the pricing right. Specifically, CBC recommends that the 5 MTA vary tolls based on the time of day 6 7 and day of week, prioritize both raising revenue and reducing congestion 8 9 and emissions best achieved by higher 10 tolls at the most congested travel 11 periods. 12 But limiting exemptions to those 13 specified in the law and perhaps to for-hire vehicles and taxis. Do not 14

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specified in the law and perhaps to for-hire vehicles and taxis. Do not provide credits for MTA or Port Authority tolls. Proliferating exemptions or far reaching credits would increase the toll other drivers would have to face in order to generate one billion in annual revenue.

While toll shopping among bridges and tunnels should be addressed doing so through credits through the congestion charge would increase the program's complexity and may even

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create new toll shopping incentives.

The environmental assessment's model clearly demonstrates that CBD tolling can achieve the program's goals and the exemptions and credits for some would increase the cost for others by between \$5 and \$14 for a car. The significantly higher toll can both weaken support for the program and put revenues at risk.

CBC also recommends that the MTA clearly communicate tolls to enable drivers to modify their trips accordingly. Dynamic pricing -- change spontaneously during the day based on the level of congestion was not modeled and is not recommended since it would add significant complexity without the -- without potentially the necessary behavioral change.

Secondly -- sorry. Monitoring report on congestion pricing operational metrics to inform future policy adjustment. While the EA models are sophisticated, the program's actual

1	impact will be different. Adjustments
2	should be considered at regular
3	intervals to ensure the program is
4	meeting its revenue congestion and
5	emission goals.
6	Furthermore, public reporting of
7	the data will provide transparency,
8	accountability and facilitate by it.
9	Effective congestion pricing
10	implementation targets congestion
11	emissions and revenue together. Not
12	just revenue alone. In a fair and
13	sustainable manner that limits credits
14	and exemptions and maximizes social
15	benefits.
16	CBC supports speedy
17	implementation, paired with ongoing
18	monitoring and continual improvement to
19	reduce congestion and emissions and
20	improve transit for all future New
21	Yorkers.
22	Thank you.
23	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
24	Our next speaker is Susan
25	Albrecht, followed by Talia Crawford.

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SUSAN ALBRECHT: Hello. Thank
you for the opportunity to speak. My
name is Susan Albrecht. I'm a 40-year
resident of New York City, and I live
in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. I acknowledge
the need for some sort of congestion
pricing to address climate change and
to help fund the MTA, but not one that
discriminates against a heavily taxes
to outer borough residents.

I have three things I wish to say. The first has to do with the rich and diverse culture of New York City. The environmental impacts do not measure the cultural impacts or the impacts on cultural institutions. Many outer borough residents like me occasionally drive into the city to participate in cultural events, doing all those things that make our cities so great. Taking the subway for those occasions is not always practical. Coming home late in the evening is often a long, drawn out, exhausting and risky prospect.

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Without a doubt, congestion pricing will impact the culture of New York City, and the capacity of outer borough residents to enjoy that culture.

My second point is the lack of transparency of the MTA's plans and budgets. To the average New Yorker, the MTA budget is a big black hole.

Sure, we need some changes and we need some improvements. But where is that money going and what are the plans and timelines? From the past experience, we know the mitigation plans to add select stairs and escalators and other improvements will take years to install and renovate.

My third point is to respectfully ask the commission to cut a break for the millions of outer borough residents who will bear the brunt of this new tax. So many lower and middle-income New Yorkers are being heavily hit by exorbitant rent increases and by inflation. Can you please consider

1	some plan, like maybe some free
2	crossings into the city or a reduced
3	rate for outer borough residents?
4	In closing, I ask you to remember
5	that this will significantly change the
6	lives of so many of us in the city.
7	Thank you very much.
8	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Talia
10	Crawford, followed by Rachel
11	Weinberger.
12	TALIA CRAWFORD: Can you guys
13	hear me?
14	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
15	TALIA CRAWFORD: Good afternoon.
16	My name is Talia Crawford. I'm the
17	campaign organizer for the Tristate
18	Transportation Campaign. Tristate is a
19	non-profit policy advocacy organization
20	dedicated to fighting for improved
21	mobility, accessibility and mobility in
22	New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.
23	Today, I will join those in
24	support of congestion pricing and will
25	continue to support congestion pricing
	· ·

1 as both a rider and proud New Yorker. 2 Congestion pricing is expected to generate \$15 billion, allowing the MTA 3 4 to complete its essential capital 5 program to improve longstanding issues that have plagued our public 6 7 transportation system. 8 As someone who grew up in New 9 York City, I've never had a driver's 10 license or even a permit. So I rely on 11 the vast amount of public 12 transportation options available to me. 13 And I know I'm not the only one out 14 there whose mobility is dependent on 15 mass transit. So a swift implementation of congestion pricing is 16 17 key to ensuring safer, more reliable, 18 efficient and accessible public 19 transportation. And from an 20 environmental perspective, it is the 21 key to cleaner air and less traffic 2.2 congestion.

That said, after reviewing the recent draft of the EA, we call on the U.S. DOT, the state and the city to act

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swiftly to mitigate any potential negative impacts that congestion pricing may have on the Environmental Justice communities, located in New York City's outer boroughs.

We urge the MTA to be cautious when considering any discounts for exemptions. Each exemption would be less effective to the reduction of potential traffic and more exemptions can lead to increase traffic, traffic diversions in areas surrounding the CBD, including increases along the Cross Bronx and Staten Island Expressway.

We urge the MTA to carefully consider how to mitigate and monitor any adverse effects from changes in traffic patterns, as it creates and implements the final program. This is imminently possible and should not become a reason to bring congestion pricing to a halt.

I strongly support implementing congestion pricing in combination with

1 swift prioritization of mitigation 2 measures in any areas identified to have any potential negative impact. 3 4 This policy is a huge win, not just for Manhattan, but our regional transit 5 system at large. 6 7 So thank you for your time. MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 8 9 Our next speaker is Rachel 10 Weinberger, followed by Imani Mckinnon. 11 RACHEL WEINBERGER: Good 12 afternoon, everybody. Thank you for 13 allowing me to testify today. My name 14 is Rachel Weinberger. I'm a resident 15 of Brooklyn, the mother of a seven and 16 a 12-year-old and I own and drive a 17 car. 18 I have a PhD in urban planning, 19 and a Master's degree in transportation 20 engineering. I also teach 21 transportation planning at the 2.2 university level. In these capacities, 23 I've given a lot of thoughts to the 24 region's transportation system, and to 25 congestion pricing in particular.

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Today, I want to praise the legislature for having passed this landmark bill and the MTA for their efforts to implement it effectively. I also want to talk about how to make the CBD Tolling Program the best it can be to meet the dual goals of reducing traffic and raising money for public transit. I want to talk specifically about toll shopping. And I'll start with a personal story.

Recently, I was driving my mother from Long Island to her apartment in Chelsea. We were on the LIE, and at some point in Queens, my mother said we usually take the Williamsburg Bridge from here to save the toll. The detour would have added ten minutes and two miles. I checked this morning on Google Maps. My mother would have driven ten minutes to save \$6.55. That is equivalent to paying herself \$39 an hour. Not bad.

What my mother's calculation does not take into account is the delay she

imposes on other drivers, the damage she exacts on the environment, and the inefficient use of the public right of way. My mother, like most other people, wouldn't think to consider those costs because they're completely invisible to her.

In my research for a report called Reimagining the BQE, I learned that 25 percent of a.m. peak vehicles of the BQE west of the free East River crossings are heading to Manhattan via those two free crossings. 25 percent of vehicles on that over burdened and crumbing part of the BQE had bypassed the Hugh Carey Tunnel, a potentially shorter, more efficient route to their destination, but saved themselves \$6.55.

They, like my mother, have no way to assess the full impact of their decision. The time delay they impose on themselves is also imposed on other drivers. Because they take a longer route to save money, they use more

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street resources as well as. That is
the city builds and maintains more
roads than would be needed to serve the
trip if taken more directly.

Toll shopping adds traffic,
pollution and carbon emissions that we
have never thought to quantify. But
today, we know at least that 25 percent
of a.m. peak travelers on the BQE would
go out of their way to save a toll. We
can assume there are many more
travelers like them. We can assume
they will do the same to find a lower
price route compared to a higher priced
route with the CBD Tolling Program.

It is the government's sector
that set up the incentive for my mother
and thousands of people just like her
to toll shop. The same problem exists
on the way out of the CBD. If the cost
of crossings is not equal, many drivers
will look for a bargain, adding time
and distance to their trips,
multiplying the extra time across all
the drivers in the system and

ultimately defeating the goal of
reducing congestion and it's collateral
benefits of reducing pollution
MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude your
remarks.
RACHEL WEINBERGER: Thank you for
your time.
MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
The next speaker is Imani
Mckinnon, followed by Sandra Voss.
The next speaker is Sandra Voss,
followed by Daniel Love.
SANDRA VOSS: Hi. Can you hear
me?
MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can. Please
proceed.
SANDRA VOSS: Great.
Thank you so much for the
opportunity to speak. My name is
Sandra Voss, and I'm a resident of
Sandia voss, and i ill a resident of
Harlem. I'm a strong supporter of
Harlem. I'm a strong supporter of
Harlem. I'm a strong supporter of congestion pricing. The issue of

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riding his bike in 2020 when a driver hit him when he had the right of way.

I miss Charley every day.

Almost every week, I hear of another New Yorker who has been injured or killed by a driver. In order to reduce and eliminate the rising number of traffic-related deaths in our city, we need to begin prioritizing people over driver's convenience.

But even if no one was being killed by cars, there are so many reasons why we need congestion pricing. The majority of NYC residents do not drive or own a car. The majority of us take public transit to get places. It is unfair that New Yorkers who don't drive are forced to put up with the pollution, noise and danger caused by the small minority who do drive.

I've heard some people claim that congestion pricing will hurt low-income residents who live in the outer boroughs. But the fact is that low-income New Yorkers are even less

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likely to own a car than the average

New Yorker. According to a 2017 report

based on U.S. Census data, an NYC

car-free households earn 52 percent

less than households with vehicles.

Medium incomes of zero car households

are lower than overall medium incomes.

While medium incomes of households with

vehicles are higher than overall medium

incomes in all five boroughs.

A recent study also found that 96 percent of outer borough New Yorkers wouldn't regularly pay a congestion charge. Let's stop catering a minority of wealthy commuters and have our city reflect the actual needs of the people who live here.

Congestion pricing will provide
essential funding for our public
transit system, which is in need of a
lot of improvements. Looking at cities
in other countries that have trains
that run on time and buses that can
move quickly through express lanes,
it's an international embarrassment

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that we don't prioritize our transit system more. We need to join the 21st century, and do our part to reduce climate change by prioritizing transit, walking, biking and people over driving.

Every time I see an ambulance or fire truck that can't get through because of traffic, I think about how much we need to reduce the number of cars on our streets. I think about the person inside the ambulance whose likelihood of survival might be reduced because of traffic. And I think on their loved ones.

Even up here on 116th Street in Harlem, gridlock can be extreme. It seems almost laughable that it's controversial to consider congestion pricing that's only being proposed below 60th Street. It's clear that we need to do something to reduce the number of cars throughout all of NYC and the congestion pricing plan is the start that we need.

Thank you.
MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Daniel Love,
followed by Jordan Force.
Daniel, you may begin your
remarks.
DANIEL LOVE: Hello. I'm sorry.
I can't get my video going.
But I want to thank you for the
opportunity to testify on this very
important issue. My name is Sproll
Love (phonetic). I also live in
Central Harlem on 124th Street. I'm a
father of two school-aged children, and
I do own a car. My family and I use
bikes extensively both for errands and
getting to work, as well as for
pleasure, getting down to Central Park.
We also rely on the subway
heavily. I drop my daughter off to
school every day on the subway, and we
use it for errands. I want to first
say I'm strongly in favor of
implementing congestion pricing as soon
as possible. I agree with all the

arguments made in favor, and I want to
thank the MTA for putting together an
excellent, well-researched, data-backed
presentation.

I want to distill this issue down

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I want to distill this issue down to two simple facts, which I don't think anyone can argue with.

One is, we have too many cars and traffic in New York City. The other is, we have a subway that's the lifeblood of New York City. It's one of the top reasons I live here, and it's in a financial crisis.

This program addresses those two issues. And of course, a lot of special interests, namely entitled drivers, are arguing for exemptions and special treatment. But they're the minority. You know, when we say streets are for people, we mean they're for drivers, they're for cyclists, they're for pedestrians. And I just want to leave it at that.

I'm going to cede the rest of my time. I'm strongly in favor of this

1	program, and I hope it gets implemented
2	as soon as possible, and it would be
3	great if we can raise the northern
4	cordoned barrier up into my
5	neighborhood.
6	Thank you.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
8	The next speaker is Jordan Force,
9	followed by Erica Schwartz.
10	The next speaker is the 110th
11	person to sign up, is Erica Schwarz,
12	followed by Wendy Brawer.
13	Our next speaker is Wendy Brawer,
14	followed by Ahmad Qayyum.
15	The next speaker is Ahmad Qayyum,
16	followed by Linda Baran.
17	The next speaker is Linda Baran,
18	followed by John Corlett.
19	LINDA BARAN: Can you hear me?
20	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
21	LINDA BARAN: Thank you.
22	My name is Linda Baran, I'm the
23	president of the Staten Island Chamber
24	of Commerce here on Staten Island.
25	First, I just want to comment

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that entitled drivers, I take offense to that. On Staten Island here, we have very, very limited transit options. So people don't drive as a luxury. They drive because they don't have other choices. So I just wanted to kind of just reiterate that because it isn't the case for everyone.

We are uniquely positioned here on Staten Island. Between the cash-strapped MTA and cash-strapped Port Authority, we have four bridges and we pay some of the highest tolls in the nation already. In the seven CBD tolling scenarios, I noticed that there's a possible credit to include drivers coming over area bridges, but it does not include the Verazano Narrows Bridge. So that's something that I picked up.

For businesses here, the cost of doing business is extremely high.

Especially post COVID or as you say, in the recovery process. It puts our businesses at a competitive

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disadvantage with the other four boroughs, with thin profit margins and the cost of goods. The added cost to get into the CBD district is only going to multiply and it's going to be passed along to the consumer, as everyone else is saying here.

I heard Jessica Walker from the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce. I do suggest that there -- an economic impact study be done to see what the actual economic impact is going to be. Especially as we are trying to get out of COVID and we see what impact it's having, not only on our businesses, but on our residents, as far as inflation and everything else.

There are a couple of things in the actual assessment that I wanted to bring up. While I do believe that congestion pricing is an admirable proposal to reduce traffic, reduce pollution and offer reliable mass transit, some of the things that I would like to just comment on is

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regarding reducing traffic. The environmental impact statements shows tolling scenarios that have truck traffic being diverted to the Staten Island Expressway.

The Staten Island Expressway
already experiences major traffic
snarls and delays daily, spilling over
onto our local streets, the westbound
HOV lane on the Staten Island
Expressway ends at Victory Boulevard,
and does not continue through the
Goethals Bridge. While we have
requested state DOT extend lanes, it
has no concrete plans to do so. And
congestion on the Staten Island
Expressway remains a chronic problem.

Reducing -- regarding reducing pollution, increase truck traffic will intensify emission and affect our air quality as the car dependent borough with limited -- people will continue to drive here. Just regarding mass transit options, there's been very little investment in Staten Island, and

1	in order to get people into mass
2	transit, we don't have a direct
3	connection to Manhattan. We have
4	problems and delays with our ferry
5	system. We the express bus is the
6	only option that people take, and it's
7	\$13 plus a day.
8	So we'd like to see some plan
9	for, you know, while while
10	investment while congestion pricing
11	is a laudable goal, we'd like to see a
12	plan to ramp things up before anything
13	like this is even
14	MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude your
15	remarks.
16	LINDA BARAN: Thank you.
17	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
18	Our next speaker is John Corlett,
19	followed by Faraz Qureshi.
20	JOHN CORLETT: Good afternoon.
21	Can you hear me?
22	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
23	JOHN CORLETT: Thank you. My
24	name is John Corlett. I'm the director
25	of Government Affairs and Traffic

1 Safety Services for Triple A Northeast. I'm speaking on behalf of Triple A 2 Northeast, which serves more than six 3 million members in New York, New 4 Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, 5 Rhode Island and New Hampshire. 6 7 Nearly two million drivers in New York City and the surrounding 8 9 metropolitan area are Triple A members. 10 As a significant stakeholder in the 11 implementation of a workable Central 12 Business District Tolling Plan, Triple

issues for consideration.

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Firstly, we are grateful to federal, state and local officials for the opportunity to comment on the Environmental Assessment. This is certainly in the step in the right direction to ensure that the public has had an opportunity to be heard.

A Northeast has identified several key

Nonetheless, we respectively request that the MTA and other government officials continue to hold public forums, community meetings, to

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provide updates regarding the progress of the program in the year ahead. Social media posts, press releases, and public notices should be frequent and provide clear communication to ensure the public understand what exactly is being implemented and when.

In addition, continuing to engage stakeholder groups like Triple A, local business improvement districts and the trucking industry will go a long way towards successful implementation.

Secondly, because the Central
Business Tolling Program aims to
relieve congestion in the zone, drivers
should be provided the cost savings
incentives to drive at the least
congested times of day. A toll
structure that imposes a reduced cost
at the least congested times a day will
enhance fairness to drivers by giving
them an opportunity to shift their
schedule to lessen the impact of the
charges.

We also strongly discourage the

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use of realtime variable toll
structures, such as those used down in
I-66 Virginia. A driver should be able
to plan and weigh the cost benefit of
driving into the CBD before they leave
home, and should be provided advanced
notice well in advance of any price
difference to the extent practicable.

Indeed, if the MTA chooses to impose higher tolls in specific days when congestion is expected to be worse, such as gridlock alert days or air quality alert days, such changes should be clearly communicated to the public well in advance.

I'm just going to skip ahead. I did submit this to the Federal Highway Administration this morning. I will just like to skip ahead here a little bit. I only have 30 seconds.

Finally, we respectfully request an exemption for emergency roadside service vehicles. The CB District Tolling legislation exempted all vehicles defined as emergency vehicles,

1	but did not include all vehicles
2	defined under the state's Move Over
3	Law. Emergency vehicles, tow trucks
4	and light duty service vehicle all
5	provide essential safety functions in
6	New York City, and in fact in London,
7	all vehicles classified as recovery
8	vehicles are eligible for a 100 percent
9	discount. Because they those
10	vehicles can facilitate flow of traffic
11	by aiding or removing disabled
12	vehicles.
13	So thank you for the opportunity
14	to comment.
15	MR. WOJNAR: Our next speaker is
16	Faraz Qureshi, followed by Chelsea
17	Dowell.
18	The next speaker is Chelsea
19	Dowell, followed by Denis de Verteuil.
20	CHELSEA DOWELL: Good afternoon.
21	My name is Chelsea Dowell. I'm a staff
22	member at Open Plans, a non-profit
23	dedicated to building a more livable
24	city for all New Yorkers.
25	I'm also a resident of Brooklyn

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17th Street, and I live directly across from an on-ramp to the Prospect
Expressway. Every day I see and hear firsthand just how damaging car culture is to our city's livability, safety and health. My neighbors and I need noise machines to fight the engine sounds at night. We witness gridlock and road rage. We keep our windows closed no matter the temperatures outside and even so, we often smell exhaust inside our homes.

I often think of how lovely, how quiet and peaceful our block would be if the city hadn't carved a highway through the neighborhood in deference to car culture. But this isn't about me or my block. This is about how increased congestion has created these conditions and much worse in neighborhoods across the city. And it's impacting a vast majority of New Yorkers who do not own cars.

People whose streets and sidewalks are clogged, polluted and

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deadly because of the small minority creating a very large problem. Lives have been lost, lives are being lost. Health outcomes have been diminished. These compromises, these sacrifices to car culture are not acceptable. Congestion pricing is our chance to prioritize people over cars, to prioritize public transit over private vehicles.

Congestion pricing is proven to reduce driving. And having less cars on the road means less crashes. It means improved health and well-being for the vast majority of New Yorkers who again do not own cars.

New York City is a public transit city. It's part of what makes New York the greatest city in the world. And now we need to invest in that system that again most New Yorkers are using to enter and travel within the Manhattan core, as well as across the entire city.

There are issues with our transit

1	system, as some speakers have
2	mentioned. Especially in areas farther
3	from the district in question. But the
4	future of our city is not a car. We
5	can't fix the issues by doubling down
6	on a problematic situation.
7	I urge that we implement
8	congestion pricing quickly with limited
9	exemptions and consideration of
10	mitigation in impacted areas. Let's
11	put a stake in the ground for the
12	future and begin to imagine a more
13	livable, safer and more accessible city
14	now.
15	Thank you for your time.
16	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
17	Our next speaker is Denis de
18	Verteuil, followed by Andrew
19	Greenblatt.
20	DENIS DE VERTEUIL: Hi, everyone.
21	My name is Denis de Verteuil. I'm a
22	resident of South Slope, Brooklyn, and
23	I work in Lower Manhattan.
24	Honestly, Chelsea gave a really
25	good support to all this, so I just

1 would like to say I would like to 2 support whatever -- everything that she 3 said. 4 And because -- like, I am a father of two, and I rely heavily on 5 6 the transportation system, I am a 7 cyclist and I use it every day. My family uses it every day. It is the 8 lifeblood of the city. And I fully 9 10 support the congestion pricing program. 11 I concede the rest of my time. 12 Thank you. 13 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 14 Our next speaker is Andrew 15 Greenblatt, followed by Carol Parker. 16 ANDREW GREENBLATT: Hi. Name is Andrew Greenblatt, and I'm the national 17 18 policy director of the Independent Drivers Guild. Thank you for this 19 20 opportunity to testify before you 21 today. 2.2 The IDG is a non-profit affiliate of the International Association of 23 24 Machinists, and our organization 25 represents over 140,000 drivers

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throughout New York State. I'm here today on behalf of New York's for-hire vehicle ride share drivers, to implore you not to add a second congestion tax on these drivers. Black and yellow cars in New York City have been generating a third of a billion dollars per year since the congestion pricing surcharge was first levied in 2019.

Today, none of the other classes of drivers in Manhattan, that's private cars, buses, commercial delivery, et cetera, have paid a penny into this program. Why drivers who are overwhelmingly low-income and 91 percent of whom are immigrants, were the only ones whose labor was taxed for the last three years is a conversation for another day.

Today, we ask why in a process that for the first time is meant to have other drivers start carrying their share of the billion-dollar burden, with this panel increase the burden on those who are least able to pay, those

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who have already paid the most, and those who would otherwise continue to pay a third of the billion dollars you are trying to raise here today.

The original congestion pricing fee of \$2.75 per trip, was at least designed in a way that could be passed onto passengers. Though any tax ultimately does hurt drivers through fewer rides.

The newly proposed fees, however, would fall squarely on the shoulders of the drivers. So let's take for example the idea that if you impose the 23-dollar once a day fee onto drivers entering the zone, which passenger would pay that? The first passenger of the day? The last passenger of the day? The middle passenger of the day? Obviously, only the driver would be in a position to pay that one-time fee.

And \$23 a day is a devastating amount for this population. Working just five days a week, 50 weeks a year, a driver would have to pay \$5,750 a

1 year just to work. For a typical 2 driver making \$40,000 a year, that 3 would lower their income by 14 percent. 4 That's right, this board is considering imposing the equivalent of a 14 percent 5 income tax increase on some of the most 6 7 vulnerable workers in the city. Let's not impose one of the most 8 9 regressive taxes in history on the only 10 group already paying more than their fair share. Let's let everyone else 11 12 start to chip in first. The Environmental Assessment 13 14 points out on page 4A, page 46, that 15 scenario D can be designed in a way to 16 achieve the one-billion-dollar goal without imposing a second tax on FHV 17 18 drivers. To do anything else would be 19 nothing short of immoral. 20 Thank you. 21 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 2.2 Our next speaker is Carol Parker, 23 followed by Christopher Sanders. 24 Our next speaker is the 120th

person to sign up, Christopher Sanders,

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1	followed by Isabelle Verdery.
2	Our next speaker is Isabelle
3	Verdery, followed by Lena Melendez.
4	ISABELLE VERDERY: Hi. Did that
5	work?
6	MR. WOJNAR: Yes. You may
7	proceed.
8	ISABELLE VERDERY: Cool.
9	My name is Izzy. I've lived in
10	New York the past four years, and in
11	the proposed congestion pricing zone
12	for all of those four years.
13	In my opinion, New York really
14	urgently needs congestion pricing, both
15	to combat climate change and improve
16	quality of life for all New Yorkers.
17	Without making driving more difficult,
18	to put it simply, people will continue
19	to do it. And restricting vehicle
20	traffic into the center of the city
21	will contribute to better public
22	transit and vibrant streets for all New
23	Yorkers.
24	I encourage the MTA and all
25	policy makers to make a wholesale shift

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in prioritizing public transit users and cyclists and pedestrians and make large scale changes to accommodate this move instead of incremental changes designed to placate all stakeholders to streets.

When London implemented congestion pricing, the city saw 20 percent reduction in traffic and an 83 percent jump in cycling. And the people who would pay more to drive into the congested parts of Manhattan are disproportionately wealthier. Just four percent of all New York City workers who live in the other boroughs commute into Manhattan by car.

I would also like to address those who said they should not be charged for driving out of town into Yonkers, to Westchester, into Long Island, I have to pay the fare every time I would like to go to those places if I take the Metro-North or if I take the Long Island Railroad.

I would also like to join with

1 the other testifiers, Sandra Voss, in 2 calling for reduced traffic deaths by cars and improving safety on our 3 4 streets. The last few years, especially since COVID, have been 5 extremely deadly for pedestrians and 6 7 cyclists. And I believe that congestion pricing, by taking cars off 8 the road, will contribute to the city's 9 10 Vision Zero initiative, which it has 11 currently not been doing so well at. 12 Congestion pricing should be 13 implemented as soon as possible, after 14 years and years of delay. And I believe that after we do this, we will 15 16 wonder why we did not do it sooner after seeing the incredible benefits 17 18 that will bring to our subways, our 19 buses and our quality of life. 20 Thank you. 21 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 2.2 Our next speaker is Lena 23 Melendez, followed by Christian Arrue. 24 Our next speaker is Christian 25 Arrue, followed by Danny Sena.

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The next speaker is Danny Sena, followed by Douglas Desir.

DANNY SENA: Good afternoon. So as stated, my name is Danny Sena. I'm the director at Agape Transportation. We are a non-emergency medical transportation company serving the New York City Metro area.

We've been in business for ten years. Our founder was once an FHV driver. He's my father, who moved here as an immigrant. He is the epitome of what it is to move to New York City without a degree and get working and get to where you need to get to.

So I'd like to first bring up the need for some kind of concession or a complete exemption for FHV drivers across the board, as most are minorities. Most have either lower incomes or are immigrants or come from places where maybe they didn't have the opportunity that others did. So an additional toll for this population would be just devastating.

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But beyond that, the population that our company serves are primarily Medicaid and Medicare recipients, as well as generally elderly people or sickly people who live within the new congestion zone.

This toll would create just chaos for many of them, as this cost would either need to be absorbed by themselves, as older New Yorkers, or by Medicaid and Medicare. Therefore exasperating the budget even more than it already is.

So I request that it be highly considered that for medicaid medical transportation, non-emergency medical transportation, just like

Access-A-Ride, it's the same service as Access-A-Ride, a blanket exemption is made as this is the service that needs to be provided to those New Yorkers.

Throughout the pandemic, we were considered -- it's exempt -- an exempt service. And I think that should continue. Because again, without our

service or services like not even
just our company, but this service is
necessary for many New Yorkers living
within the congestion zone. So
non-emergency medical transportation
should be added in as an additional
exemption.
Thank you.
MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
The next speaker is Douglas
Desir, followed by Michael Huarachi.
Our next speaker is Michael
Huarachi, followed by Vishaan
Chakrabarti.
Michael Huarachi.
Michael Huarachi. Michael, please unmute and begin
Michael, please unmute and begin
Michael, please unmute and begin your remarks.
Michael, please unmute and begin your remarks. MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hello, can you
Michael, please unmute and begin your remarks. MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hello, can you hear me?
Michael, please unmute and begin your remarks. MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hello, can you hear me? MR. WOJNAR: Yes. Please begin.
Michael, please unmute and begin your remarks. MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hello, can you hear me? MR. WOJNAR: Yes. Please begin. MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hi, yes.
Michael, please unmute and begin your remarks. MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hello, can you hear me? MR. WOJNAR: Yes. Please begin. MICHAEL HUARACHI: Hi, yes. I would like to suggest that we

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1
                  (Technical interruption.)
                     -- the core of the -- cannot
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 3
               afford to pay. I think that 100 -- is
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               a -- it is a waste of taxpayer dollars.
                  (Technical interruption.)
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                     Public transportation, housing,
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               health care -- is beyond the scope of
               what the MTA can do, but what the MTA
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               can also do is stop catering to the
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               white rage that is -- unsafe --
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               probably the best public transportation
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               systems in regards to safety that
               has -- in the western worlds. Never --
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               this -- our public -- New York City --
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               I cannot say the same -- England --
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                  (Technical interruption.)
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                     INTERPRETER: I'm sorry, the
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               interpreter cannot hear. I'm assuming
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               that the stenographer cannot hear
20
               clearly as well.
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                     CAPTIONER: I cannot hear.
                     MR. WOJNAR: We'll come back to
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23
               Michael, if you can get to a better
24
               spot and give you your remaining time.
25
                     The next speaker is Vishaan
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1 Chakrabarti, followed by Jon Jadrosich. 2 The next speaker is Jon Jadrosich, followed by Alice Mok. 3 4 The next speaker is Alice Mok, followed by Patricia Cowley. 5 ALICE MOK: Hello, everyone. My 6 7 name is Alice Mok. I represent my company, Wonton Food Inc. We have been 8 an Asian food manufacturer in New York 9 10 for nearly 50 years, serving 11 restaurants, food service organizations 12 in the city and more. 13 We have plants in Williamsburg, 14 Brooklyn, Long Island City and 15 Plainview, Long Island, as well as a 16 wholesale division in Chinatown. 17 Implementing the congestion 18 pricing would affect our business or 19 similar businesses in the following 20 ways: Number one, due to high rent in 21 Manhattan, many businesses in Chinatown have a small footprint. They require 2.2 23 multiple deliveries from their vendors 24 to support their business for the 25 community. It would add cost to our

1 business, and many food and small companies that make daily deliveries to 2 Chinatown. 3 4 Needless to say, we are already suffering from the increasing cost of 5 labor, transportation and raw materials 6 7 of running a small business in New York City. Besides, it would add cost to 8 our vendors who make deliveries to our 9 10 wholesale division. And in the end, 11 add more cost on our shoulders. 12 Furthermore, it would affect our 13 business because customers may 14 discontinue using our products due to 15 the expense of picking up in Chinatown. 16 Lastly, it would heavily impact the restaurant business in the CBD, 17 18 which are already struggling due to the 19 pandemic. That's all I want to share. 20 Thank you for your time. 21 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 2.2 The next speaker, the 130th 23 person to sign up, is Patricia Cowley, 24 followed by Michelle Grossman. 25 PATRICIA COWLEY: Good afternoon.

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My name is Patricia Cowley. I'm the executive director for the Greater New Jersey Motor Coach Association, as well as the Pennsylvania Bus Association. I am speaking here today to request the full exemption to bus and motor coach private companies in regards to the congestion pricing tolling.

Our members represent over 100 motor coach operators who bring commuters and tourists to New York City. Although we support efforts to address congestion in the city, we are extremely concerned by the options proposed in the Environmental Assessment and the limited time available to review the documents and participate in this process.

Because New York City is a national tourism and commuter destination, any suggestion -- any congestion relief or pricing models need to take into consideration the concerns of all stakeholders involved. We understand several options proposed

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in the New York Central Business

District Tolling Program include

tolling of buses and motor coaches that
serve the city.

This is counterintuitive to providing congestion relief. Motor coach travel is one of the most green, fuel efficient modes of transportation by getting approximately 280 miles per gallon. Not only do our members reduce traffic congestion on our roads and highways, but just one coach has a potential to replace up to 50 cars. So we are taking cars off the streets, lessening the carbon footprint and our members do this all while providing significant economic benefits to the city.

Further, motor coaches are often
the only form of transportation
available to low-income and
under-served communities. By assessing
fees of the buses on the buses, there
will be no other choice but to raise
fares to cover the extra expense. I

1 think this will impact commuters and of 2 course will impact the significant revenue we bring to the New York City 3 4 landscape. Simply put, motor coaches are the 5 solution to your problem and need to be 6 7 treated as such. Therefore, we respectfully request you to take these 8 9 points into your consideration, and 10 offer private motor coach companies 11 full exemption from the congestion 12 pricing plans being developed. 13 Thank you for your time. 14 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 15 The next speaker is Michelle 16 Grossman, followed by Caspar Lant. 17 The next speaker is Caspar Lant, 18 followed by Kate Brockwehl. 19 The next speaker is Kate 20 Brockwehl, followed by Jane Selden. 21 KATE BROCKWEHL: My name is Kate Brockwehl, and I'm a member of Families 2.2 23 For Safe Streets, a group of people who 24 have been seriously injured or lost 25 loved ones to traffic violence.

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Congestion pricing has made streets safer where it's been implemented. In London, crashes fell nearly 50 percent in the congestion pricing zone, with the 15 percent -- sorry.

Congestion pricing will make streets safer for all road users.

Implicit in the testimony of virtually every opponent is the assumption that when someone gets in their car, they will be able to get home in one piece.

I want that to be true, but for far too many drivers, it is not.

Before I was hit by a car more than four years ago, I understood that I could be. Three of my great-grandmothers were killed by vehicles. When I was hit, I was walking in the crosswalk and had the light. The driver failed to yield, causing serious knee, leg and wrist injuries and PTSD. While I couldn't have done anything differently to prevent I being hit, congestion pricing

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will encourage drivers to reconsider non-essential trips to Manhattan.

We have to design transit with the expectation that humans will make mistakes. We know how to and we must design roads so that those inevitable mistakes are not deadly. Congestion pricing will deter some drivers from getting in their car when they can make the trip by subway, bus or train.

We need to reduce the number of car trips to reduce the number of crashes that are killing our neighbors. There are important considerations in how to implement congestion pricing, but it is the only reasonable first step to take in addressing a planet in obvious crisis, and streets so dangerous that drivers are killing and severely injuring people who are standing on sidewalks, babies in strollers and 99-year-olds.

It is our most vulnerable who are most likely to be injured and killed by traffic violence. The youngest,

oldest, people who cannot work from home, commuters who travel at night, people with disabilities and people who drive for their jobs. That change is uncomfortable. Makes it no less essential.

Thank you.

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MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.

The next speaker is Jane Selden, followed by Muneeb Rehman.

JANE SELDEN: Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak today. My name is Jane Selden. I'm a retired educator, a long time resident of the Central Business District, a bus rider, a subway rider and a climate activist.

I fully support the CBD Tolling
Plan because it is an important step
towards reducing the city's greenhouse
gas emissions and improving the health
of our local communities. With
record-breaking heat waves, severe
droughts, unprecedented flooding and
uncontrollable wild fires both here and

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abroad, we are already witnessing the deadly affects of the climate crisis.

According to the UNIPC's latest report, we are rapidly running out of time to take the steps necessary to avert climate catastrophe. In New York City the transportation sector contributes 30 percent of greenhouse gas emissions, with emissions from cars and trucks being the largest contributors. The path to reducing these emissions is clear. We need to reduce the number of vehicles entering the city and provide the much needed funding to modernize, expand and speed up public transportation. Thereby incentivizing more sustainable alternatives to car travel.

Reducing these dangerous
emissions will also improve the health
of our local communities. Our city now
experiences the worst traffic
congestion in the nation. This
congestion results in more vehicles
idling and more stop and go driving,

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which increases tail pipe pollution.

In fact, idling engines emit twice the amount of toxic pollutants as a car in motion. These pollutants include carbon monoxide, nitrogen-oxide and small particulate matter that have been linked to higher rates of heart and lung disease and cancer, as well as higher rates of hospitalization and death from COVID-19.

These adverse health effects
disproportionately impact low-income
communities and communities of color.
We know that implementing congestion
pricing has direct health benefits
because we've seen this happen in other
cities. For example, according to a
John Hopkins study, in Stockholm, there
was a fifteen percent drop in
particulate matter, and the number of
hospital visits by children with severe
asthma went down by nearly 50 percent.

Regarding exemptions, I support exempting vehicles that transport disabled people. This is fair. But

1 adding more exemptions will 2 significantly increase the toll, resulting in more people seeking 3 4 alternative, toll-free routes, including the Cross Bronx Expressway, 5 increasing the pollution for Bronx 6 residents who already suffer from some 7 of the worst air quality in the city. 8 The congestion pricing tolling 9 10 program is a crucial first step in 11 addressing multiple urgent issues in 12 our city. The climate crisis, the 13 public health crisis and the traffic 14 congestion. It's working in London, 15 it's working in Stockholm and in 16 Singapore and other cities around the world. There's no reason it can't work 17 18 here. 19 Thank you very much. 20 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 21 The next speaker is Muneeb Rehman, followed by Michael Prisco. 2.2 23 The next speaker is Michael 24 Prisco, followed by Mitch Watson. 25 The next speaker is Mitch Watson,

1	followed by Tracey Annunziato.
2	The next speaker is Tracey
3	Annunziato, to be followed by JoAnne
4	Simon.
5	TRACY ANNUNZIATO: Hello. Can
6	you see me?
7	MR. WOJNAR: Yes. We can see and
8	hear you.
9	TRACY ANNUNZIATO: Perfect. Good
10	afternoon. Thank you for allowing me
11	to speak. I spoke last night, but I
12	also wanted to speak again. My name is
13	Tracey Annunziato. I live in Brooklyn,
14	New York. I was just recently approved
15	for permanent disability a year ago, as
16	I have a very chronic, painful chronic
17	pain condition that affects my legs,
18	back, neck, shoulder, my entire body.
19	I also possess this New York City
20	handicap parking permit, which is very
21	hard to get, and I just had to renew
22	it. And went through a tedious process
23	of having to send so many doctor's
24	reports just to renew this handicap
25	parking permit that I've had for years.

I feel like this congestion pricing is really a hardship for people with disabilities and people like me and the elderly, that have and rely on their car. The handicap parking permit is given to us because we have these severe disabilities and we require the use of our personal cars.

This handicap parking permit is a hardship because I cannot ambulate the subway systems at all. Number one, not everybody gives you seats on the train. Number two, the steps are impossible. I cannot walk up steps alone, nevermind carrying the walker that I ambulate with up the steps with me.

Number two, I see various doctors in Manhattan. And I also -- I travel through the Hugh Carey Tunnel when I go to see these doctors. And now having to pay an additional money just to use my car, because I'm using my handicap parking permit in order to go see these doctors. I just think that if you have this New York City handicap parking

1	permit, we should be exempt from paying
2	this ridiculous extra toll. It's just
3	tedious.
4	Please just consider exempting
5	the New York City handicap parking
6	permit holders.
7	Thank you for allowing me to
8	speak. Have a good afternoon,
9	everyone. Bye.
10	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Assembly
12	Member JoAnne Simon, she'll be followed
13	by Christine O'Brien.
14	ASSEMBLY MEMBER JOANNE SIMON:
15	Hi. Thank you. Thank you. I am
16	Assembly Member JoAnne Simon, and I
17	represent Downtown Brooklyn and most of
18	the neighborhoods surrounding the
19	commercial core.
20	I want to thank you for the
21	opportunity to testify in support of
22	congestion pricing today. I was a
23	co-sponsor of the congestion pricing
24	bill. And done right, congestion
25	pricing will increase the use of mass

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transit and fund keeping it in a state of good repair.

And two, it will reduce the gratuitous traffic over the free bridges. After engaging with communities throughout the Gowanus corridor in the 1990s, we learned that much of the traffic in the corridor was induced by two things. One, the free Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, and two the now eliminated one way Verazano toll. And we fought for and got a Downtown Brooklyn transportation blueprint study, where we learned two things.

And here's the blueprint study right here. 50 percent of the traffic in Downtown Brooklyn was through traffic over the free bridges. That congestion pricing was the only way to disrupt the unequal tolling policies that it created that polluted pathfinding through the area. And that residential permit parking was needed to eliminate the major parking right

problem that existed.

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That study was finalized in 2006 and demonstrated unequivocally that RPP was justified in the area. And the main point I want to make is that this is about reducing congestion. Not just because it's costly. But because traffic congestion significantly contributes to climate change.

Reducing congestion protects the health and safety of all of us, even if you disagree.

And yes, it will be a pain in the tuchus for a number of people. New Yorkers want to be able to go where they want to go, when they want to go. They want to see the USA in a Chevrolet as it were. But not being able to breath and increase flooding is so much more of a pain for so many.

Studies have shown that we have to reduce vehicle miles traveled by 20 percent before 2030. So we just have to reduce VMT. And that is without regard to the electrification.

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Now, a word about exemptions. agree with the previous speaker, that people with disabilities must have an exemption. Because the transit system is not accessible. Moreover, they're overwhelming underemployed or living on a fixed income. Not allowing exemptions for people who need to get in and out of Manhattan or below 60th Street and who cannot reliably take public transportation deserve our consideration. The subways are marginally accessible, the buses don't go over the bridges except for a few. And Access-A-Ride is an unmitigated

accessible, the buses don't go over the bridges except for a few. And Access-A-Ride is an unmitigated disaster. I've received many calls from people who have conditions who need medical treatment and just can't sustain doing this either physically or financially.

Yesterday, there was an Op-Ed in
The Daily News. I agree that we need
to mitigate those impacts to
Environmental Justice communities, such

1 as those along the Cross Bronx. And in 2 some, I think the balance to be struck is a delicate one. We all have a 3 4 responsibility to be part of the solution. And I thank the panelists 5 for taking on this very difficult task 6 7 in the public's interest. 8 Thank you. 9 MR. WOJNAR: The next speaker is 10 Christine O'Brien, followed by Walter 11 Iwachiw. 12 The next speaker is Walter 13 Iwachiw, followed by Sheila Pierre. WALTER IWACHIW: Good afternoon. 14 15 MR. WOJNAR: Please proceed. 16 WALTER IWACHIW: Yes. I'm here representing the 8 million-dollar --17 18 8 million citizens who ride the 19 subways. We had a contract that was stolen by MTA staff. They reworked it 20 21 to appear to come from Transit Wireless. Part of that contract was 2.2 23 basically to provide nearly free subway 24 service to all the residents of New 25 York City.

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Now, that would have encouraged people to ride the subways and would have alleviated the problem.

Additionally, the MTA did a bus crash on me, and I was injured in the bus crash and they submitted a false accident investigation done 30 minutes after.

Now, as far as the Environmental Review Board survey here, it looks like the new IRA bill has not been discussed in the proposal environmental impact statement. I submit that this should alleviate the congestion, the issues with the environment and the MTA should not be grasping for some additional funding. It's already been investigated and found that there is infiltration of the MTA by organized crime.

Jay knows about it, Governor

Hochul knows about it. I've asked

President Biden to make an

investigation. I'm asking the U.S.

Department of Transportation to also

1	carry on an investigation.
2	I would recommend that the board
3	members also look into it. Because if
4	this is a money grab, it shouldn't
5	happen.
6	Thank you very much.
7	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
8	The next speaker is Sheila
9	Pierre, followed by Donald Ranshte.
10	The next speaker is Donald
11	Ranshte, followed by Chris Castillo.
12	DONALD RANSHTE: Hello?
13	MR. WOJNAR: We can hear you.
14	DONALD RANSHTE: Great. Thank
15	you.
16	Good afternoon, everyone. My
17	name is Donald Ranshte. I'm executive
18	vice president of the Building Trades
19	Employers' Association. The BTA
20	represents 100 I'm sorry, 1100
21	construction managers, general
22	contractors and specialty trades
23	contractors operating in New York City,
24	who put in place over 65 billion
25	dollars worth of public and private

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construction work in New York City.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the plan, which unfortunately we have to oppose. And in the alternative, we request an exemption from.

Our research shows that in

London, Milan, Stockholm, all the plans
have existed -- existing listed
exemptions based on the needs of that
city. And also, London, Milan,
Stockholm, Singapore have attributed a
higher cost of living as opposed to -as opposed to New York, based partly on
congestion pricing.

The object of the plan is to raise over a billion dollars for public transportation, and to alleviate traffic in the Central Business

District. Unfortunately, caught up in this plan is a myriad of small businesses that use commercial vehicles to move necessary supplies, tools and materials to the hundreds of public and private work sites in Manhattan.

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Like many other small businesses that have already testified, the cost of this tax on contractors will be such a burden and so cost-prohibitive for their clients that many contractors will simply discontinue working in Manhattan.

This would negatively impact not only those tall glorious projects that we see coming up out of the ground in Manhattan, but school construction, roadwork, pipe and electric gas work, needed infrastructure, renovations for homeowners, repairs, remodeling for home owners. Adding exorbitant costs to each of these projects.

In fact, on public projects, the cost of congestion pricing on construction contractors would simply be passed along to the public owner.

And for the MTA as a client, higher construction costs on the very projects that the MTA is looking to raise money for by implementing the plan.

All construction vehicles should

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1	be exempted. Without this exemption,
2	the MTA would net \$0 or more likely
3	lose money on each toll charged to a
4	construction vehicle entering the zone.
5	We would be happy to engage you
6	further on this. In quickly, the
7	BTA recently undertook an economic
8	impact study that showed that for each
9	billion dollars in construction
10	spending more than 1 dollar was
11	returned to the city in terms of taxes,
12	payroll and localized spending. So
13	this could potentially raise a billion
14	dollars for the MTA, but tangentally
15	cost and/or even show loss of
16	implementing the plan overall in New
17	York City.
18	Thank you.
19	MR. WOJNAR: Next speaker is
20	Chris Castillo, followed by Caswell
21	McLean.
22	The next speaker is Caswell
23	McLean, followed by Alfred Lynch.
24	The next speaker is Alfred Lynch,
25	followed by Connie Zambianchi.

1	The next speaker is Connie
2	Zambianchi, followed by Cecilia Guerra.
3	The next speaker is Cecilia
4	Guerra, followed by Brett Burke.
5	The next speaker is Brett Burke,
6	followed by Filipp Shineleve.
7	BRETT BURKE: Good afternoon. My
8	name is Brett Burke, and I'm the vice
9	president and general manager for the
10	Coach USA Suburban facility located in
11	New Brunswick, New Jersey.
12	We have been a staple in
13	transporting passengers to New York
14	City for more than 80 years. Our New
15	Brunswick facility alone operates over
16	350 daily trips between points in
17	central New Jersey, to and from New
18	York City and more than 8,000
19	passengers per day rely on our service
20	as it is a reliable and low cost form
21	of transportation for them.
22	The pandemic was an extremely
23	difficult time for everyone, and while
24	many business were able to keep
25	operating by having their employees
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work from home, Coach USA was out there providing transportation to those who needed to get to and from New York City day in and day out.

We received hundreds of phonecalls and e-mails from our passengers thanking us for providing services they would not know how to get to work otherwise. We continue to be a very good and reliable partner with New Jersey Transit since the agency's inception in 1977. In my 13-year career at Coach USA, New Jersey Transit has relied on us to provide emergency service to public transportation riders during national disasters, such as Super Storm Sandy in 2012, as well as other unexpected weather events.

We've also assisted in large planned events, such as the Super Bowl in 2014 and the Pope visit in 2015. Additionally we operate local contracts for New Jersey Transit throughout the state. From an operational vantage point, any additional charges to our

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company will place extreme pressure on us to increase our fares, which we do not wish to do. The traveling public has endured much stress over the last couple of years and utilizes our service because it is an affordable alternative to driving their own vehicle or using other transportation options.

Our service has been part of the solution as to why this tax is being proposed in the first place.

Minimizing the amount of vehicles on the road and lessening carbon emission.

As mentioned by my colleagues previously, by the tens of millions each year.

As a result of the program, Coach USA believes that ridership of buses will increase, therefore further decreasing the number of passenger cars on the road. But to make the program successful and to anticipate this increase in ridership, more suburban park and ride facilities are needed

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outside of New York and in New Jersey.

Existing park and ride facilities

including those in Rockland and Orange

Counties, as well as those along the

New York Thru-Way and New Jersey

corridors, commuter park are not

adequate to receive increased transit

activity and need expansion.

Coach USA also believes that rapid bus lanes into New York City should be created that will allow for more efficient transportation to and through the congestion district.

We also support -- to monitor use of current bus lanes and support enforcement against individuals and businesses that impede use of the bus lanes. We are seeking to have what has already been well established in London, Singapore and Stockholm. These cities embrace bus services as a major way to address their congestion issue, as well as a way to lowering carbon emissions.

I respectfully request that this

1	board's recommendation be of providing
2	an exemption to all bus operators at
3	all times.
4	Thank you for your time and
5	consideration.
6	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
7	The next speaker is Filipp
8	Shinelev, followed by Jorge Urena.
9	The next speaker, the 150th on
10	our list, is Jorge Urena, followed by
11	Andrew Stern.
12	The next speaker is Andrew Stern,
13	followed by Olivia Lai.
14	ANDREW STERN: Hi. As a resident
15	of Lower Manhattan, I would like to
16	urge the MTA and the state to deliver
17	congestion pricing soon and without
18	exemptions.
19	This would allow the MTA to fully
20	fund its capital program, which
21	millions rely on. The benefits that
22	will be enabled by a fully re-signaled
23	subway system, the Interborough
24	Express, the completed Second Avenue
25	Subway, Penn Station Access and

accessibility upgrades.

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This is not a regressive program.

Only two percent of outer borough New
Yorkers in poverty drive to Manhattan
for work, and drivers to New Yorkers
are disproportionately upper class.

With congestion pricing, our bus
system, which middle and lower class

New Yorkers ride most, will be able to
run faster on less congested streets,
and I urge the MTA to invest further in
more frequent bus service, particularly
for outer borough transit deserts.

I live and work in Lower

Manhattan, and I deal with the impacts
of congestion every day. My risk for
asthma is elevated, and if I had
children, there's will be as well. I
am more likely to be hit by a speeding
car, and the car congestion makes our
streets difficult to walk, bike and
live on.

For those requesting exemptions,

I would point out that the exemption to

congestion pricing is simply taking the

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train or the bus. For those requesting exemptions for medical appointments, I would point out that currently, the MTA provides no fare exemptions for those taking the train, which is often upwards of \$20. So it's not clear to me why these exemptions would be granted for those taking cars.

Many hospitals in Manhattan, including the VA, already provide compensation for travel expenses, and I assume this would be extended to congestion pricing. Congestion pricing is a way to formally price the negative externalities of driving. It is crucial that we limit any exemptions. Regardless of why someone is driving into the CBD, they're still imposing those negative impacts on the people of Lower Manhattan, not to mention everyone else driving.

Congestion pricing has been proven as effective in cities around the world, but in the U.S., New York's program is the first. It's crucial

1 that we do this right, do this soon and 2 with as few exemptions as possible to show Americans in cities around the 3 4 U.S. that congestion pricing works and it can be done here. 5 Thank you and I yield the rest of 6 7 my time. MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 8 9 The next speaker is Olivia Lai, 10 followed by Krishaveni Drummond. 11 OLIVIA LAI: Hi. Thank you for 12 the opportunity to testify. Hi, can 13 you see me? 14 MR. WOJNAR: Yes. Please 15 proceed. 16 OLIVIA LAI: I live in Lower Manhattan. And I walk and take the 17 18 subway every day. I'm also a driver, 19 and not only would I be happy to pay 20 the congestion pricing toll, but I also 21 ask that there be no exemptions for drivers who live in Lower Manhattan, 2.2 23 because the sheer number of cars makes 24 it impossible to safely walk and bike 25 around my neighborhood.

1 Right now, just outside my 2 apartment, the congestion created by 3 cars is making my street dangerous and 4 inhospitable to me and my neighbors, and generating intense smog and noise 5 that are detrimental to our 6 7 livelihoods. Congestion pricing would mean 8 fewer cars on our streets, safer air 9 10 and less noise pollution. I would like 11 to ask the MTA to limit any exemptions 12 as these would weaken congestion 13 pricing's ability to keep our streets livable. 14 15 It is also important that we 16 implement congestion pricing as soon as possible so the MTA has the funds to 17 18 improve their bus and train network, 19 which I and millions of other New 20 Yorkers rely on every day. 21 Thank you and I yield the rest of 2.2 my time. 23 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. 24 The next speaker is Krishaveni 25 Drummond, followed by Raul Rivera.

1	The next speaker is Raul Rivera,
2	followed by Peter Costello.
3	The next speaker is Peter
4	Costello, to be followed by Elizabeth
5	Larkin.
6	The next speaker is Elizabeth
7	Larkin, to be followed by Patricia
8	Keenan.
9	The next speaker is Patricia
10	Keenan, to be followed by Irving Lee.
11	The next speaker is Irving Lee,
12	followed by Beatrice Chisholm.
13	IRVING LEE: Hi. This is Irving
14	Lee. Can you hear me?
15	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
16	IRVING LEE: I just want to say
17	that let me get my act together
18	because you caught me I've been
19	waiting for a long time. You kind of
20	caught me.
21	All right. Okay. I'll start my
22	video. All right.
23	So I just want to say, I'm a
24	congestion I just want to say that
25	congestion pricing is a very bad idea.

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It's highway robbery. The MTA presentation is a now and biased analysis and not speaking with the communities affected including Chinatown. Except their so-called environmental justice groups.

As a lifelong residents into
Chinatown and two bridges community,
the proposed congested pricing will
have devastating economic consequences
for my community.

The toll will deter many who normally shop and eat in Chinatown to go elsewhere, and will drive Chinese mom and pop business operations out of business. Trucks coming into supply food will be taxed and the cost will be passed onto the consumer.

The targeting of CBD for congestion pricing is fundamentally racist. Chinatown is an important food resource for working families. We are the economic engine that provides an important tax base for the community. Congestion pricing is an existential

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threat to Chinatown. Congestion pricing will accelerate gentrification of New York City and will undermine the diversity the city has long been known for.

The 60,000-dollar cap is a joke.

No serious exemptions for those who

live in the zone, unlike the London

Central Business District that's being

proposed right now.

There's been flawed studies surrounding congestion pricing. The fundamental flaw in the studies of congestion pricing is it's failure to examine or even mention the primary factors leading to heavy congestion in Lower Manhattan, especially on Canal Street. The tolls at the Verazano Narrows Bridge force many vehicles including trucks to avoid going through Staten Island into New Jersey and pay a toll instead of going to Manhattan to New Jersey by utilizing the free Holland Tunnel instead. Congestion in lower Manhattan as a result of these

1 policies, the city has enacted. 2 Lyft and Uber and other car services has been given the green 3 4 light, creating much of the congestion. And of course, they face blowbacks as 5 New Yorkers. Other issues including 6 7 traffic and parking issues outside the zone and potential retaliation from 8 9 other jurisdictions are responding to 10 our tolls with their own tolls to New 11 Yorkers. 12 Congestion pricing to finance MTA 13 appears to be a worthy goal, providing for mass transportation is 14 15 environmentally important, and the most 16 efficient way in transporting to New 17 York City. The problem stems in a lack 18 of accountability on how the MTA spends 19 its money, especially on capital 20 projects. This includes the 4.3 21 billion on just three stations for the 2.2 Second Avenue subway line. 23 Accountability first before any 24 consideration --25 MR. WOJNAR: Please conclude your

1 remarks. 2 IRVING LEE: I'd just say that congestion pricing has nothing to do 3 4 with reducing congestion and more determining factor for transforming and 5 6 gentrifying lower Manhattan. 7 MR. WOJNAR: Thank you. Our next speaker is Beatrice 8 9 Chisholm, followed by our 160th person 10 on our list, Dana Matarazzo. 11 The next speaker is Dana 12 Matarazzo, followed by Leo Straus. DANA MATARAZZO: 13 Ηi. 14 Non-entitled driver here. My name is 15 Dana Matarazzo, and I'd like to tell 16 you a little bit about myself and why I 17 vehemently oppose this most egregious 18 insult to the hard working citizens of 19 this city and our suburban neighbors. 20 The absolutely preposterous term 21 car culture makes me cringe and roll my 2.2 eyes like any real New Yorker would. 23 I'm a lifelong New Yorker. I grew up 24 in Parks Slope in a house that was in 25 my family for almost one hundred years.

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I now live in Dongan Hill, Staten

Island with my husband and three

children in a home that has been in his

family since it was built 68 years ago.

My heart bleeds for the city.

I'm actually on the West Coast right

now. I've been up since 6:47 a.m.

Pacific to talk to you people. I joke

with my children that I grew up on the

F train, which is true since I didn't

get my driver's license til I was

25 years old. I walked everywhere,

took the train or bus, and if that

wasn't an option, called a car service.

Before Uber.

It is sort of ironic considering where I'm speaking now. I battled the stairs daily at the R train when I was in high school, and still have family members who call the trains by their proper names, the C Beach, IND or the BNT.

I'm a pediatric hematology oncology nurse and work on an inpatient unit in Manhattan where we take care of

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babies, children and young adults undergoing cancer treatments, receiving bone marrow transplants. I have been a nurse there for the last 12 years.

I've taken care of patients from as far away as South Africa and some as close as my own neighborhood.

Patients and their families come
to us to receive world class medical
care. Coming from the outer boroughs
and commuting to the Upper East Side,
my transportation options are limited.
Like most health care workers, I do not
work a conventional schedule, and I
also work weekends. I work 12 and a
half hour days. Using public
transportation would triple my
commuting time. There is only one bus
line I can take on the weekends.

During the workweek, there are two buses I can take. One of which stops running at 7:00 p.m. My shift ends at 7:30. On a good day, I am out of work by 7:45, 8 o'clock. Most days I often work late due to our patients

acuity and our staffing needs.

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Those with opposing thoughts will say nurses can work anywhere. You can work close to home if you don't like the commute. My rebuttal will remain that this is not my job, but my calling. I love what I do, I'm good at what I do, and I can do what I do. If you've ever given chemotherapy to a baby, you know what I'm talking about.

Some years back, I did actually try commuting in. The price of the parking garage had gone up, so I gave it a go for a few weeks. Obviously, i stopped because it took exponentially longer than driving to get home and it was not feasible on the weekends.

I noticed that when I rode M15
select, not one MTA employee collected
a fare. Perhaps actually collecting
fares on select buses would create
revenue that the MTA so desperately
needs. They might also consider
prosecuting criminals who beat fares or
look elsewhere such as overt, abuse and

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overtime pay and other sources of wasteful spending instead of hitting hard-working employees -- instead of hitting hard-working people where it hurts the most.

As one who sits in Gowanus traffic at 5:50 a.m., I am not driving for pleasure. It's out of a necessity. If congestion pricing passes, I can quarantee this would be the final nail in the coffin for our formerly great city. The increase in cost alone would cripple my family personally and many, many others. Nightmares traffic to surrounding neighborhoods would be the understatement of the millennia. All the money in the world will not improve or update the subways until Albany gets realistic about the ramp in crime in the city. The repercussions will be felt for years to come.

Thank you.

MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.

The next speaker is Leo Straus, followed by David Schroeder.

1	The next speaker is David
2	Schroeder, followed by Cathryn Myers.
3	The next speaker is Cathryn
4	Myers, followed by Amanda Friedman.
5	The next speaker is Amanda
6	Freidman, followed by Charlene Burke.
7	AMANDA FRIEDMAN: Hello. Can you
8	hear me?
9	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
10	AMANDA FRIEDMAN: Thank you.
11	Thank you, everyone, for providing me
12	the opportunity to speak in favor of
13	congestion pricing.
14	Driving a personal vehicle into a
15	dense urban area is not a right, but a
16	luxury and it should be priced
17	accordingly. In our city, traffic
18	violence is at an all-time high, and
19	I'm in favor of any measures necessary
20	to get cars off of our streets. As a
21	cyclist, I look forward to experiencing
22	a city with safer streets for cyclists
23	and pedestrians and fewer traffic
24	deaths.
25	I implore you to implement

1	congestion pricing with as few
2	exemptions as possible. And especially
3	not for groups as police officers who
4	have made a habit of illegally parking
5	all over our city sidewalks and bike
6	lanes.
7	I believe that this program will
8	give New Yorkers the push they need to
9	reorient their lives around transit
10	rather than car dependency. And I look
11	forward to living in the world that
12	this program will create.
13	Thank you.
14	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
15	The next speaker is Charlene
16	Burke, followed by Charles Yu.
17	The next speaker is Charles Yu,
18	followed by Eric Schaal.
19	Our next speaker is Eric Schaal,
20	followed by Scott Henry.
21	ERIC SCHAAL: All right. My name
22	is Eric Schaal. I'm unaffiliated with
23	any organization. I've seen the
24	congestion pricing issue from a few
25	sides, and I wanted to comment.

First of all, I lived in Downtown
Manhattan for over 20 years. I would
never dream of owning a car there.
That's the first thing. Now I live in
Rockaway Beach in Queens and I own a
car. I highly support congestion
pricing. And there are a lot of us who
are willing to make small sacrifices
for the good of the city, and for some
semblance of a climate policy.

And we've heard from someone today, when I add my name to the list, we rarely drive to Manhattan, my wife and I, we work from home. We may be going to the city four or five times a year. This won't have a big impact for us, as far as the tolls go. However, I do worry about the public transit options for people who commute from Brooklyn and Queens.

As it stands, subway and buses services is bad and on the weekends is absolutely unacceptable. So normally I work from home, but when I do commute to work on projects, I can spend up to

two hours going to Downtown Brooklyn or Manhattan via subway and bus. That's about 15 miles. And many of my neighbors who work and commute have to do that, especially on the weekends, when I guess we pretend like people don't work. And the transit system goes local.

So if you are worried about the impact on businesses, and I think you should, you absolutely need to improve public transit options for people in Brooklyn and Queens. As for exemptions, I've listened to many people's testimony, and some of it is convincing with people with disabilities, I believe yellow taxis should be the only exemption.

Over the city, I've watched -I'm sorry, over the past decade, I've
watched the city allow Uber and Lyft
completely clog the streets and pump
untold amounts of carbon pollution into
city air, unchecked. Right. 80,000,
something like that, vehicles.

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I mean, Uber claims to be essential to riders and transit deserts in the outer boroughs. So in that sense, they agree, they're essential in those boroughs and have little to no place in Manhattan. If someone wants to take a Cadillac Escalade or a Lincoln Navigator, basically a private limousine, they want to take that across town to go to brunch or something else, then they should have to pay an appropriate toll. I think that's only fair.

And finally, I just want to mention coordination. As you know, there's so many agencies I've seen before me, I dealt with various city agencies on similar problems in the past, and if you are not coordinated, this is absolutely not going to work. If you are not demanding that the NYPD write tickets for people blocking bus lanes and other traffic violations, this will not work. I'm surprised there's no one from that agency here

1 today. 2 Anyway, I wish you the best, and 3 I hope it does work. Thank you very 4 much. MR. WOJNAR: The next speaker is 5 Scott Henry, followed by Michelle 6 7 Winfield. The next speaker, the 170th on 8 9 our list, is Michelle Winfield, 10 followed by John Rumely. 11 The next speaker is John Rumely, 12 followed by Carl Wojciechowski. JOHN RUMELY: Good afternoon. 13 14 I'm John Rumely, and I am a resident of 15 Washington Heights where I have lived 16 with my family since the 1980s. 17 We frequently -- we are car 18 owners. We also are frequent users of 19 mass transit. And after thinking about 20 it at a great length, we are in 21 complete support of congestion pricing. Even though -- and in fact, we are 2.2 23 fully aware that we will end up paying 24 for it because we end up driving 25 periodically down to Lower Manhattan.

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The example that I give in terms of -- of changing my habits and people that need to change their driving habits, if we are going to un-congest Lower Manhattan, is the -- the cameras that they put around schools. When those were put in place, I -- I got caught speeding around schools, not excessively, but enough that it was dangerous and I paid a toll. I stopped speeding. I was very aware of -- of what I was doing then. And I -- I -- I've changed my habits.

I expect congestion pricing will change our habits and those of many others who decide to go down there.

Occasionally, I'm going to end up paying it and I will happily do so.

One of the advantages I think of the un-congested Lower Manhattan will be if I can drive around, get my chores done and then come home without having to sit in traffic, and -- and if this works, I will be much happier. It will be worth it. And I really greatly

1	support it for that reason.
2	Thank you very much. I yield the
3	rest of my time.
4	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
5	The next speaker is Carl
6	Wojciechowski, followed by Mamadou
7	Diallo.
8	The next speaker is Mamadou
9	Diallo, followed by Geidy Perez.
10	The next speaker is Geidy Perez,
11	followed by Gordon Lee.
12	GEIDY PEREZ: Hi. Can you hear
13	me?
14	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
15	GEIDY PEREZ: Hi. Thank you for
16	the opportunity to speak. I'm a
17	resident of Manhattan. I live about 20
18	blocks outside of the congestion
19	pricing area on 83rd Street.
20	I think this is a terrible idea,
21	and it's an extra tax for the residents
22	of Manhattan. You already took our
23	parking away about two years ago,
24	making us have to pay for parking. In
25	addition to that, you took away traffic

1	lanes to give them to bicyclists that
2	don't use them or abuse them, and don't
3	follow traffic laws.
4	So two-lane streets became a
5	one-lane street because now trucks and
6	cars are parked in one of the lanes.
7	So in addition to making life harder
8	for us, now you are going to make it
9	more expensive.
10	I work in Lower Manhattan, and I
11	have to leave work to pick up my
12	daughter on 92nd Street and go back to
13	Lower Manhattan because she has special
14	needs and she needs services in Lower
15	Manhattan. This will tax my family
16	\$12,000 a year, just going one way.
17	So this is wholly unfair, those
18	of us who pay the taxes in Manhattan
19	and that live in the area.
20	Thank you very much.
21	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
22	The next speaker is Gordon Lee,
23	followed by Cynthia Nwamarah.
24	The next speaker is Cynthia
25	Nwamarah, followed by Shane King.

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The next speaker is Shane King, followed by Judy Densky.

SHANE KING: Hello. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I live in Central Harlem and work in -- start my video -- apologize for that.

I live in Central Harlem, and I work in Midtown. As such, congestion pricing won't affect me because I commute by bicycle. Even so, I want to make the case for exempting motorcycles and scooters from congestion pricing, as most of the congestion plans in the world already do. Doing so would have benefits for congestion, pedestrian safety, and I want to make the case for why any plan must include residential permit parking as a necessary component.

I support congestion pricing because there are simply no other way to dissuade people from driving into Manhattan than to make them pay for it. It isn't hard to see that a lot of the commuters drive SUVs and pickup trucks.

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These larger and taller and heavy
vehicles have had a devastating toll on
pedestrian safety. As vehicles get
safer and safer for the occupants, they
become more and more deadly for
pedestrians, cyclists and smaller
vehicles.

The increased weight and taller, flatter grills are significantly more likely to cause fatal injuries than lighter cars or shorter cars. We are facing both the congestion issue and a safety issue. On average, a pedestrian is killed every three days in the city by a car, truck or bus.

In contrast, it's been five years since a single pedestrian has been killed by a motorcycle in Manhattan.

When it comes to congestion, many more motorcycles can fit on the road than a car, SUV or pickup. Three or four motorcycles can fit into a parking spot of a single car. Motorcycles get better gas mileage than any non-hybrid vehicle, and scooters even more so.

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Motorcycles have virtually no impact on the roads compared to the wear and tear caused by the ever-increasing weights of SUVs and pickup trucks. Many people already own motorcycles, and they don't even consider driving into the city.

Exempting them will get some people to consider driving their pedestrian killing trucks in the already crowded streets of our city.

We should also consider returning the motorcycle-only parking spaces that the city removed during the Guiliani and Bloomberg years. Anything that encourages smaller more practical vehicles should be encouraged.

In addition to consideration, when implementing the congestion pricing program is residential permit parking. Neighborhoods like mine in Harlem will become inundated with commuters searching for free parking once the congestion pricing takes effect. This is not acceptable. This

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is not fair to the residents and this is easily avoided. Permit parking like there is virtually in every other city in the country, must be enacted.

Is there any doubt that these commuting residents of Westchester, Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut would not tolerate their neighborhoods being overrun with vehicles searching for free parking, and parking shouldn't be free any way. Why who those of us who own our vehicles think we are entitled to store our personal property on public streets at no cost. Permit parking will have the added bonus of cracking down on scofflaws who do not register their vehicles in New York and help alleviate the surge of phony temporary plates that has infested New York.

To sum up, motorcycles and scooters are part of the solution to congestion and pedestrian safety, and should be exempt from this congestion charges. Adequate parking should be

1	allowed for motorcycles to encourage
2	their use. There's no implementing of
3	congestion charge without residential
4	permit parking unless the neighborhoods
5	outside of the congestion zone become a
6	free parking neighborhood for commuters
7	punishing the residents of the
8	neighborhoods.
9	Thank you.
10	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
11	The next speaker is Judy Densky,
12	followed by Vaylateena Jones.
13	Our next speaker is Vaylateena
14	Jones, to be followed by our 180th
15	person to sign up, Roberto Rodriguez.
16	VAYLATEENA JONES: Are we up to
17	me
18	MR. WOJNAR: Yup.
19	VAYLATEENA JONES: Okay. My name
20	is Vaylateena Jones. I'm a member of
21	the Lower Eastside Power Partnership.
22	I'm speaking as an individual.
23	I live in Manhattan oh. I
24	live in Manhattan Community District 3,
25	which is in the CBD tolling zone. I'm

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a senior citizen. I have several concerns, the major being the present public health crisis. According to the Center for Disease Control, early data suggest older people are twice as likely to have serious COVID-19 illness. This may be because as people age, their immune systems change, making it harder for their body to fight off disease and infection. End quote.

According to Web MD, researches do note that a varied diet full of vitamin and mineral rich food like fresh vegetables and fruit helps your body including your immune system function at its best. End quote.

After reading this, I take vitamins, eat vegetables and fruits daily. It should not cost me or other seniors more to decrease risk of serious COVID-19, purchase fresh vegetables and fruits, enhance our immune system. My understanding is the other places that have implemented

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congestion pricing did not do it during a global health crisis.

I think that one of the approaches would be exempting trucks that bring vitamins and fruits and vegetables to Manhattan Community District 3. I think present public health crisis needs to be considered.

According to the map, figure 17-2, most of Manhattan Community District 3 is identified as environmental justice area. Manhattan Community District 3 is not a Central Business District. According to a slide presented on Saturday at this hearing, southbound, quote, southbound/northbound FDR Drive between East 10th Street and Brooklyn Bridge, quote, would experience adverse effects in the form of increased delays. area is in Manhattan Community District 3. From 10th Street to the bridge, to Brooklyn Bridge, Community District 3 are several New York City Housing Authority, Mitchell-Lama and affordable

1 housing developments. 2 My assumption is delays means 3 congestion, congestion eliminates the 4 benefits such as better air quality stated for the Central Business Tolling 5 Program for the residents of Community 6 7 District 3 who live next to the FDR. One of the things that health crisis 8 9 has emphasized is that approaches in CD 10 3 need to be reviewed before 11 implementation occurs. 12 One benefit stated is promoting 13 equity across transit system. 14 Presently East Broadway and Delancey Street F stations both in CD 3 are not 15 16 accessible. One thing to do would be to accessorize these stations before 17 18 congestion prices is implemented in 19 Manhattan Community District 3. 20 Once again, I urge, please look 21 at the health crisis and consider it. 2.2 MR. WOJNAR: -- your remarks --23 Thank you. The next speaker is 24 Roberto Rodriguez, to be followed by 25 John Cimillo.

1	ROBERTO RODRIGUEZ: Hi,
2	everybody.
3	MR. WOJNAR: Hello. Please
4	proceed.
5	ROBERTO RODRIGUEZ: I need the
6	I need the translator in Spanish,
7	please.
8	You heard me?
9	MR. WOJNAR: Translation services
10	are available in realtime.
11	ROBERTO RODRIGUEZ: Okay.
12	(Speaking in Spanish.)
13	MR. WOJNAR: Your comment will be
14	translated, indexed and responded to as
15	part of the process.
16	The next speaker is John Cimillo,
17	followed by Tinatin Chargeishvili.
18	The next speaker is Tinatin
19	Chargeishvili, followed by Pierre
20	Benjamin.
21	Next speaker is Pierre Benjamin,
22	followed by Tal Barzilai.
23	The next speaker is Tal Barzilai,
24	followed by Donna Myers.
25	Tal, take yourself off mute. We

1	can hear you to begin your comments.
2	You are still on mute. We cannot
3	hear you.
4	We cannot hear you. We will come
5	back to you, Tal.
6	The next speaker is Donna Myers,
7	followed by Amanda Levine.
8	The next speaker is Amanda
9	Levine, followed by Bradley Hershenson.
10	AMANDA LEVINE: Hi, everybody.
11	My name is Amanda Levine, as stated.
12	I'm a lifelong resident of Manhattan,
13	going on almost 50 years now. My
14	family actually on both sides arrived
15	in New York in the mid 1800s. I
16	actually took my permit test, my
17	driver's test at school. And I
18	currently live on 107th Street off of
19	Broadway. And my dad lives on 42nd
20	Street on the west side.
21	We both are on fixed incomes. My
22	dad is now 77 years old, and along with
23	his general age and health issues, he's
24	a part of the Twin Towers Fund, where
25	he incurred massive and life-altering
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health problems due to working down in that area during the attacks, he's forced to participate in daily health care and constant doctor visits due to his issues that he incurred from 9/11.

I'm his sole caregiver. I not only have to visit his home several times a week to ensure that he's taken care of in his daily life, but I'm the one who drives him to all of his medical appointments, which are multiple in number and several times per week and growing in a number of times he has to go. And if this toll is put in place and charges are put in place, I don't know what I'm going to do.

I own a car and drive happily in

New York City. I'm proud of that. And

I'm scared and concerned and angry. In

all honesty, what are my dad and I

going to do? We cannot afford this

charge. Sorry, I'm getting emotional.

And who will care for him if not me?

He needs to go to all of his medical

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appointments and I need to drive him to and from and wait for him from these appointments at each one of them.

We are not wealthy, nor are we even close to wealthy. And we get by living in the city and barely get by as is. I implore you, absolutely implore you, do not do this. Think about me, my dad and the other people like us who live in the city here and need cars and cannot afford to pay these tolls and live here. This is just one of the issues concerning the congestion tolling for me. But this was the most important one and the one I chose to express to you because it is of the most importance to me and my dad. And this is what I wanted to focus on.

Again, I implore you, and I'm actually quite begging you, which is something I don't do, to not put these in place. I'm going to kind of give over my rest of my time to other people because I know this is time consuming, but I really appreciate it and I truly

1	hope that you will care for the people
2	that actually live here and have lived
3	here for the lifelong amount of time
4	and really need to survive and drive.
5	Thank you.
6	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
7	The next speaker is Bradley
8	Hershenson, followed by Kurt B.
9	BRADLEY HERSHENSON: Hi, can you
10	hear me?
11	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
12	BRADLEY HERSHENSON: Great. Good
13	afternoon, everyone. I hope you are
14	all doing well. It's only been
15	what six hearings in a row for eight
16	hours a day? So now you know what it's
17	like to be a student nowadays,
18	especially on Zoom.
19	So my name is Brad Hershenson.
20	I'm a resident of the Upper East Side.
21	And I've lived here my whole life. I'd
22	like to speak against congestion
23	pricing as it is outlined, and I'd like
24	to just raise three points.
25	One, I want to say what message

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are we sending to the seniors and those who are disabled? Many of my neighbors have doctor's appointments particularly below 60th Street. And they can't use bikes or buses or subways to move around the city. Many people live on fixed incomes and they just simply can't afford \$23 multiple times a week just to go to the doctor or go out the door for whatever the reason is.

Second, I want to mention that
I'm concerned about the area like
directly outside of the zone in terms
of parking, and with such a high
density, cars might be circling around
for 30, 40 minutes, an hour, maybe even
more, which is basically what it's like
any way right now. Trying to find
parking. And the higher VMT equals
lower air quality.

And we have many parks in my neighborhood where people are playing basketball, pickle ball, they're running, jogging, walking their dogs, and something has to be done with

1 respect to that, thinking about air 2 quality. And lastly, if you are trying to 3 4 solve a congestion problem, I don't think we should be attacking cars. 5 think we should be enhancing public 6 7 transit and bike infrastructure. challenge anybody on this call to ride 8 9 a bike right at the base of the 10 59th Street Bridge. It's really, 11 really scary. If we make the 12 infrastructure safer and better, more 13 people will probably ride their bikes 14 and walk around there. And fixing the 15 infrastructure of the city for transit riders, and bikers, pedestrians, I 16 really believe it's the solution. 17 18 So to sum it up, and I'll save a 19

So to sum it up, and I'll save a minute of everyone's time, I don't think we can implement a plan that aims to relieve congestion while creating a handful of economic, social and environmental hardships for our city's residents.

Thank you.

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1	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
2	The next speaker is Kurt B.,
3	followed by Anna Pakman.
4	The next speaker is Anna Pakman,
5	followed by the 190th person to sign
6	up, Bryan Freeman.
7	ANNA PAKMAN: Hi, everyone. My
8	name is Anna Pakman. And I'm here in
9	my personal capacity as a person with
10	disability who has lived in the
11	congestion zone for the past 24 years.
12	I do not have a car or drive, so
13	I don't have a license plate. I'm also
14	not able to use most public
15	transportation because the system is
16	largely not wheelchair accessible and
17	Access-A-Ride is often unreliable, has
18	no CND service and uses routes that
19	adds hours to trips leaving me
20	exhausted to the point that it becomes
21	difficult to do anything else.
22	Instead, I rely on taxis, Ubers,
23	Lyfts, friends and family to either get
24	around or to get things to me.
25	Congestion tolling will have and

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adverse impact on my life and those of thousands of numbers of New Yorkers with mobility disabilities because both the direct and indirect cost of getting anywhere will go up exponentially.

Ubers and Lyft are the most reliable on demand wheelchair accessible services in the city, and they're already expensive. An additional surcharge would make them financially unattainable.

This holds true for travel and personal cars too. So for example, my brother lives in a town in New Jersey that has no accessible transportation. So he drives into the city to pick me up. That's the only way I see my nephew. I'm also concerned about the cost of deliveries going up driving. As I rely on delivery services for a lot of essentials.

On top of that, there's an indirect impact that will result for neighborhood businesses raising their prices. All of this served only to

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further isolate people with disabilities. Finding an affordable apartment in the New York City area is as common as finding a unicorn. So no, I can't just move nor should I have to.

Because of the outsized negative impact on the disabled community within the zone, which is already subject to a higher cost of living because of the various disability expenses that non-disabled communities doesn't even need to think about, I oppose the plan as is. Despite best intentions, it will only make life more difficult for people who cannot afford to shoulder this burden.

There are other ways to raise the funds the MTA needs to raise other than taxing the very community that the MTA has continued to treat like second class citizens since the 1990 passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Maybe try taxing all the billionaires that don't live here instead.

Thank have you and I yield the

1	rest of my time.
2	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
3	The next speaker is Bryan
4	Freeman, followed by Robert Brisman.
5	The next speaker is Robert
6	Brisman, followed by Ariel Shafir.
7	ROBERT BRISMAN: Good afternoon.
8	And on behalf of the Bus Association of
9	New York, BANY, our membership and our
10	millions of passengers, we appreciate
11	the opportunity to provide comments on
12	the Environmental Assessment analyzing
13	the impacts of the tolling plan, quite
14	undertaken and it's been quite
15	impressive.
16	Our membership strongly supports
17	the CBDTP's goal and contributes daily
18	to the Central Business District's
19	primary goals of reducing traffic
20	congestion, mitigating carbon emissions
21	and generating revenues for the
22	region's public transit system.
23	I only have a short period of
24	time and a few words to express
25	strongly how important it is for us to

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all consider that buses, large buses are the most efficient forms of mass transport for all passengers and minimize congestion.

A single bus with 55 passengers often replaces 55 automobiles.

Therefore reducing congestion, mitigation. And ironically, the more successful that these buses are in reducing congestion by taking cars off the road, the higher the tolls they and their passengers will be subject to pay if included in the Central Business District Tolling Plan.

A bus is environmentally clean due to the new technology and engine emissions. Upon this review, it would be seen that bus travel through the Central Business would be encouraged, not discouraged by tolling it.

BANY believes it's to be mentioned that all transportation sectors have been negatively impacted by the pandemic. And it is particularly disheartening that New

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York is even considering having its private motor coach companies further subsidize the MTA. Through the three pandemic federal stimulus acts, the MTA has received direct operating grants totally 13.5 billion dollars, while New York's motor coach companies continue contributing millions of dollars annually directly to the MTA's operations and maintenance.

The EA, the Environmental

Assessment projects created -- creating
a toll Central Business District will
reduce vehicle congestion by as much as
20 percent, that's what they are
projecting. If this is accurate,
shouldn't the EA tell us if these
drivers now go to public transit or
will they just not come into the CBD,
further slowing the district's economic
recovery.

Finally, if the goal of the

Central Business District Tolling is to

reduce congestion, then the use of

privately owen motor coaches should be

1	encouraged, not discouraged. One 55
2	passenger bus takes up to 55 cars off
3	the road, utilizes less street space
4	than 55 bikes and emits less carbon
5	monoxide than either commuter or
6	inner-city rail.
7	Thank you again for the
8	opportunity to provide testimony, and
9	we look forward to working together
10	through this review process.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. WOJNAR: The next speaker is
13	Ariel Shafir, followed by Steve Azor.
14	The next speaker is Steve Azor,
15	followed by Carl Mahaney.
16	The next speaker is Carl Mahaney,
17	to be followed by LD.
18	CARL MAHANEY: Hi, can y'all hear
19	me?
20	MR. WOJNAR: We can. Please
21	proceed.
22	CARL MAHANEY: Wonderful.
23	My name is Carl Mahaney. I live
24	in Manhattan and I fully support the
25	implementation of congestion pricing

with very limited exemptions.

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I'm an architect. A livable streets advocate, a husband, a father, a neighbor, a colleague and a proud New Yorker. I believe in this city's ability to adapt, to evolve and to lead. Congestion pricing is the law. It's happening. Decades too late and not a moment too soon.

Your job now is to implement this program quickly, in the most effective and fair way possible. Effective in raising desperately needed funds to improve public transportation and in reducing the harms brought by an unchecked flood of vehicles on our streets.

Fair, to the majority of New
Yorkers who rely on degraded and
underfunded buses and subways to get
around, who suffer from noise and air
pollution and the loss of dignity and
freedom because of the ever-present
threat of traffic violence.

Freedom means choice, not the

1 choice to drag a multi-ton piece of 2 heavy machinery along with you to your job in Manhattan, or to leave a 3 4 polluting metal box on the street while you take in a Broadway show. Freedom 5 is the choice to breathe in clean air, 6 7 to have a quiet conversation with neighbors on the street, to take a 8 swift and reliable bus to the doctor. 9 10 To ride your bicycle to middle school. 11 These freedoms, these choices are 12 denied to far too many New Yorkers by 13 the status quo. Congestion pricing 14 disrupts that harmful status quo. 15 Congestion pricing is leadership. 16 This program will work. It will 17 be popular, and it will expand in the 18 years and decades to come. There will 19 be tweaks along the way and that's good. That's progress. But let's 20 21 start with the most robust scheme we 2.2 can implement. The one that does the 23 most good for the most people. 24 We are so close. Let's stay focused on the goal. Less congestion, 25

1	better transit, more choices for more
2	New Yorkers. We need congestion
3	pricing now with very limited
4	exemptions.
5	Thank you.
6	MR. WOJNAR: Thank you.
7	The next speaker is LD, followed
8	by Henry Ward.
9	The next speaker is Henry Ward,
10	followed by Veronica Mosey.
11	The next speaker is Veronica
12	Mosey, followed by Lee Arthurs.
13	The next speaker is Lee Arthurs,
14	followed by Mic Nguyen.
15	The next speaker Mic Nguyen,
16	followed by Marylou Avanzino.
17	MIC NGUYEN: Hi. Can everyone
18	hear me?
19	MR. WOJNAR: Yes, we can.
20	MIC NGUYEN: My name is Michael
21	Nguyen, and I live in
22	Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn. I'm a
23	writer and comedian. As a comedian, I
24	fear for the future generations of the
25	city should we pass congestion pricing.

I fear that with congestion pricing in place, my children will be robbed of that God-given birthright of every New Yorker, that of complaining loudly and frequently about the MTA.

I for one love being able to limit the conditions of our crumbling infrastructure. In fact, the vast majority of my comedy routine is dedicated to living in a city where public translate fails. If we support congestion pricing and public transit, what would I joke about now? The airport? LaGuardia is pretty nice now.

The MTA needs to consider that failing public transit in fact creates jobs by giving comedians further ground for new material. Every time the Long Island Railroad train is canceled, every time the F train refuses to show up. Every time there's a track fire, every time we decide not to invest in sustainable transportation -- sustainable transportation future, that's not just a mild inconvenience or

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short-sided decision making, that's comedy gold.

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I shutter to think of a future where we can enjoy efficient, effective and inexpensive public transit. What will they complain about? Surely, the Mets will continue to disappoint, but what else? I look forward to a time in the future when sea levels have risen, extreme weather conditions are commonplace and our city's infrastructure has collapsed. A time perhaps three, four, maybe even five years away, when we can look back on this day, at this meeting, when we decided not to rob our children of that bleak future. A future that while perhaps a living nightmare to the living, gives them something fun to talk about at cocktail parties. That's of course assuming that anybody can get to cocktail parties because of the aforementioned collapsed infrastructure. Please think of the children.

1	Thank you. I yield the rest of
2	my time.
3	MR. WOJNAR: The next speaker is
4	our 200th person to sign up, Marylou
5	Avanzino, to be followed by Keri
6	Flaherty.
7	MARYLOU AVANZINO: Thank you for
8	the
9	MR. WOJNAR: Go ahead.
10	MARYLOU AVANZINO: Thank you.
11	Thank you, Mic, for that humor. It
12	makes this whole event that much more
13	palatable.
14	Good afternoon, DOT and MTA
15	staff. And hello, support staff making
16	this meeting possible. I appreciate
17	the work you are doing to make the
18	Central Business District more livable.
19	I am a pedestrian and a bicyclist
20	in favor of congestion pricing because
21	moving around Manhattan can be a
22	dystopian experience because too many
23	vehicles are trying to use too little
24	street space. Doing nothing is not an
25	option, but after listening to scores

1 of citizens' concerns, I do sympathize with their fears. You, MTA staff and 2 DOT staff, have your work cut out for 3 4 you to appropriately soften the effect of what congestion pricing will have. 5 But the fact is, if nothing is 6 done, the quality of life in Manhattan 7 will continue to deteriorate. 8 9 I want to highlight -- what I 10 want to highlight is enforcement. Or 11 more accurately the lack of 12 enforcement. Currently, vehicles all 13 over the city double-park, obstructing 14 flow of traffic with impunity. 15 Vehicles shamelessly block bike lanes. I rarely see traffic officers enforcing 16 17 parking ordnances. 18 Today, I read that the MTA loses 19 144 million to bridge toll evaders. 20 I'm not sure of the accuracy of that 21 number, but I'm sure it's a lot of 2.2 money the MTA loses. 23 When there's a problem, when 24 there's -- then there's the problem of 25 drivers who purposely deface or obscure

1 their car license plates or use false 2 placards. If MTA continues to not address these problems, how can MTA be 3 4 expected to successfully implement congestion pricing? 5 It's important for MTA to get a 6 7 handle on the rule evaders for the public to have confidence in the 8 9 fairness of the system. That's a lot 10 of money for MTA if it actually 11 collected fees and tolls lost to lack 12 of enforcement, evasion of tolls and 13 placard falsifications. If this money 14 could be added to the projected 15 congestion toll fees to be collected, then congestion pricing tolls wouldn't 16 17 have to be so high, perhaps. 18 Once again, I'm in favor of 19 congestion pricing. If we maintain the 20 status quo, we would be putting our heads in the sand and traffic 21 conditions will worsen. 2.2 23 Thank you for taking my comment. 24 In consideration, I yield my time. MS. FLAX: Thank you. 25

1	Our next speaker is Keri
2	Flaherty, followed by Juancarlos Marin.
3	Our next speaker is Juancarlos
4	Marin, followed by Emma Cintron.
5	Our next speaker is Emma Cintron,
6	followed by John Rozmus.
7	Our next speaker is John Rozmus,
8	followed by Denise Heby.
9	JOHN ROZMUS: Good afternoon,
10	everybody. Can you hear me?
11	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
12	JOHN ROZMUS: Thank you. I'm
13	sorry about the video. My camera isn't
14	working today.
15	I am an outer borough resident in
16	Brooklyn, and I oppose this congestion
17	pricing. As I walk through Manhattan,
18	all I see are Uber, Lyft vehicles, city
19	vehicles, MTA vehicles, and trucks. I
20	don't understand why everybody is being
21	punished by this congestion pricing
22	when Uber and Lyft are making up the
23	majority of the traffic.
24	The studies even showed from
25	2010, that Uber and Lyft and all these
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ride sharing companies are causing most of the traffic in Manhattan. How come they aren't part of the medallion system where we can limit some of these cars in Manhattan, that would be a better solution than punishing everybody.

I also wonder where this surcharge, when I use an Uber, for example, like where is this coming from to the MTA? How is the MTA using this money? The MTA also got a federal bailout recently. Where is this money going to? I just don't understand why the MTA needs more and more money when services go back.

Furthermore, congestion is caused by the sheds, for example, the open streets, the plazas. There's no room for cars to drive anymore. And all this stuff is making streets more dangerous. When I walk in the street, I don't even have a car, but I don't feel comfortable with these new projects that are happening everywhere

1	in the city.
2	And that's it. That's all I have
3	to say.
4	Thank you very much.
5	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
6	Our next speaker is Denise Heby,
7	followed by Joan Kimmel.
8	Our next speaker is Joan Kimmel,
9	followed by Michelle Kuppersmith.
10	Our next speaker is Michelle
11	Kuppersmith, followed by Carolyn
12	Protass.
13	Michelle, you may begin your
14	remarks. Michelle, you are unmuted,
15	but we can't hear you. You may begin
16	your remarks.
17	MICHELLE KUPPERSMITH: Can you
18	hear me now?
19	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
20	MICHELLE KUPPERSMITH: Okay.
21	Great. Thanks.
22	Good afternoon. Thanks for your
23	time. My name is Michelle Kuppersmith.
24	I'm a resident of Manhattan Community
25	District 3 and a member of Community
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Board 3. I'm not here speaking on behalf of the community board, but I want to speak to my experience there, which has shown me that we need to implement congestion pricing immediately, with no exemptions, other than the ones already stipulated by the law.

My neighborhood, the Lower East
Side, is plagued with congestion from
cars heading towards the Williamsburg
Bridge. For years, we have asked the
Department of Transportation for
solutions to mitigate the safety, noise
and pollution issues we face, but we've
repeatedly been told by the agency that
the only answer is congestion pricing.

We have explored many options
that the neighborhood has suggested,
that DOT has suggested and none of them
will be sufficient to keep our people
safe. I no longer feel safe crossing
the street with my dog because people
will drive the wrong way, go around
other cars or blow red lights just in

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an attempt to save 30 seconds to get to the bridge.

As one of the city's oldest neighborhoods, our grid is not designed for this amount of car traffic and we are desperately in need of congestion pricing now.

I support no additional carve outs because the point of congestion pricing is to reduce the number of car trips into the Central Business
District. Exemptions will continue to induce demand, and there's a minimum contribution from congestion pricing to the MTA. So any additional carve outs will inequitably make the congestion tolling more expensive for those subject to them.

So please, congestion pricing now and no new carve outs. Also, it's amazing that so many people who signed up to speak here today have designated themselves experts on economic development, traffic engineering, environmental science, behavioral

1 science. And so I please ask you to 2 ignore the misinformation, as I know that you are the experts here, and do 3 4 what's right, which is to implement 5 congestion pricing as soon as possible 6 because we need it. 7 Thank you so much for your time. MS. FLAX: Thank you. 8 9 Our next speaker is Carolyn 10 Protass, followed by LD. 11 Our next speaker is LD, followed 12 by John Marcus. 13 LD: Can you hear me? MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 14 15 Having to clean up my blood 16 on the train was something we did not 17 have on our agenda, a direct quote from 18 ABC News article today. Ride share and 19 food delivery workers protested outside 20 the MTA during this hearing. Of the 561 comments in a New York 21 2.2 Times article, the top one readers 23 picked is, Nice, strike while the iron 24 is cold as ice, abandoned storefronts, 25 people moving out, businesses moving

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out and people working from home. You could not have chosen a worse time.

Your slide seven shows the analysis is flawed. Your underlined data ended in 2019, which preceded the unprecedented devastating pandemic, which created a hybrid workforce thereby decreasing congestion.

Multiple slides show you are redistributing congestion, thus redistributing the adverse effects on the environment.

By no means are you improving the overall environment, you acknowledge there are adverse affects, and have no proof that your mitigation will be successful.

You discussed temporary
disruptions. Temporary is relative.
You do not address the impact of those
disruptions. You have not addressed
the impact on tourism, entertainment
culture. The overwhelming number of
people who have spoken are against
congestion pricing. These legally

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required meetings are addressing the MTA people who want the plan and need the money and will not stop the program, which was approved in a New York budget.

The only way to impact this price grab is for people to contact Governor Hochul, state senators and state assemblymen. The group of people who will be impacted enormously, the elderly, mostly do not use technology or own devices to enable access to Zoom. The fact was highlighted during COVID with the elderly's challenges to register for vaccines.

There is an impacted community missing from these meetings. Many seniors are incapable of using mass transit. E-ZPass requires account holders to leave a 25-dollar minimum sitting in an E-ZPass. That is ridiculous for E-ZPass to keep \$25 just to have an account open if the account is not being used. Think of the interest on the collective \$25 that

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E-ZPass is taking, holding. What is being done with that money? There should not be a \$25 minimum to keep an E-ZPass account open. For some, \$25 is a hardship.

People have testified your price grab will push them out of their home. If you move forward with this plan, it will represent tone deafness. You will tear apart the fabric of New York. The exorbitant fees you propose can make the difference of people not being able to afford food, medications or their homes.

Your plan harms the vulnerable.

Please stop moving forward with the inhumane plan which will harm and cripple every-day New Yorkers. It will have unintended consequences that have not been adequately studied.

Why is the Chair and the CEO of the MTA not present at these meetings? Where is the \$15 billion the MTA was recently given? It is an insensitive and inhumane, selfish money grab for

1	the MTA and disproportionately and
2	adversely affects and places an undue
3	burden on
4	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
5	remarks.
6	LD: minorities and
7	disadvantaged people.
8	Thank you.
9	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Joshua
11	Marcus excuse me. Jonathan Marcus,
12	followed by Emilio Estela.
13	JONATHAN MARCUS: Hi. This is
14	I'm Jonathan. I'm a resident of the
15	CBD, and I'm very excited for
16	congestion pricing.
17	Every time I go through the city
18	in a car, I just remind myself, you are
19	not stuck in traffic. You are traffic.
20	The all this congestion, that's us,
21	that's all the people here trying to
22	get places. And I know that if I want
23	a better city, I myself have to make
24	different decisions.
25	So even though this even
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though this congestion tax will affect
me, I'm not here asking for carve outs,
I'm not here asking for exemptions.
I'm going to take this price increase
and I'm going to go take the subway,
which will run faster because of the
tax. I'm going to go take the bus,
which will move faster because there's
less traffic in its way. I'm going to
go bike and not have to swerve around
as many cars. Or I'm going to walk and
inhale a lot less automobile fumes.

Every other mode of

transportation gets better from this

tax. And so it will make it even

easier for me to make a better

decision, which helps everyone. And if

everyone thinks the same way I do, then

we'll have less traffic and the city

will be more livable.

Now, a lot of people have mentioned the taxes, this is going to, you know -- think of all the hardworking folk. I'm a stay at home dad. My wife is an architect. And she

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deals with electricians and carpenters and plumbers every day. And you know what, they all have baked into their hourly rates, their -- their rates are extremely high because they know how much time they spend in traffic. If they spent less time in traffic with all their tools, with their ladders, they could get to more job sites a day and make more money, which would more than offset this -- this tax.

So that's the thing we all need to remember. It's about time. We are already paying for the congestion.

It's just that we are paying it for -- we are paying for it with -- in this noise, the air quality and the time we all spend to get anywhere. And if we can make our city less congested, then we all get more time, and time is money.

So it all comes back to what will we individually do. We are not stuck in traffic. We are traffic.

Let's make better decisions, all

1	of us, no exemptions. And let's make
2	the city better. It's about time.
3	Thank you.
4	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
5	Our next speaker is Emilio
6	Estela, followed by Christopher Ryan.
7	Our next speaker and 211th on the
8	list is Christopher Ryan, followed by
9	Julian Kline.
10	CHRISTOPHER RYAN: Hello.
11	MS. FLAX: You may begin your
12	CHRISTOPHER RYAN: Hi. My name
13	is Chris Ryan. I'm a cyclist in New
14	York City for almost 30 years now, but
15	I am opposed to congestion pricing.
16	Why? Because I am also a vehicle
17	owner. Not because I'm a masochist or
18	anything, but because I need to get
19	around the city as a film technician to
20	various places all around the five
21	boroughs, all around the surrounding
22	tristate area that are not served by
23	public transportation at times that are
24	not convenient.
25	I'd have to be places at 6:00 in

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the morning, I'd come off of jobs at 11:00 p.m. I have to carry tools, I have all of these things. And most importantly, I live in the congestion zone. I live in Downtown Manhattan. There are still people who live here. It is not just a tourist destination. And the residents there are not just ATMs to be used for unlimited money. And there's no proof that this will reduce congestion.

In London, they say it's reduced to 20 percent. Let's say we get that great result. That's still 80 percent. All these deadly cars and demonization of people who actually use vehicles, blue-collared workers. There's still going to be 80 percent of us out there.

The city -- being served -- who don't get served by public transportation, seniors. I have a family of four. We take neighbors to medical, I take my elderly neighbors to visit gravesites on weekends. The car is used. It's been a blessing. I

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survived twenty years without a car.

When I was a single, privileged person like these young people who think the whole life can be solved by just biking around, I'm not sending my girls to school on streets that are 80 percent full with cars, that are moving faster because of this alleged congestion, lack of congestion. These things slow down for about two hours at rush hour each day. It's not going to reduce congestion. It's another tax, another mismanagement of money.

I implore you to make complete exemptions for anyone below 60th Street in Manhattan. If we live here, we cannot be charged for the right to move in and out of our houses. Not a discount, not for discount for people who make under \$60,000. Which a fraction of a percentage. Two out of -- make 60,000 a year and has a car. And we are not privileged to be driving our cars.

A car is a major pain in the

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butt, and I know the people who have cars in our neighborhood and they're not privileged people. They would have a garage if so. There's a community of people who deal with the alternate side parking and all that stuff and we know each other. And we need cars. Some people need cars. Your privileged young lives are not everyone's reality. I cannot afford this tax. No tax for anyone under 60th Street.

Thank you.

MS. FLAX: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Julian Kline, followed by Teddy Edris.

JULIAN KLINE: Good afternoon.

And thank you for your time. My name
is Julian Kline, I'm the head of policy
at Tech NYC.

Tech NYC is a non-profit
member-based organization representing
over 800 technology companies in New
York. We work with government and
community partners to make New York the
best place in the country to build and

grow a technology company.

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Tech NYC supports congestion

pricing. We recognize the impact it

will have on reducing congestion in

Manhattan and generating funding for

the MTA. It will improve quality of

life and make the city more attractive

to workers, especially in the

industries such as tech.

In choosing the best CBD tolling model, it is important to evaluate not just the revenue, but the impact the tolls will have on drivers, commuters and visitors.

The MTA should consider the consequences of excessively tolling for-hire vehicles such as Lyft, Uber and Revel. Unreasonably high tolls will lead to higher fees for passengers, reduced income for drivers and a poor quality of life for New Yorkers.

Currently, each FHV ride contributes a .3775 percent tax and a \$2.75 to the MTA for rides originating

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passing through or ending in Manhattan south of 96th Street. We recommend that the MTA continue the existing \$2.75 congestion surcharge for FHVs, and that the MTRB and MTA choose a toll structure that exempts taxis and FHVs from any new CBD entrance tolls.

Given that the congestion surcharge was intended to pay for subway repairs, we recommend that the surcharges revenue be incorporated into the new congestion pricing program to increase funding capacity.

Because the proposed CBD tolls are higher than the current congestion surcharge, it is understandable that in lieu of a new FHV toll to enter the CBD, that the existing surcharge amount may have to be increased as well. The MTA must also assign a policy for tolls applied on share or pool rides.

If CBD entrance tolls for FHVs are not exempted, we recommend that the tolls be lowest amount possible, while balancing reasonable tolls rates placed

1 on passenger vehicles. 2 Regarding new employment options for FHV drivers impacted by congestion 3 4 pricing, we also support for the collaboration of the -- expands FHV 5 driver's ability to accept 6 7 Access-A-Ride customers. As the number of wheelchair accessible for-hire 8 vehicles on the road has increased in 9 10 recent years, ride share platforms 11 offer a terrific opportunity to 12 modernize accessible transportation in 13 New York City. 14 Lastly, we are also concerned 15 with the impact congestion pricing will have on truck traffic outside of 16 17 Manhattan. We encourage the MTA to 18 coordinate with the state and city on 19 the plans for encouraging electric 20 vehicle truck usage and increasing the --21 2.2 MS. FLAX: Please conclude your 23 remarks. 24 JULIAN KLINE: -- for EVs in the 25 Bronx and throughout New York City in

1	order to reduce any increase in
2	emissions
3	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
4	Our next speaker is Teddy Edris,
5	followed by Richard Robins.
6	Our next speaker is Richard
7	Robins, followed by Kevin Garcia.
8	Our next speaker is Kevin Garcia,
9	followed by Adina Shulmson.
10	KEVIN GARCIA: Hi. Good
11	afternoon, everyone, and thank you
12	again for your time today and your
13	endurance.
14	My name is Kevin Garcia, and I'm
15	the transportation planner with the New
16	York City Environmental Justice
17	Alliance. Founded in 1991, NYCEJA is a
18	non-profit city-wide membership network
19	linking organizations from low-income
20	communities of color in the struggle
21	for environmental justice.
22	NYCEJA and other environmental
23	justice advocates have supported the
24	concept of congestion pricing for over
25	15 years. However, to be a truly

environmental just plan, congestion pricing cannot lead to any increases in traffic or emissions in EJ communities, particularly the Bronx.

From the Environmental

Assessment, it is projected that truck traffic and emissions will increase in some roadways in the Bronx. The CLCPA called for the identification of disadvantaged communities to properly steer 35 to 40 percent of the states and federal -- clean energy funds to the most climate vulnerable communities.

Under the draft climate criteria released by the Climate Justice Working Group, nearly the entire Bronx qualifies as a disadvantaged community. Also, under the CLCPA, DEC has embarked on an unprecedented hyper local air monitoring program for ten counties across the state, including the Bronx, with the intent of identifying mitigation opportunities. In fact, in her state of the state book, Governor

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Hochul herself announced intention to transform Hunt's Point into a clean distribution hub.

The MTA's intent to address increase traffic and emissions in the Bronx is woefully inadequate. The MTA and the Hochul administration have obligations and ample opportunities to not just shoot for a net zero approach to increasing traffic and emissions in the Bronx, but rather to commit to a net positive approach, where the action leads to lower levels of emissions than would have otherwise occurred under the MTA's proposal.

Here are some community supported policies that can reduce emissions over and above expected traffic emission increases, and a more comprehensive list will be submitted with our full testimony next week.

First, electrifying the Hunt's

Point market, including eliminating the

use of all stationary Diesel units for

auxiliary storage at the Hunt's Point

1 food market, and installing curbside 2 charging stations in grid connections. Second, creating green loading zones in 3 4 cool corridors. Third, replacing NYPA peaker power plants in South Bronx with 5 clean, renewable energy, plus battery 6 7 storage. Fourth, salvage marine freight terminal in Hunts Point to 8 displace trucks. Fifth, capping the 9 10 Cross Bronx Expressway. 11 We need emission mitigation 12 policies for the Bronx that are 13 transparent, accountable and 14 measurable. For congestion pricing to 15 authentically deliver on its promise 16 for environmental justice, it must deliver on overall traffic and emission 17 18 reductions in the Bronx and other EJ 19 communities. And not indulge in 20 emission accounting slight of hand. 21 Thank you again for your time. 2.2 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 23 Our next speaker is Adina 24 Schulimson, followed by Michael Berman. 25 Our next speaker is Michael

1 Berman, followed by Dominick Sannino. 2 MICHAEL BERMAN: Good afternoon. 3 My name is Mike Berman. I'm the 4 Day & Nite family of companies' chief operating officer. 5 Given the ubiquitous presence of 6 7 the black and white Day & Nite refrigeration, black and white Day & 8 Nite HVAC, white and black all service 9 10 kitchen equipment technician vans in 11 New York Central Business District, one 12 could say we are part of the problem 13 being discussed today. 14 The research, analysis and 15 presentation opening today's session is 16 all very impressive. But echoing 17 several other speakers, most notably 18 Representative Weprin, the impressive 19 is insufficient. 20 My purpose attending today's 21 hearings is to speak on behalf of the 2.2 core industry the Day & Nite family of 23 companies serves. The very sector that 24 separates New York City from all other 25 cities in the world. Hospitality.

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many of those in support of congestion pricing spoke about the quality of life in New York. And so certainly, the restaurants, hotels, bars, venues define that quality.

We have all been, every person, every sector of the economy, every institution, savaged by COVID-19, right up to the present day of inflation and scarcity and everything. But none have been more devastated than the restaurants, hotels, venues.

There's a very long, complicated road ahead for hospitality and survival is not certain. To impose these fees at this time in this fashion would be crippling, if not lethal to our great hospitality industry. Now I open by saying that the volume of our company technician vans is part of the problem.

I am participating to be a big part of the solution. Rather than imposing these fees that will be passed through to the customers that are already burdened by everything by fuel

1 surcharges to other financial matters 2 they cannot handle, let us join with you to come up with the proper 3 solutions. 4 The Day & Nite family of 5 companies, among other things, host an 6 7 annual hospitality and food waste summit. Along with our customers, we 8 9 all want to reduce carbon emissions, 10 increase productivity, generate greater 11 efficiency in a safer environment. 12 Include us and we will deliver 13 constructive comprehensive solutions. 14 And we will energetically get behind 15 the right program. 16 We all want the same thing. 17 Let's do it together. You have my 18 contact information. Please take me up 19 on this. 20 And lastly, when I do commute in 21 and out of the city, you will find me on Metro-North and the subway. 2.2 23 I yield the remaining 15 seconds, 24 thanking you so much. Please take me 25 up on it. We want to participate.

1	can solve it better with you.
2	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Dominic
4	Sannino, followed by Martin Landsman.
5	Our next speaker and 220th on the
6	list is Martin Landsman, followed by
7	Jacob Yahiayan.
8	Martin Landsman? You are unmuted
9	and may begin your remarks.
10	MARTIN LANDSMAN: My business has
11	been at the same location in SoHo since
12	1954. New Yorkers must understand that
13	the congestion pricing proposal
14	presents a major tax increase that will
15	have a direct dramatic effect on New
16	York business and residential
17	communities. If you think I don't have
18	a car so who cares about this plan or
19	another driver into that area anyway,
20	think again. The impact of this plan
21	is massive and will affect an untold
22	number of people in unforeseen ways.
23	This plan, the first in the
24	United States, currently targets what
25	has been one of the most vital and
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economically productive areas in the world. But let's not forget the businesses have a choice on where to locate. From the strictly commercial point of view, why would anyone consider starting a new enterprise in an area with an extra financial liability, unlike any other locality in the United States.

Many municipalities give tax incentives to businesses to open. But this plan does the opposite. Look at the increasing number of vacant stores in New York City, and think carefully of this plan and the additional closures.

Businesses would be subjected to declining sales as customers decide whether obtaining merchandise directly from a location within the zone is worth the extra toll. Once this trend starts, it will be impossible to reverse.

Every product and service coming into the congestion area will see an

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increase in cost that will be passed onto residents -- businesses. From potatoes and lumbar, to the plumber and electrician, everything will cost more as stores and service personnel will pass on the cost to the end user.

The proposal for vehicular traffic will be burdensome at best. The toll for trucks and commercial vehicles will simply be onerous. The cost of each product we sell will have to increase to offset the extra inbound freight charges. This type of pricing makes us less competitive in the marketplace. If our sales are affected in a negative way, the tax revenue that we send to the city will also be affected.

Businesses generate sales tax

paid to the city to support services

and quality of life issues. Please do

not make this harder to operate in New

York City. There's no question in my

mind that my well established business

will be harmed by this massive

1	overburdened, overregulated proposal.
2	The affects will be immediate and
3	devastating for the business community
4	and the city's overall economy.
5	This plan will kill the goose
6	that lay the golden egg. This
7	this I foresee a bureaucratic
8	nightmare that is being proposed.
9	Thank you.
10	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Jacob
12	Yahiayan, followed by Alexander Ross.
13	JACOB YAHIAYAN: Good afternoon,
14	everyone. I'm Jacob Yahiayan. I'm the
15	CEO of Verbo Logistics Advisory
16	Services. I'm a proud Brooklynite. My
17	Yahiayan family have been proud New
18	Yorkers for over 100 years. And I can
19	tell you as a business owner who has
20	100 people working across the city, I
21	oppose the so-called congestion tax. I
22	have lived in London and Singapore and
23	not the statistics that have been
24	provided today are entirely accurate.
25	First off, I want to bring

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everyone's attention to that. Over the last year, single family residents' small mixed-use property owners property taxes have increased 100 percent. We are already paying various types of surcharges taxes in numerous usage of assets. And those of us individuals who essentially do have to make a trip to Manhattan are already paying upwards of 20 to 30 percent taxes already, including company rental cars, which come to almost the usual level of 25 to 30 percent.

If we are really here to address the congestion and air quality scenario, the urban planning over the last 20 years have been an abysmal failure. Particularly around the Cross Bronx, and particularly around Brooklyn Gowanus and so on and so forth.

The density has become almost unforgivable levels. And that's really the true cause behind a lot of the air quality scenarios of the poor density and poor urban planning. New York

1 City's small businesses are shutting 2 Small business operators are down. moving out. Middle-income families are 3 4 moving out. It's statistics that you have all been using are pre-COVID 5 pandemic levels. And I fear that we 6 7 are going into a macro level of timing this additional regressive tax in the 8 9 worst possible time at all. 10 I would submit to the MTA and the 11 DOT for every 100 million dollars in 12 operating efficiency you save, then 13 come back to the business community, and ask for that additional match 14 15 funding to improve this type of 16 congestion scenario. Not just to 17 blindly ask every small business owner, 18 every New York City individual who has 19 to make that essential trip to 20 Manhattan pay the tax. 21 Thanks very much. Enjoy the 2.2 Labor Day weekend. 23 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 24 Our next speaker is Alexander 25 Ross, followed by Marek Kruszelnicki.

1 Our next speaker is Marek Kruszelnicki, followed by Frances 2 Duffy. 3 4 Our next speaker is Frances Duffy, followed by Kathryn Freed. 5 FRANCES DUFFY: Hello. My name 6 7 is Fran Duffy. I am a musician, I'm a member of Local 802, the American 8 Federation of Musicians Union, and I 9 10 play Broadway shows and Carnegie Hall, 11 Radio City, City Center, the DiMenna 12 Center, Carolls Music, Lincoln Center 13 and various other venues throughout 14 Manhattan and the tristate area. 15 I am a harpist. And if you can 16 see in the background, those are my Those are not instruments 17 instruments.

see in the background, those are my instruments. Those are not instruments that can be taken on the subway or any other form of public transportation. A lot of musicians have large instruments, large musical equipment that cannot be taken on public transportation. I wish I didn't have to have a car, but I do have to have a car. And the only way for me to get my

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instrument into the city is to drive it in.

When I don't need to drive an instrument in before the pandemic, I absolutely used to try and take the train and public transportation. It is unfortunately not reliable enough.

It's not acceptable for me to be late for a Broadway show. They don't hold the curtain for the harpist. So I take it upon myself to drive in. I'm usually driving in off hours. If I get out of a Broadway show and I miss the train that I was hoping to get to, it's a 40, 45-minute wait for the next one in a very unsafe Penn Station or a very unsafe Port Authority bus terminal.

This is not a choice that I want to make. This is a choice I have to make for my own safety. Right now, the city is dangerous. The subways are dangerous. Everything is a nightmare in the city and unless it gets cleaned up, congestion pricing is not going to make a difference. The only thing

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congestion pricing is going to do is, it's going to price people like me, middle income, middle class people just trying to scrape a living together, it's going to price us out of being able to make a living.

The Broadway industry alone contributes over \$14 billion to the economy of New York City. Is this really how you want to get people and tourists and back into the city, making it more difficult for them to afford to come in and -- and why, to use us, on the backs of us workers, to improve the MTA and the subway? Make it safe and people will come. Improve it. People will come and they will naturally not drive.

So the other issue is, where does all this money go with the MTA? When is it ever going to stop? It seems to be a black hole. All this money goes in and we never see the benefits of it. I'm a New Yorker, too. I live in New Jersey. I used to live in Manhattan

1	but I can't afford it anymore. I
2	couldn't afford it with my car because
3	I have to move a harp. A lot of
4	musicians and middle class people are
5	going to be priced out of being able to
6	stay in this area.
7	Thanks for your time.
8	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Kathryn
10	Freed, followed by Erhan Tuncel.
11	Kathryn Freed?
12	Our next speaker is Erhan Tuncel.
13	Erhan, you may unmute yourself
14	and begin your remarks.
15	ERHAN TUNCEL: Hello. Can you
16	hear me?
17	MS. FLAX: Yes.
18	ERHAN TUNCEL: Thank you.
19	My name is Erhan Tuncel. I am a
20	Manhattan resident. First of all, I
21	want to thank the panel for accepting
22	such a daunting task of applying
23	fairness when with the congestion
24	charging. Again, my name is Erhan
25	Tuncel. I'm not only testifying as a

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New York City resident, Manhattan resident, I'm also testifying on behalf of New York City yellow medallion taxi owners.

I'm an owner/driver of a New York
City yellow medallion. And I just want
to clear out a fact and urge -- urge
the panel not to compare apples and
oranges and put them in the same
basket.

that there were 11 -- a little over
11,000 medallion taxis serving the
riding public in New York City for
65 years until Mayor Guiliani decided
to auction off more medallions. And -and that was followed by Mayor
Bloomberg and Mayor de Blasio. And
each time New York City wanted to
auction off a medallion, they had to
get permission from New York State, and
a major EPA study was done by New York
State, deeming every single medallion
that's auctioned off or on the street
serving the riding public as a

non-air-polluting, non-noise polluting, and not contributing to traffic in New York City streets, including the CBD,

You have to remember that. every yellow taxi medallion have been deemed non-congestion vehicle. They -hundreds of thousands of people every single year. And there's also another fact that only half of us are on the

medallions exist, but only about 7,000 serve New Yorkers. I think everybody knows why and what happened. I'm not going to go there. But where I'm going to go is -- we have Uber, Lyft, Via and Revel and all private companies with unlimited supply of capital dollars. regulators which regulate yellow taxis to add a force of one hundred thousand plus vehicles onto New York City

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1	streets, mostly cruising CBD, without
2	much of an oversight, as far as
3	environmental impact of such a huge
4	number of vehicles.
5	Since then, there were many
6	studies done showing ride share
7	companies as they'd like to call
8	themselves
9	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
10	remarks.
11	ERHAN TUNCEL: As main culprits
12	of the way traffic congestion problem
13	in CBD.
14	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Richard
16	Robins, followed by Kathryn Freed.
17	RICHARD ROBINS: Hi. Thank you
18	very much. Thank you for holding this
19	hearing. My name is Richard Robins. I
20	live in the Upper West Side. I own a
21	car, a bike, a MetroCard and many pairs
22	of walking shoes.
23	I've been on the other side of
24	many public hearings, and I know how
25	hard it is to listen to so many people.

I applaud you for doing so.

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I'm going to make just three quick points. Number one, the only way that New York City functions is if most people take public transportation. If all estimated one million people traveling into the Central Business District every day took cars, whether private or taxis, there would be complete gridlock. People who drive or take taxis are completely dependent on millions of other people taking public transportation.

Number two, congestion pricing benefits the million people who take public transportation, but impacts many fewer people who drive. However, the people who drive are more vocal because they are finally being asked to help pay the cost of all those people who take public transportation, which again, as per my first point, prevents complete gridlock.

In deciding whether to move forward, please realize that speakers

today are part of a vocal minority, while millions of people will benefit from this proposal.

Number three, a report two days ago from Germany found that a ticket that let people use public transportation across Germany for only nine Euros, less than \$9 a month, prevented some 1.8 million tons of carbon monoxide emissions over the three months that it was available.

About ten percent of a billion trips, 100 million trips would otherwise have been made using cars. With our climate crisis, we need to make it more attractive for people to take public transportation rather than private cars or taxis.

For the benefit of the millions of New Yorkers who would benefit from this, please move forward with this plan. And please do not give in to the special interest that are trying to weaken this vital step.

Thank you very much.

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1	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
2	Our next speaker is Kathryn
3	Freed, followed by Amedeo Pelin.
4	Kathryn, you are unmuted and may
5	begin your remarks.
6	Kathryn, you may unmute yourself
7	and begin your remarks.
8	KATHRYN FREED: Hi, I don't know
9	if you can see me.
10	MS. FLAX: We can hear you. We
11	cannot see you.
12	KATHRYN FREED: Okay. I hit the
13	video, but it doesn't seem to work. Oh
14	hi. There I am.
15	All right. Yeah, hi. I've been
16	a resident of Lower Manhattan for over
17	50 years. I'm a former Councilmember
18	and a former New York State Supreme
19	Court judge. I'll try to keep this
20	quick because I know people have gone
21	on for a lot of these.
22	I support the idea of congestion
23	pricing. I just have serious questions
24	about this. One of things I think we
25	should be trying to do is that first,
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I'd like to know where the money went that's already been paid into the MTA and where this money will go and if we can have some kind of auditing to make sure that we can track where it goes.

I would suggest that we use congestion pricing also to change some habits. For instance, trying to get -- encourage vehicles to come in at off-peak hours. I will also suggest that we start not charging for electrical. Especially electric for-hire vehicles to encourage them to become completely electrical. Which would certainly reduce a lot of the pollution. I think everyone will agree that they cause a lot of the pollution.

I'd also like to see an economic impact study because a lot of things have changed since when you did the original surveys through this because it was pre-COVID.

I live in a transit desert, which is also an Environmental Justice community on the Lower East Side. Your

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own figures show that between the Brooklyn Bridge and the 10th Street will be adversely impacted by pollution. This is -- this is an area that has 110,000 units of NYCHA housing. It's overwhelmingly people of color and lower income. And so not only will we have to pay for higher services and products, but we will also not even get the benefits of lower congestion and less pollution. So you really got to look at that.

Your own figure show that you may actually exceed the SEQRA threshold for the amount of pollution that it's causing, and I don't think changing a few traffic lights around is going to make the difference. If you look at ways that you can mitigate that, maybe you should look at covering the FDR Drive and stopping that pollution.

Because recently, we also got our park destroyed.

I would also suggest we need better bus transportation because bus

1	transportation sucks and obviously we
2	are nowhere near a we are nowhere
3	near a subway station because we are a
4	transit desert. And you should look
5	into maybe putting in elevators or
6	escalators in the closer stops at
7	specifically Essex Street and Delancey
8	Street.
9	And finally, we don't live in the
10	Central Business District. We are a
11	community, and it's unfair to price us
12	in a way as though we are in the
13	Central Business Districts when we get
14	all the negatives and none of the
15	positives. How about a carveout?
16	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
17	remarks.
18	KATHRYN FREED: All right. Thank
19	you.
20	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
21	Our next speaker is Amedeo Pelin,
22	followed by Zaire Baptiste.
23	Our next speaker is Zaire
24	Baptiste, followed by Wain Chin.
25	ZAIRE BAPTISTE: Yes. So yes.

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Thank you for having this. And first, I want to say it's a bit disappointing that someone would gaslight others as unfit or not being knowledgeable to speak here and ask you to ignore them. So I would like you to ignore that.

The MTA is not losing money
because of cars. It's losing money
because of years of documented
mismanagement of funds, and poor
overall management of their system.

It's not driver's faults. Multiple
streets throughout the city have been
turned into public streets, which is
okay. Bike lanes such as Eighth Avenue
which is a major corridor, which had
its usable lanes reduced, increasing
traffic around MSG, construction and
development go undeterred, dining
sheds, Citi Bike docs and the list goes
on.

None of this has been addressed.

And that's a problem that was created.

And then congestion pricing is being justified as a solve for that.

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Congestion pricing is based on what is taking place in other regions. And drivers are being forced to pay for a service that for the most part, we do not use. And adding a toll will not make me take the train or the bus.

The MTA board has said that they are basing their findings off of what had happened in other regions. If we as a city recognize that this is the most unique and diverse city in the world, how can we honestly think that the results will be the same? London's congestion pricing is always used, Milan, as an example of successful congestion pricing, but I recommend everyone on here to look it up. It has actually failed to deliver on its reduction of congestion or pollution. And reports from their officials have said that that congestion is actually worse now than before.

So here we are today to talk about whether congestion pricing is right for the city and will it

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inadvertently affect the residents. Everything that the MTA has published states that there is no adverse effect on most things. And this -- this study just really started, so how is it possible in the short time that we have truly reliable data. It is stated that these things won't be affected. Parking is already a problem. So I'm sure people going outside the CBD will cause a bigger parking problem. Outer borough congestion, increased environmental impact. The affect on low-income and economically challenged families and individuals. And a host of other topics that have been reported as being unaffected.

How can this be true? This is actually a false statement. And we should take issue with the misleading of the public through hypotheses and guessing. Again, this feels like the books are being cooked to justify the need for congestion pricing. It was stated on many occasions that drivers

1	abuse the streets, but pay nothing for
2	it. We have \$600 million in tickets,
3	300 million dollars in meters, motor
4	fuel tax, registration tax,
5	inspections. Truly, the rhetoric
6	should stop about drivers not
7	contributing.
8	And if this is truly about
9	congestion as well, why are there tolls
10	on the road after hours when the city
11	is not congested? I think that we
12	really need to look at true solutions
13	for this and not just throwing money at
14	the MTA or taxing the New York City
15	residents.
16	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
17	remarks.
18	ZAIRE BAPTISTE: Thank you.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	Our next speaker is our 230th
21	speaker on the list, Wain Chin,
22	followed by Jennifer MC.
23	WAIN CHIN: Hi. My name is Wain
24	Chin. I am a yellow cabdriver.
25	Owner/driver. Also a member of

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(inaudible). Protesting -- paying MTA for -- 50 cents since 2008 for each ride to Manhattan. And in 2019, they added a congestion surcharge \$2.50. we've been paying 3-dollar each ride to the MTA in Manhattan, and you add another tax on the -- at that fee, you are going to give us -- to our industry and also the riding public. We cannot afford that. You know, we are going to be out of business. Because we, the driver are struggling with the mortgage crisis as you know. And also competition with the app driver. So we cannot afford another fee, a third fee from the MTA.

And also, you know, we had 6,000 cab in storage not even working on the street. You know, we, the yellow taxi essentially, we move the city, even raining, shining, or even the subway not running, we are running 24/7.

Okay, we need -- the city need our service. Especially the elderly people and people with accessibility issue.

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They cannot take a train. They need a door-to-door service. They need a service from us. So to our industry, the driver income and then the rider have to pay for it.

And also, you know, we are the

And also, you know, we are the ambassador of New York City. Where the tourist come to the country, from airplane, LaGuardia, we are the first to greet them. So we don't -- we cannot afford to have another fee, a third fee from the MTA. We are already paying our share. Three-dollar ride into the Manhattan. So I suggest we exempt for us, the yellow cab from the another fee. Because it will be devastating to our income and the riding public. Especially the elderly people and people that have disability issue.

Thank you for listening to my concern. And also, please -- fee, we pay --

So we -- you know, as -- as a driver, owner/driver, you know, I have

1	a 15 to 25 trips a day in Manhattan.
2	So collecting \$45 each day from the
3	driver, so every year, the
4	contribute 10,000 to MTA already.
5	Another fee, it is going to be very
6	devastating for us. Please consider so
7	we pay our share already.
8	Thank you for listening to us.
9	Thank you.
10	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Jennifer MC,
12	followed by Judy Pesin.
13	Our next speaker is Judy Pesin,
14	followed by Ashraf Ahmed.
15	Our next speaker is Ashraf Ahmed,
16	followed by Eugene Berardi Junior.
17	Our next speaker is Eugene
18	Berardi Junior, followed by our 235th
19	speaker, Matt Bewley.
20	EUGENE BERARDI JR.: Can you hear
21	me and see me?
22	MS. FLAX: We can hear you and
23	see you.
24	EUGENE BERARDI JR.: Okay. Here
25	we go.

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Hello. I'm Eugene Berardi.

President and CEO of Adirondack
Trailways. Thank you for this
opportunity.

Adirondack Trailways is a fourth
generation New York State based
business that provides inner-city,
rural commuter service connecting over
100 communities within the State of New
York to New York City. And we do more

the state. Our customers from all walks of life, including those who rely on affordable public transportation,

of that service than anybody else in

such as students, the elderly, the military, individuals with special needs and others with limited means.

We are part of the statewide Stella program, provide 5307 service, we provide 5311 service throughout the state.

Adirondack Trailways supports congestion pricing, it will reduce carbon emissions by having fewer cars on the road and more people utilizing

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public and private transit options.

But what that does not adversely affect the people in the region and actually meets its goal moving more drivers to transit.

The assessment contains options to charge buses the same rate as large trucks. Every tolling authority in the region recognizing environmental cost benefits of buses charge them much lower tolls than the large trucks. Port minimizes local community and environmental and traffic impacts with street operations and provides bus passengers with direct intermodal connections to and from other inner city buses, commuter buses and 11 subway lines. It is clear that any tolling of inner city buses operating out of the Port Authority terminal, will reduce both motor coach and MTA ridership.

We know the impact of the pandemic, so it's particularly disheartening that New York is even

1 considering having its private motor coach companies further subsidize the 2 Trailways and New York's other 3 4 motor coach companies are already annually contributing millions of 5 dollars directly to the MTA's 6 7 operations and maintenance. Roughly 30 cents of every dollars in state taxes 8 9 paid on gasoline sold anywhere in the 10 state flows to the MTA, generating a 11 total of 628 million for the MTA in '19 12 alone, plus 2 billion in tolls for drivers crossing bridges and tunnels. 13 Another 308 million from drivers 14 15 through MTA, A trust revenues. Put 16 this in perspective, in '19, Adirondack 17 paid over 676,000 in bridge, tunnels 18 and highway tolls, 139,000 in state 19 fuel taxes, 949 in Port fees and then 20 state bus registration fees. 21 According to the Citizen Budget Committee, the MTA has only committed 2.2 23 68 billion of the 121 billion planned 24 for 2010 to 24, waiving 53 uncommitted. 25 Finally, if the goal is to reduce

1	congestion, then the use of privately
2	owned motor coaches should be
3	encouraged not discouraged. When 55
4	passengers bus takes 55 cars off the
5	road.
6	Thank you for this opportunity to
7	submit written comments.
8	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Matt Bewley,
10	followed by Joan Martinez.
11	Our next speaker is Joan
12	Martinez, followed by Aura E.
13	Our next speaker is Aura E.,
14	followed by Lisa Daglian.
15	Our next speaker is Lisa Daglian,
16	followed by Jessica Spezio.
17	Lisa, you may unmute yourself and
18	begin your remarks.
19	LISA DAGLIAN: Greetings. I'm
20	Lisa Daglian, the executive director of
21	the Permanent Citizens Advisory
22	Committee to the MTA, or PCAC.
23	Created by the New York State
24	legislature, PCAC is housed within the
25	MTA and is the official voice of riders

of New York City subways and buses, the Staten Island Rail, Long Island Railroad and Metro-North. In that role and on their behalf, I'm here to speak in strong support of congestion pricing, or more appropriately, decongestion pricing.

The Environmental Assessment shows that congestion pricing will reduce traffic, improve air quality and raise vital funds for critical transit projects. Therefore, congestion pricing meets the goals of the Environmental Assessment and should receive a funding of no significant impact or FONSI.

That's what these hearings are supposed to be about. Yet I have listened hundreds of people for countless of hours, as have you, and heard so many asking to be exempt from the tolls or have the lowest tolls possible. The irony is lost on them that the more exemptions, the higher the tolls. And the fact the congestion

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pricing has been law since 2019.

I heard one speaker change his mind about supporting congestion pricing after listening to others' testimony. It's important to remember the millions of working class transit riders who depend on congestion pricing happening swiftly, but who cannot afford to spend hours at these hearings. And that the loudest voices are often those resistant to positive change.

And that's unfortunate because we should all support this program that will improve our quality of life. Help protect us from the ravages of climate change, allow emergency vehicles to make better time saving lives, speed up buses and raise billions for Transit for infrastructure improvement, like accessibility projects, come on Mets-Willets Point, new signals, station upgrades including places like Valley Stream, new train cars and electric buses. And improving equity

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by bring services to areas without it via new train lines like the Interborough Express.

These important projects will benefit millions of riders, and support our region's economy, including creating much needed construction jobs for decades to come.

More than 90 percent for people who travel into the CBD take transit, including people coming from New Jersey. You'd never know to hear the testimony of the past few days. I lived for decades in Hell's Kitchen and saw standstill traffic tie-ups every day, and spent hours cleaning filthy soot from cars and trucks from my window sills. That went right into our lungs.

Now I live above the Midtown

Tunnel and watch a growing number of cars trying to cram into the tunnel at all hours of the day and night to get into Manhattan. I wonder how they can all fit. And that's the truth. They

making are overburdened with traffic and they are not safe for pedestrians. We need congestion pricing to reduce traffic, improve air quality and raise these needed funds for Transit. That's what it will do. That's why MS. FLAX: Please conclude your remarks. LISA DAGLIAN: That's why the FONSI should be awarded. Thank you. MS. FLAX: Thank you.
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That's what it will do. That's why MS. FLAX: Please conclude your remarks. LISA DAGLIAN: That's why the FONSI should be awarded. Thank you.
8 MS. FLAX: Please conclude your 9 remarks. 10 LISA DAGLIAN: That's why the 11 FONSI should be awarded. Thank you.
9 remarks. 10 LISA DAGLIAN: That's why the 11 FONSI should be awarded. Thank you.
10 LISA DAGLIAN: That's why the 11 FONSI should be awarded. Thank you.
11 FONSI should be awarded. Thank you.
MS. FLAX: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Jessica
Spezio, followed by Raphael Wakefield.
Our next speaker is Raphael
Wakefield, followed by our 241st
17 speaker, Joseph Stoffel.
JOSEPH STOFFEL: Hello. Good
19 afternoon. My name is Raphael
Wakefield, and I live in Jersey City,
New Jersey.
The word equity is mentioned
23 several times in the Environmental
24 Assessment in the context of air
pollution. Maybe in some objective

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sense, this can even be achieved. But in a larger context with regard to congestion pricing, equity is a slippery word that means nothing.

There is no equity to some crossings in Manhattan currently being tolled and other crossings not.

What's more, the concerns from someone's ox being gored has been the exact logic of inaction that's led to the current dysfunctional system. example, the idea that Staten Island is always treated unfairly was used to justify opposing the earlier Move New York plan and also unjustify ever lower tolls on Staten Island residents to the Verazano Narrows Bridge. Yet this accommodation has delivered nothing from the perspective of the CBD, except a few thousand cars from Staten Island every day, clogging up Manhattan streets even as the vast majority of Staten Island travelers use transit to reach Manhattan.

As the Traffic Mobility Review

1 Board has no doubt noted, there was a 2 correlation between the county of 3 origin of personal cars and the availability of direct un-tolled 4 crossings or unlimited tolls from those 5 counties. If Staten Islanders had no 6 7 Verazano Bridge discount, you can safely assume that there'd be more cars 8 9 going to Manhattan from the Long Island 10 boroughs and counties because driving 11 for them is free and demand to enter 12 Manhattan is high. There's no equity 13 possible in this circumstance. 14 One point which would argue 15 against implementation is a general 16 poor performance of transit today. I'm 17 talking about the handicap 18 inaccessibility of the subway system, 19 and the balkanized regional transit 20 system. For example, we must pay two 21 fares from PATH to New York City Transit here in New Jersey. 2.2 23 There's also the issue of the 24 Port Authority capriciously opening and

closing the bus -- express bus lane in

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the Lincoln Tunnel, wasting bus riders'
time in order to funnel more cars into
Manhattan for the sake of their own
toll revenue. Or the fact that
dedicated bus lanes in New York City
are routinely many blocked with
impunity by cars. Or the fact that
mask mandates are not being enforced on
transit, or the fact that the MTA's
bloated capital of operating costs,
revenue raised by congestion pricing
will not go very far.

There is also the reality of illegal parking obscured or fake license plates and fraudulent parking placards are rampant and public employees are the worst offenders. As the Environmental Assessment projects, simply stripping public employees of parking placards and enforcing parking honestly will actually reduce cars by a number of equal to that of congestion pricing. In other words, theft of public space for free private parking is a subsidy to these people alone for

1 the same attitude as the revenue 2 congestion pricing for everyone. 3 Given these and other factors may 4 well be that CBD tolling does not achieve its goal. But that's an 5 argument for the responsible agency and 6 7 politician -- not giving up without 8 even trying. Already, the spurious demands of 9 10 the federal DOT have created 11 unwarranted delay in implementing the 12 The result has been over a program. 13 thousand pages of documentation as 14 assessments created at taxpayer 15 expense, an assessment that is 16 unnecessary for a highway expanding 17 like the Belt Parkway widening that MTA 18 is currently pursing. The legislature 19 passed this, the governor signed it. 20 The time has passed to implement 21 scenario A and see what happens and adjustments can be made from there if 2.2 23 necessary. 24 Thank you. 25 MS. FLAX: Thank you.

1 Our next speaker is Joseph 2 Stoffel, followed by Randy Ketive. 3 Our next speaker is Randy Ketive, 4 followed by Milana Meytes. 5 Randy, you may unmute yourself and begin your remarks. 6 7 RANDY KETIVE: Hi. My name is Randy Ketive. I live in Fort Lee, New 8 9 Jersey. I'm almost 75 years old. I'm 10 a cancer survivor. I emphasize the 11 word survivor because of the health 12 care I have received in Midtown 13 Manhattan. Through many of your wonderful, wonderful facilities. 14 15 Through trials and many other medical 16 opportunities that did not avail themselves in the suburbs or out of 17 18 major cities. 19 It will be an economic hardship 20 for me to continue with my medical 21 journey, both dental as well as 2.2 physical medical journey, between the 23 fees for parking or share ride or a 24 limo service and the congestion parking 25 and the parking in -- in parking

facilities.

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I am a widow. My husband passed away. He spent over 169 days in the Midtown New York City hospital fighting a wicked cancer. I had to go into the city every day to be with him. It would have been an economic bombshell for me if this existed at that time. Notwithstanding, I went through bridge gate trying to get to him for six of the days that he was dying.

I will not belabor my own
personal issues, but it is a hardship
for all of the wonderful medical
facilities in Midtown and for the
people that avail themselves trying to
get there. And for the people on this
call who said take public
transportation, my answer is when you
are on chemo therapy, you take public
transportation.

The other issue I'd like to address very quickly is, your highlights. You are going to increase the speed of the escalators? How do

1 you think that's going to impact 2 seniors? You are going to have a lot of accidents, guys. You are going to 3 4 reduce parking demand, well the parking lots will just increase their prices. 5 And in conclusion, the adverse 6 7 effects which you said will not affect industry or occupational categories, 8 let's look at entertainment, 9 10 hospitality, theater, restaurants, 11 hotels, healthcare and parking garages. 12 Not alone, when you are in a taxi cab, 13 you are going to pay for the taxi cab, 14 as well as the congestion pricing. 15 I think this is a disaster, and I 16 think that we should also ask what have 17 you spent so far and what is this going 18 to cost going forward now that we are 19 post COVID. 20 Thank you for your time. 21 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 2.2 Our next speaker is Milana 23 Meytes, followed by Joshua Cintron. 24 Our next speaker is Joshua Cintron, followed by our 245th speaker, 25

Noah Lenovitz.
Joshua, you may unmute yourself
and begin your remarks.
JOSHUA CINTRON: Okay. I am
unmuted. Thank you.
Good afternoon, everybody. My
name is Joshua Cintron. I'm from
Brooklyn, New York. I work within the
Manhattan CBD as an IT professional. I
speak as a long time enthusiast and
consumer of the New York City subways,
buses and commuter rails. And a
proponent of the Interborough Express.
I also find myself in a very
unique position. I also speak as I
also speak as a member of the blind and
visually impaired community. And as
somebody with Albanism who operates a
motor vehicle under strict
qualifications set forth by the DMV.
And I'm speaking against congestion
pricing.
I do believe that other efforts
can be done to make the city safer for
everybody. But it starts with taking

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accountability. The MTA and managing their money, cyclists and pedestrians using common sense while crossing the street. And drivers exercising their own due care instead of penalizing the middle class, the backbone of this city.

Uber, Lyft, all the ride share apps with the TLC plates, maybe look into them. There was a gentleman this August 27th, as a matter of fact, from Crown Heights who was talking about how this whole thing was a money grab. I'm -- unfortunately, I'm going to have to agree. A lot of the rhetoric that I've heard from proponents is damn near ageists, ableists, disingenuous and pseudo-moralistic. I hate to say it, but that's just what it is. And the one thing that I found absolutely insulting was that we shouldn't be listened to. And I'm not going to take that lightly.

1 of public transit and I do want to see 2 our public transit get better. So much so that I wanted to take on a position 3 4 as a conductor, and I couldn't take it because of the crime and the other 5 issues that are going on in the subway 6 7 right now. So I had to pass on that job. 8 Unfortunately, MTA has been 9 10 mismanaging their money for a very long 11 time. And throwing money at this 12 problem isn't going to be -- it's not 13 going to help. So I'm urging the MTA 14 and NYC DOT to not alienate people like 15 me. You know, people who use the motor vehicles, disabled, senior citizens, as 16 17 a -- you know -- as a guise for, you 18 know, advocating for the environment. 19 That's all I have to say. 20 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 21 Our next speaker is Noah 2.2 Lenovitz, followed by Jessica Spezio. 23 NOAH LENOVITZ: Hello, can you 24 hear me? 25 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.

1 NOAH LENOVITZ: Thank you. 2 Hello. My name is Noah Lenovitz. Ι live in Lower Manhattan and work in the 3 Flat Iron District. I commute to work 4 by bicycle and public transportation. 5 I don't support congestion pricing and 6 7 think it's a very bad idea for the 8 city. 9 On my commute via bicycle, I get 10 to see large parts of the city at 11 different times a day. I only really 12 see congestion at the entrances and 13 exits of the bridges and tunnels. 14 think the city did a great job with 15 installing bike lanes which provided much needed safety for bicyclists, 16 17 while also deterring cars from driving 18 in the city. 19 Since the beginning of the 20 pandemic, the side streets are mostly 21 empty in the Flat Iron, Union Square 2.2 and Chelsea areas specifically. 23 Commercial parking spots are never 24 really hard to find as there are many 25 vacant storefronts. Adding congestion

1 toll, especially for commercial 2 vehicles, will increase the cost of the few businesses that are still trying to 3 recover from the loss of office 4 These increased costs will 5 workers. trickle down to the every-day consumer, 6 7 while we are still facing unprecedented inflation levels. 8 The MTA should look at making 9 10 cuts to their bloated budgets and focus 11 on stopping fare evasion, which is 12 rampant and has been quoted as costing 13 the MTA approximately 400 million per 14 year. The MTA should also place the 15 toll -- if they do do the toll, just on 16 Uber and Lyft rides. There's over 17 90,000 cars each day and they cause 18 most of congestion. 19 Thank you very much for 20 listening. 21 MS. FLAX: Thank you. Our next speaker is Jessica 2.2 23 Spezio, followed by Israel Peskowitz. 24 Jessica, you may begin your 25 remark.

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JESSICA SPEZIO: Good afternoon.

My name is Jessica Spezio, and I'm the administrative assistant for the Permanent Citizens Advisory Committee to the MTA, PCAC. I'm speaking today in support of congestion pricing on behalf of transit riders and drivers around the region.

I live in a subway desert in

Bergen Beach, Brooklyn. My options to

get to work in Lower Manhattan are

limited with no rail service close by.

I can take the express bus, a slow

local bus to a long subway ride or

drive my car.

Taking transit is still my best choice because it's more affordable. Even when taking the more expensive express bus. And often faster than driving. My express bus commute gives me a pleasant and comfortable one-seat ride into Lower Manhattan or Midtown. But during rush hour, the ride can be slow and backed up due to traffic in the tunnel or on the highway.

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Often, an excessive number of vehicles slow down and delay the express bus, even when it's in the HOV lane. With school starting up again, my express bus ride will take even longer than during the summer with more vehicles on the road, with people driving to drop off their kids.

Congestion pricing would speed up
my express bus commute and make it an
even more convenient way for me to get
to Manhattan. By decreasing traffic in
and around the Central Business
District, I'm looking forward to a much
faster trip into and out of the city to
and from the southeast end of Brooklyn.

Congestion pricing would even help make taking the local bus to the subway more reliable and fast. My bus options include the B41, which runs on the extremely congested Flatbush Avenue, and takes much longer than it should to travel towards the two and five trains or Downtown Brooklyn. By reducing traffic, our bus network will

1 speed up and become a more dependable 2 and efficient way of getting to work. The funding brought to the MTA by 3 4 congestion pricing will go towards making the transit system more 5 accessible and reliable for all riders. 6 As a former subway conductor, I know 7 how old some of the signals and systems 8 9 are. They need upgrades and the funds 10 that congestion pricing will bring in 11 will help pay for them. I'm excited by 12 the potential of projects like the 13 Interborough Express and the future 14 subway extensions to bring subway 15 access to neighborhoods like mine that 16 do not currently have rail stations. 17 Congestion pricing will help fund 18 these critical improvements and 19 upgrades to the transit system, 20 speeding up commutes for the majority 21 of New Yorkers who travel by transit. 2.2 Thank you. 23 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 24 Our next speaker is Israel 25 Peskowitz, followed by Karen

Schlachter.
ISRAEL PESKOWITZ: Hi. Can
everyone see me?
MS. FLAX: Yes.
ISRAEL PESKOWITZ: Wonderful.
My name is Israel Peskowitz. I'm
a lifelong resident of central Queens.
I'm a fourth generation New Yorker. I
live in what used to be called the
two-fare zone, that is I had to take a
bus in order to get to the subway in
order to get to anywhere else.
New York City is already too
expensive. Why are you making it even
more expensive? The MTA estimated that
a round trip from Rego Park in central
Queens neighborhood, closer to
Manhattan than I am, would cost \$57.
This plan was conceived and voted on in
2018/2019. The road has changed
immensely since then, and the future of
Manhattan as a world center seems
uncertain. Making Manhattan even more
uncertain. Making Manhattan even more overpriced could be the final nail on

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When I was a young man, as a photographer, shooting concerts by local bands, shows that ended at 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 a.m. Afterwards, I had to wait a half an hour for the train, take an hour ride back to Queens, stopping at all local stops. And then wait out in the freezing cold for upwards of an hour for a bus to come and get me home. Plus, I had to worry about protecting my camera, the most expensive thing I owned, and I it was stolen or damaged, I'd be out of a job. But when I could use a family car, I drove, I was there within an hour, parking was plentiful late at night, and I'd get home in 30 minutes and security was much less of an issue.

The original point of congestion pricing was to charge people driving to Manhattan when it was congested. Now you have a plan that would charge people like me to drive in and out of Manhattan late at night when it's not congested. I urge the commission to

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set minimal fees for off-peak, late night and weekend hours. I urge the commission to start off-peak and late night hours at 7:00 p.m. when many meters turn off and many events begin.

Manhattan is already in trouble.

Don't kill off our nightlife. Don't make life unlivable for the younger generation, the kids going through what I went through 20 years ago. These tolls are a regressive tax. Working class, outer borough people like me will not be able to afford to easily get to Manhattan in the evening. It will also bring us another step closer to Manhattan being a playground of the rich, while the rest of us are priced out by tolls on top of tolls.

I urge the commission to give higher crossing credits to any driver using any of the tolled tunnels and buses to enter Manhattan. I urge the commission to exempt cabdrivers who already pay their own congestion fee

1 from being forced to pay it twice. 2 I also urge the commission to consider not tolling intercity buses. 3 I recently took a bus from Baltimore 4 for the first time since COVID. 5 discovered my favorite carrier had gone 6 7 out of business, and the cost of a ticket had nearly tripled. If the 8 9 prices raise even higher due to 10 congestion fees, it will become cheaper 11 for me to drive. I also -- elected leaders to note 12 13 the overwhelming outcry against this 14 plan. I encourage listeners, look up 15 how their elected state representatives 16 and senators voted on this issue and 17 vote accordingly in November. 18 Since I still have some time 19 left, I'd like to thank the entire 20 commission and I also like to give a 21 shout out to Assemblyman David Weprin, and Assemblyman Daniel Rosenthal for 2.2 23 leading the fight against congestion 24 pricing. 25 Thank you all for your time and

1	have a nice day.
2	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Karen
4	Schlachter, followed by Marcia
5	Dreson-Tepler.
6	Karen, you may begin your
7	remarks.
8	KAREN SCHLACHTER: Can you hear
9	me? I don't want to
10	MS. FLAX: Yes.
11	KAREN SCHLACHTER: Okay. I
12	wanted to thank Israel because I don't
13	have anything prepared. I am long-time
14	New Yorker, having grown up in
15	Queens in the Bronx as a child,
16	daughter of an immigrant. And I used
17	to ride the subways day or night. But
18	we are going back quite a while when
19	they were safe, when they were clean.
20	And I think before we go into
21	congestion pricing, we really have to
22	improve a system that is not safe any
23	longer.
24	I drove into the city to work as
25	a social worker in teaching hospitals,

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or through the city to go to a position in Yonkers as a social worker in a foster care agency for over 35 years. I felt that my -- I have a right to drive my car. I am not an elitist. I'm on a fixed income, currently retired. And I still drive into the city. I drive into the city to go to the theater. I leave my house in north Queens at 4:00 p.m. because I know where to park. And I sit in my car until 6:00 o'clock so I can go to the theater. I get my tickets at a reduced rate at the TDF. And I come in on the weekends, I come in on Sundays because I know where to park and I can take advantage of all the wonderful museums in Manhattan.

I really think this is

discriminatory against people who
either don't have access to public
transportation or since COVID don't
feel safe on the trains because there
are no mask mandates, there are
homeless people all over the trains as

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well as the city, and it is no longer a safe place to be.

As far as the people who are concerned with motorists hitting people or going on the curbs, I've never hit a pedestrian. I'm a defensive driver. I don't block the box. However, I see a lot of people who don't know what yield means, who go through red lights and I don't see the police enforcing any of these regulations. And I think that that has to be a priority.

Crossing the street one day while

I was in Time Square, going to the

theater, I was hit by a bicyclist

coming around the corner despite the

fact that I was crossing at a light.

He didn't stop. Myself and my friend

were both knocked down. We got up, we

brushed ourselves off and we went to

the theater where we requested ice

packs for our various injuries.

But I really think that this is going to be a financial burden on Manhattan, on business owners and

1	definitely for people who live in the
2	outer boroughs who don't have access to
3	public transportation or don't feel
4	safe on public transportation any
5	longer.
6	So I hope you will reconsider
7	this. Thank you very much for your
8	time.
9	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
10	Our next speaker is Marcia
11	Drezon-Tepler, followed by Jonathan
12	Oakley.
13	Marcia, you may unmute yourself
14	and begin your remarks.
15	MARCIA DREZON-TEPLER: Hello?
16	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
17	MARCIA DREZON-TEPLER: Okay. Do
18	I have the video too
19	Hello? Can you see me also?
20	MS. FLAX: Yes. We can.
21	MARCIA DREZON-TEPLER: Okay.
22	Very good.
23	I live on the Upper West Side of
24	Manhattan, and I want to say that the
25	MTA and the City Council are making the

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city unlivable for the middle class.

The MTA is actually causing the congestion that is the problem, with its bike lanes, bike racks, bus lanes and pedestrian walkways in the streets. Highways and streets have been reduced to one lane.

In Downtown Manhattan on lower
Broadway, there is one lane for traffic
because there is a bike lane and a bike
stand and if passengers need to be -to get off, to be dropped off for a
doctor's appointment, they have to get
out into traffic, which is extremely
unsafe, needless to say.

The roads are for vehicles and sidewalks are for pedestrians. And I also really resent that city council members who have continued to work from home are passing regulations and telling me to take the unsafe subways. You know, my husband tried -- drove me to work a few times, but he had -- he spent five hours looking for parking on his way home. So we have to restore

1	sanity to our streets and city. And
2	congestion pricing is not the way to do
3	this.
4	Thank you.
5	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
6	Our next speaker is Jonathan
7	Oakley, followed by our 250th speaker,
8	Bernardo Celerino.
9	Jonathan, you may unmute yourself
10	and begin your remarks.
11	BERNARDO CELERINO: Hello?
12	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
13	BERNARDO CELERINO: Great. I
14	just wanted to say that I hope that the
15	MTA gets everything they want. They
16	usually do. There's a lot of taxes on
17	things already. The TLC got a fee for
18	getting into a cab, got fees for
19	getting into Ubers, there's fees on my
20	cell phone, fees on Con Edison, fees
21	for just about everyone. On my
22	registration, my inspection.
23	So this should be no different.
24	I'd like to know where all the money is
25	going with all the people that you have

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riding your trains, entering the
Midtown Tunnel and the Battery Tunnel,
all of these -- the Verazano, it's just
unfathomable what you do with all this
money.

I'm just -- whether I'm an opponent of congestion pricing, I'd like to say I'm in the middle of the road. I'd like to first know, I would like to have you audited, first of all. I would love very much for an independent auditor, hopefully the federal government. Because I can remember there was a time there was an investigation into the MTA's finances and it revealed that you had two sets of books; one that said that you were -- had a deficit and one that said you had a surplus. I haven't forgotten that.

And I would just very much like to see a federal investigation by the Department of Justice or the FBI as to where these finances are going, and whether you are the agency fit to run

congestion pricing. I would like to
give it over to the Port Authority. I
don't think there's I've seen as
much scandal of abuses of overtime.
It's just ridiculous. And I hope that
whoever is listening right now, if you
are a member of the Department of
Justice or the FBI, I would hope that
one day, before this actually goes into
effect, that you would take the time to
do an investigation into the MTA's
finances.
And that's all I have to say.
MS. FLAX: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Bernardo
Celerino, followed by Liam Jeffries.
Our next speaker is Liam
Jeffries, followed by Norman
Buenaventura.
Our next speaker is Norman
Buenaventura, followed by Osama Sehgol.
Our next speaker is Osama Sehgol,
followed by Wolf Hertzberg.
OSAMA SEHGOL: The Zoom screen
changed.

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Hello. Hi, how are you? So I live in Brooklyn, New York and with my wife and a four-year-old, a daughter.

So I was quite surprised that this -- the congestion charge came this far. I honestly thought it would kind of be stopped earlier. I am obviously not in support of the congestion charge with good reason. I find that it is --I'm very sympathetic to climate change and the causes of climate justice. But I felt that the environmental impact report didn't address -- didn't look at New York City holistically. definitely ignored the middle class. It definitely ignored the people who are aspiring to, you know, climb up the ladder, so to speak by impacting disproportionately communities that are on the lower income or lower middle class. Whether in the city or outside from, you know, people on the west of Hudson, et cetera.

So my take is that the people who are passionately in support of -- and

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I've been here since 10:00 o'clock in the morning, just demographically speaking, people do want to create this barrier around Manhattan, so that a lot of people who are not well off, they drive their cars, they can afford to pay for cars, but don't take the subway because they have kids or they have health issues, you know, they -- they do come to Manhattan and rely on the services. They don't take their car every day to commute to Manhattan. But they do, you know, use --

So what I'm trying to say is that it seems like it's very exclusionary and there's not a whole lot of consideration that has gone into this.

I've also looked up into the Singapore and London model or Stockholm model.

And it seems that people aren't really taking this into consideration, that in Stockholm, the prime minister or, you know, half their government also rollerblade or bicycles to work. So they apply the standard equally.

1 In Singapore, it's heavily 2 managed. Like there are racial quotas and 80 percent of the housing there 3 4 that's provided by the government. So over here in New York, it's very 5 different. You know, everybody has to 6 7 make their own way. But in putting this invisible barrier, monetary 8 barrier around Manhattan, that just 9 10 sounds very unreasonable. 11 So, you know, we are -- obviously 12 we heard from people who are priced out from their health access and whoever 13 14 said oh hey, you can -- Brooklyn has 15 great hospitals, I'd like you to try 16 the difference between Manhattan and 17 Brooklyn hospitals. I've tried them 18 both. They're very different. 19 So thanks. MS. FLAX: Thank you. 20 21 Our next speaker is Wolf Hertzberg, followed by our 255th 2.2 23 speaker, David Gil de Rubio. 24 Our next speaker is David Gil de 25 Rubio, followed by Sudeep Uprety.

1	David Gil de Rubio?
2	Our next speaker is Sudeep
3	Uprety, followed by Golam Istiaque.
4	We will go back to David Gil de
5	Rubio, who is now connected. After
6	speaker David Gil de Rubio will be
7	Sudeep Uprety.
8	DAVID GIL DE RUBIO: Can you hear
9	me?
10	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
11	DAVID GIL DE RUBIO: Yeah, my
12	video should be working, but okay.
13	We'll start.
14	So I find it rather ironic that
15	I'm being referred to as an entitled
16	driver, when I see that the majority of
17	the people who are for congestion
18	pricing are entitled White people who
19	are probably upper income and are more
20	prone to using Lyft, Uber and any of
21	these services that that are really
22	the cause of most of the congestion.
23	If you look back at your statistics,
24	from 2010 and 2011, when Uber was
25	launched in San Francisco.
25	launched in San Francisco.

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If anything, this is a regressive tax, and it's a war on the middle class. Many of the people who have said they're against congestion pricing live in the outer boroughs. Obviously, it's a Manhattan centric program because it takes place in Manhattan. But any of the fixes are going to go towards Manhattan. Especially people who live in two-fare zones. I live in both the business district that's going to be affected and also in Queens. So I see both sides of this.

I would say that if you are insistent in going forward with this plan, one compromise might be to sync up when the tolling is in place to be concurrent with metered parking. So Monday to Saturday, from 9:00 a.m. to either 7:00 p.m. or 10:00 p.m. Because I also drive in the wee hours of the morning getting back to Queens. There's no congestion. And if anything, you want to shift traffic, you can have trucking go overnight and

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maybe not incur a cost and that way the economy is not taking as much of a hit.

So yeah, that's pretty much what I have to say. Oh -- one more thing, someone mentioned something about there being plenty of good doctors in Queens and Brooklyn, and I find that absurd because if you have some kind of specialized health concerns like the lady from New Jersey who was talking about having cancer and having to see specialists in Manhattan, I think that's a pretty rude and insensitive way to view things and it's really unfathomable to me.

Further, I just want to close by saying that there are a couple of people who are talking about, oh I'm having to deal with living by the Prospect Parkway and all the congestion and the exhaust and stuff like that, well, then don't live by there.

And lastly, if we are talking about environmental impact, apparently it's only important if it affects

1	people in Manhattan because people
2	living by the Cross Bronx Expressway
3	are going to have to deal with that,
4	with the increased truck traffic.
5	Thank you for your time. Thank
6	you for the study and the time to weigh
7	in. Have a great day.
8	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
9	Our next speaker is Sudeep
10	Uprety, followed by Golam Istiaque.
11	SUDEEP UPRETY: Hello?
12	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
13	SUDEEP UPRETY: Hi. Good
14	afternoon. I'm here to speak against
15	the congestion pricing. First and
16	first, whoever said NYC subways are
17	safe are really out of touch with
18	reality. According to latest NYPD
19	statistics, robbery has soared by
20	72 percent and felony assaults are up
21	by 20 percent. Grand larceny by
22	ten percent. Please tell me how subway
23	systems are safe. This statistic alone
24	is from January 1st to April 10 of
25	2022.

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Starting in 2019, we TLC drivers have paid more than three billion dollars in congestion surcharge. Where did that money go. Who will audit MTA for the expenses? How will we make sure that MTA's accountable in this money? We the TLC drivers cannot afford to pay any more surge pricing. Lots of people here complain about car and said people driving are privileged and reckless. Let me make it clear, not all people driving cars are privileged. For some of them, it's a necessity to make their ends meet and make a living. I -- I personally have seen lots of bicyclists driving recklessly. Running a red light, driving on a one-way street, and not following any traffic rules. Like doesn't traffic rules apply to bicyclists or the traffic rules only apply to car owners? And I do agree that there are way

too much trucks and cars double-parked

in CBD streets. That double-parking

1 needs to be addressed. That even if we 2 address the double parking, the congestion will be slightly better. 3 4 And one more question, like, lots 5 of Amazon trucks, they are operating in CBD district without any warehouses. 6 7 They are double-parked, they are blocking the parking and they deliver 8 the stuff in the bikes to be delivered. 9 10 Like why are they not being regulated? 11 Is MTA too scared to take on big 12 company like Amazon? We are the TLC drivers and middle 13 14 class people cannot afford to pay 15 anymore extra tolls. I think during 16 the pandemic, nine of the TLC drivers killed themselves and how many more 17 18 suicide do you want on hand? Like this 19 CBD toll will definitely bring 20 financial hardships on all the TLC 21 drivers. 2.2 And currently, lots of mom and 23 pop store have been opening their door. 24 So they are --25 Okay. That's it because my time

1	is done. It's too it's a very less
2	time to say lots of things.
3	Thank you.
4	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
5	Our next speaker is Golam
6	Istiaque, followed by Richard Chalfin.
7	Our next speaker is Richard
8	Chalfin, followed by Howard Shafer.
9	Our next speaker is Howard
10	Shafer, followed by Rosalie Shields.
11	Our next speaker is Rosalie
12	Shields, followed by our 261st speaker,
13	Jose Altamirano.
14	Our next speaker is Jose
15	Altamirano, followed by Eric Goldstein.
16	Jose Altamirano?
17	JOSE ALTAMIRANO: Hello. Can you
18	hear me?
19	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. You may
20	begin your remarks.
21	JOSE ALTAMIRANO: My name is Jose
22	Altamirano. I am the president of
23	Livery Base Owners. We represent
24	over (audio interruption) New
25	York City, which serve approximately

1 150,000 New Yorkers each day. 2 Our bases are small mom and pop 3 businesses which are owned and operated 4 by immigrants and serve a largely immigrant and first generation American 5 population of this city. Known as the 6 7 community car service, our livery bases and drivers have stepped in to fill in 8 9 public transportation desserts across 10 the five boroughs. The communities we 11 serve trust us and provide safe and 12 reliable transportation. Many of our 13 trips are local in nature. Our 14 communities rely on us to travel in and out of Manhattan Central Business 15 16 District for a variety of reasons. 17 (Technical interruption.) 18 MS. FLAX: Jose, we lost you. 19 paused the timer. Are you able to --JOSE ALTAMIRANO: Okay. I'm 20 21 here. Sorry about that. Okay. I'll continue. 2.2 23 This testimony is submitted to 24 stress the need to mitigate the harmful 25 affects that congestion pricing will

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have on livery bases, drivers and passengers. Specifically, we are requesting an exemption from congestion pricing. The exemption will provide drivers from what the Environmental Assessment describes disproportionally high and adverse harmful effects that congestion pricing will have.

The livery sector of this city for the for-hire vehicle industry, also known as community car service, has faced serious dilemmas in the past decades. While demand has remained steady, the car service has lost both their braces affiliated drivers to the overregulation by the city, including the 2018 cap on for-hire vehicles for licenses.

In 2014, a segment of the FHV industry operated almost 30,000 vehicles. Compare that to 2022, when we are less than 9,000.

To be clear, there's lots of working New Yorkers. The vehicles don't drive themselves. Rather each

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vehicle is driven by one or more drivers that are independent contractors. In fact, the Environmental Assessment has pointed out that our drivers are qualified as racial minorities, and that approximately 91 percent of them are immigrants. Without an FHV exemption, this path to the American dream will further be closed.

The passengers that we serve are not wealthy people. They are price sensitive and many pay their fares in cash. Adding another five, ten or more than 20 surcharge on top of the regular fare will cost -- (audio interruption) -- sticker shock and not allow these passengers to attend the central district.

It's also important to note that the livery bases have been paying congestion fee per trip to MTA since phase one was in February 29, 2019. We also reject the proposal by the MTA to make our drivers MTA employees, bus

drivers, and we further urge the
MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
remarks.
JOSE ALTAMIRANO: for-hire
vehicle, the exemption for the
congestion pricing.
Our goal
MS. FLAX: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Eric
Goldstein, followed by Suzanne Musho.
Eric, you may begin your remarks.
ERIC GOLDSTEIN: Thank you to the
panel for your active listening
throughout these marathon hearings.
I'm Eric Goldstein from the Natural
Resources Defense Counsel. And NRDC
strongly supports the proposed
congestion pricing strategy that's the
subject of these hearings.
In the 1970s, our organization
represented citizen groups seeking to
implement New York City's
transportation control plan which would
transportation control plan which would have told the East and Harlem River

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support public transportation. After five decades of planning, discussion and debate, and in an era of increasing climate disruption, the time for congestion pricing has arrived.

The proposed congestion pricing program, regardless of the scenarios selected, will significantly benefit the region's subway, bus and commuter rail system by allowing the MTA to secure 15 billion dollars in funds for transit capital improvements. system's is the region's life blood and indispensable to mobility and the economy of the entire tristate area for all residents, including motor vehicle owners. Securing these funds to help keep the transit's network in the state of good repairs should be one of the government's highest public policy priorities and congestion pricing is the single best local mechanism to obtain the funds needed to ensure the long-term health of our subway bus and rail network.

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The proposed congestion pricing program will also be broadly beneficial to the region's populace, including low-income residents. More than four out of five commuters to the Manhattan CBD take public transit and only about 11 percent drive to work. These percentages are essentially the same for people of color and low income communities. Over 600,000 POC commuters travel to the Manhattan CBD via transit, and they will benefit significantly from the benefits that the congestion pricing monies bring in.

In short, congestion pricing is not a tax, and it is not regressive.

The proposed congestion pricing program will also reduce congestion and the enormous cost of congestion imposed on the region's economy.

Singapore, London, Stockholm and Milan are among the many cities that have implemented congestion pricing programs successfully. And in 2018, report by the Partnership for New York

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City documented that the pollution generating, time wasting, temper raising congestion that Manhattan's CBD streets face every day cost our economy as much as 20 billion dollars a year in lost productivity, fuel and operating costs.

Finally, however, the congestion pricing strategy that's ultimately selected must address environmental justice inequities and protect neighborhoods that have for decades suffered disproportionately form the adverse impacts of pollution. Among these is the South Bronx with 700 additional diesel fuel trucks are likely to shift to the Cross Bronx Expressway, even under -- at least under one of the proposed scenarios.

We join with the New York City
Environmental Justice Alliance, in
calling upon Governor Kathy Hochul and
the MTA to not only implement
additional mitigation measures, but to
commit to a broader plan to reduce

1 emissions and enhance air quality 2 throughout the South Bronx. We set forth these recommendations in a 3 4 written statement, and I thank you for 5 your attention. 6 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 7 Our next speaker is Suzanne Musho, followed by Aaron Bloom. 8 9 Our next speaker is Aaron Bloom, 10 followed by our 265th speaker on the 11 list, Nicole Albergo. 12 AARON BLOOM: Hello. My name is 13 Aaron Bloom. I live in Brooklyn. 14 a fourth generation New Yorker. You 15 guys are champs for listening to all of 16 us. I'm squeaking in just before 5:00 o'clock after being here since 17 18 10:00. 19 I'm here to speak on behalf of 20 motorcyclists everywhere. Nearly every 21 other city in the world that employs 2.2 congestion pricing gives complete 23 exemptions for motor cycles. Why? 24 Motor cycles help to solve the problems 25 of congestion, pedestrian safety and

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pollution. Motorcyclists, like board members, government workers and reporters, are often unfairly stigmatized. Unlike how Hollywood would portray us, the vast majority of us are responsible, upstanding citizens and drivers. We are the only two-wheeled vehicles on the road who are insured, registered, licensed and trained by law.

If congestion is the problem, then motorcycles are part of the solution. With congestion, you are talking about both parking vehicles in motion. There's a famous picture out there of two identical parking spaces. One holds a large SUV, the other has ten parked motorcycles. In motion, motorcycles are far more fluid than cars and trucks. Think of a fish or a bird moving around obstacles. Or use another metaphor, think of our city streets as a glass jar. Cars and trucks are large stones you are putting in, whereas motorcycles are mere grains

of sand.

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If pedestrian safety is the problem, motorcycles are part of the solution. There's a 2019 Department of Transportation report on accident deaths in the entire State of New York. That year, there was exactly one pedestrian death resulting from a motorcycle accident in the entire state. Motorcyclists may have increase risk to themselves, but statistically, contrary to stereotypes, with motorcycles, we basically have achieved Vision Zero.

If pollution and environmental issues are the problem, motorcycles are part of the solution. Motorcycles have extremely low or no emissions. A recent scientific study shows that motorcycles utilize the same amount of energy per passenger as public buses in transporting people.

It is for all these reasons and many more that London, Singapore and nearly every other city in the world

1	that utilizes congestion pricing gives
2	full exemptions to motorcycles.
3	Please be rational and follow the
4	successful examples of every other
5	congestion pricing city in the world.
6	Thank you so much to all of you,
7	Richard, William, Rick, Lou, Allison,
8	and Nicoli. Thank you all so much for
9	listening.
10	MS. FLAX: Please conclude
11	your
12	AARON BLOOM: You are almost
13	through. Thank you.
14	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
15	Our next speaker is Nicole
16	Albergo, followed by Joe Troiano.
17	NICOLE ALBERGO: Yes, hi. Good
18	afternoon, MTA board. Can you hear me?
19	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
20	NICOLE ALBERGO: I do not want to
21	be on speaker on video. I'm just
22	going to speak.
23	So good afternoon, MTA panelists.
24	I live in New Jersey. I commute every
25	day into New York City. I provide

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valuable services to New York City
public school students. I'm a teacher.
I'm on a fixed income. I'm on a
salary. I'm a paraprofessional.

I moved out of New York City
about two years ago post pandemic when
it was first starting, and I couldn't
afford to live there because it's
ridiculously out of control with the
amount of money that you are paying in
rent, paying to the MTA with your
so-called fare increases on a regular
basis. The MTA needs to find other
ways to make sources of money rather
than taking it from me, from a New
Jersey resident. I don't find that
very fair.

Also, to my parents who have to come pick me up on a regular basis to come see my grandmother who is literally dying. She is 97 years old and as a result of you putting congestion pricing into effect, that will greatly affect me. Because I won't be able to see my grandmother

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because my parents will not be able to come get me. Because, again, they're retired, they're on a fixed income.

And they are not going to be able to afford the congestion pricing to come pick me up so that I can spend valuable time with my grandmother. And not to mention that more than half of my family lives in New York City still.

And I made the escape to get out to have a better life in New Jersey, not to keep pouring money into the New York City subway system and into the MTA. That is not fair to me, not fair to New Jersey residents and that is not fair to residents who commute from Upstate New York.

I'm completely against congestion pricing. That's Manhattan's problem. Find another way to reduce emissions. Do not tax people who come in from the outer boroughs and people who come in from out of state, New Jersey, Upstate New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. That's your problem that you can't

1	afford to find money, to find your
2	so-called MTA problem.
3	Why don't you go ask the federal
4	government for money. That's all I
5	have to say. What I am going to tell
6	you, get your act together and stop
7	relying on people like me who provide a
8	valuable service to our students of the
9	New York City public school system.
10	And
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Joe Troiano,
13	followed by Christopher Thomas.
14	Our next speaker is Christopher
15	Thomas, followed by Donald Alberti.
16	Christopher, you may unmute
17	yourself. We can hear you.
18	CHRISTOPHER THOMAS: Hi, I'm
19	Christopher.
20	So I'm definitely against
21	congestion pricing. I actually live in
22	the Bronx, and I kind of find it
23	disturbing that you guys are going to
24	be charging people to come below 60th
25	Street and to hell with the people who

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live in the Bronx who have to breathe in the air. This is like another redlining, basically.

Yes, the MTA has to have the best job in the world. Because I have a few friends who work for the MTA. And from what they're telling me, they have it very well. They get paid for eight hours and only work four hours a day. And the rest of the time that they're working, they go underneath the ground and they sleep, then they clock out and then they go home. So if there's anybody want to know where the money goes, that's where it goes. Because the managers of the MTA that watches people and they're supposed to be employing and stuff like that, they don't really care. I've never seen a company before have employees that work for -- an eight-hour shift they're scheduled for and they only work for four of those hours. And then the rest of the time they're just sleeping or just hanging out in the break room and

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then they clock out and go home.

I think it's utterly ridiculous. You guys shouldn't be chargings us to come downtown. We get punished for having a car to come to Manhattan, that's ridiculous. We should be able to drive wherever we want to. We live in New York. And since when does the MTA own the city street? I own a condo in the Bronx. Since when does the MTA own the city streets? That's what I want to know. Because the streets are messed up, but I don't see the MTA going and fixing them. So who is paying for the streets that we are driving on to come down here?

The other thing is that a lot of the people who were speaking, they're working from home. I have to come to work every day. I take the train to and from the Bronx. But then, when I want to come downtown to go out, I drive my car down to Manhattan and I park. And I -- this is around 7:00 o'clock p.m. There's no traffic.

1	Who are you guys taxing? Who are you
2	guys tolling? There's no traffic.
3	There hasn't been traffic here for
4	three years since COVID happened.
5	There's no traffic anywhere over here.
6	So this looks like I'm on
7	Fifth Avenue. This is Fifth Avenue.
8	No traffic. It looks like a cash grab.
9	And we are getting sick and tired of
10	it. We are very sick and tired of it.
11	So you guys really need to do
12	something other than look for money.
13	You guys need to help your employees
14	that are currently working for you guys
15	to become more productive in the time
16	that they're supposed to be working.
17	So that's all I have to say.
18	Thanks.
19	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
20	The next speaker is Donald
21	Alberti, followed by Irwin Miller.
22	The next speaker is Irwin Miller,
23	followed by our 270th speaker, Bonnie
24	Gallet.
25	Our next speaker is Bonnie

Gallet, followed by Katherine Plyshevsky.

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BONNIE GALLET: Good morning -good afternoon, everyone. I've been
watching this hearing since 10:00 a.m.,
and I feel as if I know every one of
you personally at this point.
Congratulations to those of you who
haven't even taken a bathroom break.

Seriously, I've lived in Manhattan since 1978 and yes, I have a car. The overwhelming majority of the previous speakers have spoken eloquently about the burden this toll will place on the elderly, disabled and others. I agree. I live just a few blocks north of the perimeter of CBD. I was a single mother, and I always worked in the outer boroughs. I had to get my children to school by 8:00 a.m., and then get to work by 9:00 a.m. if I didn't have a car, I would have had to take a bus, to a subway, to a ferry and then walk half a mile. never would have made it to work on

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time if I did not drive. I had a government job and I could never have afforded the proposed fares.

I applaud your goals to raise revenue and improve our environment.

But this plan will have a negative economic impact on residents and commuters who work in the city. As stated by several speakers, people cannot take the large tools of their trade into Manhattan on the subway.

This is a regressive tax and it will affect the people who can least afford it the most. A person who lives on Fifth Avenue and has a building named after him can afford this. But ordinary New Yorkers who make this city great cannot. We need to keep Midtown financially accessible for people from all five boroughs, the Greater New York Metropolitan area and -- and many people cannot take public transportation for reasons including geography and physical limitations. Public transportation is not accessible

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for many. And businesses and cultural institutions will suffer by this plan.

Please note, I am of a certain age and I cannot ride a bicycle or a motorcycle. I would also like to note that vehicular traffic in Midtown changes every weekday evening and all day on Saturday and Sunday. Simply put, there's no congestion and a toll during those hours will not cure an environmental problem that does not exist.

Do your research. London's pricing system is only in effect from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. According to the London website, residents and motor coaches are exempt. Their system is far more equitable. The only time we have congestion in Manhattan after 8:00 p.m. is when the tree is lit. And I hope you all know what tree I'm talking about.

I fear these hearings are PR and the plan will be enacted despite objections by the majority and you will

1	forge ahead with your plans. Please
2	don't do that. Please listen to us.
3	Thank you.
4	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
5	The next speaker is Katherine
6	Plyshevsky, followed by Paige Alenius.
7	KATHERINE PLYSHEVSKY: Hello?
8	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
9	KATHERINE PLYSHEVSKY: Okay.
10	Great.
11	Hi. I'm a mother of two living
12	in the CBD. My husband has a
13	disability that does not allow him to
14	take public transit. My elderly
15	parents live in an area of Connecticut
16	that is not accessible by public
17	transit. We only use our car to get
18	out of the CBD. Therefore, not
19	contributing to congestion in the CBD.
20	Yet, we will have to pay to leave and
21	come home.
22	With the current increase in rent
23	and inflation, it's already very
24	challenging to stay in New York City.
25	This would be yet another expense that

we cannot afford. An honest look at this plan shows that it will not do much to decrease pollution in the longterm. This is a regressive tax that is providing funding to the poorly managed MTA. If this were truly about congestion, we can start by enforcing the current laws like ticketing -- (audio interruption) --

Sorry.

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And not providing corporations with discounts on these fines. You can use those violation revenues to fund the MTA. For-hire vehicles create much of the congestion. Decreasing their numbers would decrease congestion. I suggest an exemption or discount for CBD residents, as they -- as they will bear an unfair burden just by the virtue of where they live.

I suggest a scheme that would allow for a ten-minute grace period to leave and return to your parking spot in the congestion zone for residents.

If I leave my garage and am on the FDR

1 within ten minutes, I shouldn't be 2 charged. If I get off the FDR and park within ten minutes, I'm not 3 4 contributing to congestion, so I should not have to pay. I also believe it is 5 essential to have the exemption for 6 7 people who are disabled and cannot travel by public transit. 8 To summarize, it feels arbitrary 9 10 to be penalized for living below 60th 11 Street. It would be up to a tune of 12 \$5,000 for our family a year versus 13 someone who just happens to live above 60th Street. We did not -- when we 14 15 chose to live in this area, we did not realize that there would a \$5,000 a 16 17 year tax in order to depart with our 18 family from the CBD without actually 19 causing congestion in the area. 20 Thank you for listening, and I 21 yield the rest of my time. 2.2 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 23 Our next speaker is Paige 24 Alenius, followed by Morgan Adzei. 25 PAIGE ALENIUS: Hi. Am I on?

MS. FLAX: Yes, you are.

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PAIGE ALENIUS: Okay. Hi. My
name is Paige Allen. And I have lived
in Hell's Kitchen for 40 years. I use
all forms of transit. I walk, I use
the train, the subway, the buses. I
have a Citibank -- Citi Bike membership
and my own bike.

I also own a small car, which I pay to have garaged. I work as an actor in television and film. And unfortunately, I am aging and there's a lot less work for me than there used to be. The reason that I am able to eke out my meager living and just qualify again for my health insurance is because I have my car. Production will hire me because they want the car on camera or I am able to self-report to a location that's inaccessible by mass transit.

Now, would I like less congestion in Hell's Kitchen? Of course I would.

But when I spoke at -- I think it was the first Zoom meeting on congestion

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pricing last year, I was upset at the thought of being exorbitantly charged for a problem I wasn't really creating because my car is being paid for in a garage. But to hear now that there is an aim to charge vehicles per day that they're in the zone whether or not they're being driven is astoundingly wrong. It is astoundingly unequitable, astoundingly unfair.

And for many of us who live here in the zone, this is going to make it extremely -- for lower income people, extremely difficult for us to make ends meet. And the repercussions of that might very well be a huge new burden on city government and state federal programs that we may need to reach out to and utilize to keep a roof over our heads.

I mean, has anybody considered this? If there is not a complete exemption for lower income people, I don't mean a tax credit, I mean an exemption. And one of my -- (audio

1	interruption) this, my neighbors and
2	I. And they pointed out to me the
3	other day that if we are being gouged
4	with a charge every single day, we may
5	as well drive every single day to do
6	errands or for any reason. We can't
7	afford to give the MTA another subway
8	fee or or Citi Bike charge when we
9	are already paying for our vehicles
10	whether we drive or not. So you get
11	more congestion.
12	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
13	remarks.
14	PAIGE ALENIUS: More congestion.
15	Not less.
16	Thank you.
17	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
18	Our next speaker is Morgan Adzei,
19	followed by Donald Alberti.
20	Morgan, you may unmute yourself
21	and begin your remarks.
22	MORGAN ADZEI: Hi, guys. So I've
23	had the luxury of hearing a lot of
24	people speak eloquently. My name is
25	Morgan, I'm a son of Gotham, born in

1 Manhattan. I think that the congestion 2 pricing overall is very inconsiderate. I think it's overall a cash grab, like 3 4 many people have said. During the pandemic, I had 5 traveled to the city just to watch the 6 7 change. Because I was born here for 45 years. And the city was empty. 8 9 Particularly CBD district, which was --10 and I do commercial leasing -- which 11 was totally vacant of life because all 12 of the properties there have been 13 converted to strictly commercial. 14 That's another conversation. 15 Caregivers, bus drivers, 16 residents who pay rent and live on the island of Manhattan should not be 17 18 broken up into below 60th or above 19 60th. It should be one island and not 20 a dime should come from anyone that 21 lives on the island at the bare minimum. 2.2 23 Regarding some of the statements 24 that other people made regarding the

MTA and where they're pulling this fund

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from, I think quite frankly that they should be audited. Some of the salaries within the MTA are exorbitant. We really appreciate those people who stayed down there under those tunnels. Who wants to do that on a daily basis? God bless them. But at the same time, we have to take account that this system is not going to be funded by people who are out and aboveground. It is not fair, it is not right. You have many people here who have gotten cars because they do not believe in the system that's belowground because it's quite dangerous.

I think there have been some entitled comments by people who said I can get on my bike, I can get on this. But you go ahead and do that. The 80-year-old lady who has to go to dialysis, she's not doing this. I was a caregiver for my mom. I really resonated with that gentleman very early on this morning who also expressed this.

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I think there is a way for you guys to grab some cash. In Zurich, they have a system where residential parking permits are for certain cars. You have many people parking -- sorry. You have many people parking cars, to give you an example, commercial trucks like that, things that shouldn't be on the sidewalk where people can have good parking spaces. Some of these people also come from out of state, and they leave their cars so they can maneuver in the city.

If you guys gave some residential parking and it's quite scary to think that crossing The High Line, there's a camera between 12th and 11th Avenue that's going to be flagging my car. I mean, that's not a way to live. the city has changed too much. And the son of Gotham says, guys, figure out a better way.

My 30 seconds, I shall yield to somebody else because I was waiting all day and I like the other lady said,

1	bathroom breaks are important.
2	Chow, everybody.
3	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
4	The next speaker is Donald
5	Alberti, followed by Brian Hess.
6	Donald, you may unmute yourself
7	and begin your remarks.
8	DONAL ALBERTI: Did I just hear
9	that there's a proposal to tax vehicles
10	that are in garages if they're unused
11	on a daily basis?
12	Well, any way, I have lived below
13	Houston Street since 1977. In which
14	time I moved to New York City in search
15	of a community of light-minded artists
16	and intellectuals. I'm a member of the
17	9/11 World Trade Center Survivors
18	Health Program, and so far a cancer
19	survivor. I'm 71, retired and living
20	on a fixed income of Social Security
21	and a small pension.
22	In 2014, aware that the
23	rent-stabilized loft rental where I
24	maintained my painting studio at home
25	for 35 years and raised a son was

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unsustainable due to inevitable luxury decontrol. I looked for an alternative retirement solution, which resulted in moving to a much smaller apartment in the Hillman co-ops on Grand Street.

It's two blocks by foot from the FDR, or a half mile or two-minute drive to the nearest FDR entrance at Montgomery Street.

After a two-year wait list, a parking spot opened for me in the Hillman garage. When I gave up my studio on Crosby Street, I moved to a location, a studio location outside of Manhattan that I could afford. CBD resident that was -- that uses a vehicle to drive to my work studio and return to New York City. There's no public transportation available to reach my workplace. So now I have a reverse commute and operate my vehicle in an un-congested are of the zone for less than ten minutes during a round trip over a course from the FDR Grand Street exit or the Montgomery Street

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entrance to my co-op garage. Will I be charged twice for operating my vehicle exiting the zone and on my return home? Forty-six dollars to leave and return home?

Some might say it's entitled or a luxury to drive and have a studio out of town. But the luxury for me was to have a live/work studio in New York City which I could afford at the time, and required no driving. I'm not a fan of auto culture or driving. I had to drive in New York City as a salesman. Driving is a liability. I'm a proponent of public transportation and the goals for reducing New York City traffic to mitigate harmful effects of pollution and carbon emissions.

If there's to be congestion pricing, I'm appealing for a residential exemption or consideration similar to the residential parking tax exemption. How many vehicles are registered to addresses in the zone? What's the data show? Or consider a

1 technological solution in which the 2 EZ-Passes configure the time, motion and distance and peak, off-peak hours 3 4 and charge accordingly. As a matter of fairness and equity, five minutes on 5 the periphery should not be equivalent 6 7 of four to 12 hours in congested areas. I also have concerns about the 8 9 constitutionality in the use of 10 tracking data, which could be used in 11 unknown future ways, but that's a 12 subject for a separate forum. 13 Thank you. 14 MS. FLAX: Thank you. MR. OLIVA: Allison De Cerreno 15 16 has informed me that she would like to 17 correct some statements that several 18 speakers have made. So I will let 19 Allison De Cerreno state that now. 20 DR. DE CERRENO: Thank you. And 21 thank you again, everyone, as we are

thank you again, everyone, as we are listening to the comments. We really appreciate your staying here all day with us.

I would like to just take a

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1	moment to correct some information
2	that's been said a few times. And you
3	can see this in the EA. We will not be
4	charging for the vehicles that remain
5	parked entirely during a day within a
6	garage or even on a street. They will
7	only be charged, as we described, for
8	entering or remaining when they're
9	moving. So those of you who have
10	expressed some concerns that you will
11	be charged a toll while your vehicle is
12	in a garage and has not been used, you
13	will not be getting a charge for that.
14	Thank you.
15	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
16	Brian Hess, followed by Alex Wintz.
17	Our next speaker and 275th on the
18	list is Alec excuse me Alex
19	Wintz.
20	ALEX WINTZ: Yes. Hi. Can you
21	hear me?
22	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
23	ALEX WINTZ: Thank you.
24	I'm sorry, I'm not on video
25	anymore. But I'm actually driving

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right now in the CBD. I just pulled over, actually. And I'm driving right now. I do not want to drive right now, but I'm driving right now to go to work.

Now, what is it that I do for work? I'm a professional musician.

I'm a jazz musician. I play guitar and I've played at all of the major musical venues that New York has to offer.

Carnegie Hall, Lincoln Center, et cetera. However, all of who are musicians don't just play at places like that all the time. We play at a lot of bars and clubs and restaurants in the CBD. And a lot of us like myself have to bring heavy, expensive equipment around after-hours, especially during rush hour on a train.

So right now, in my car, I have a guitar, expensive guitar. I have an expensive guitar amp, and I have an amp cart. And I also have a case with guitar pedals in it. So that's about, you know, 40, 50 pounds of gear that I

will be logging back and forth. I have one gig from 6:00 to 9:00, and then I have another from 10:00 to 1:00.

So, you know, I just want that the panel to consider the fact that a lot of what makes the CBD and New York City so great, the music industry is going to be suffering from this.

Because base players, drummers, keyboard player, DJs, we don't -- we can't take our equipment on a train.

We -- we have to use a car. I do not want to have to take a car.

And also the part that was kind of disturbing to me to find out about today is that -- so when I get out of my work today around 2:00 a.m., when there's no cars out, I will still be charged again when nobody is on the road. That just seems pretty unfair to those of us who work in entertainment, night life and -- and something -- a lot of the things that make New York City so great, right.

So I ask the panel, next time you

1	go to see a musical event and you see a
2	band up there with big instruments and
3	you say how did they get there? Well,
4	most of the time we get there by
5	driving. So, you know and the last
6	thing I'll say too is that I made an
7	investment during COVID to stay in New
8	York City when a lot of my musical
9	brothers left because it got too
10	expensive. And so I live further out
11	in the Bronx because it's more
12	expensive to live here. And the
13	idea I understand that there are
14	some households that earn 60,000 and
15	individuals earn 60,000. But I suggest
16	you do some research as to how much it
17	cost to live in New York City at the
18	moment when the credit exemptions
19	starts at 60,000 a year.
20	Thank you. Consider the arts and
21	entertainment. Have a good day.
22	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
23	Our next speaker is JoAnn
24	Roberts, followed by Cindy Solorzano.
25	Our next speaker is Cindy

1	Solorzano, followed by Joseph Barmore.
2	Cindy, you may begin your
3	remarks. Cindy, you are unmuted. But
4	we can't hear you. You may begin your
5	remarks.
6	Unfortunately, because we can't
7	hear your remarks, we'll have to come
8	back to you. We can see you. Can you
9	try unmuting again?
10	CINDY SOLORZANO: Hello.
11	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
12	CINDY SOLORZANO: Okay. Hi.
13	Good afternoon. My name is Cindy
14	Solorzano. I'm a resident in Queens.
15	I fully support congestion pricing. I
16	also support exemptions for yellow and
17	green taxis. I support exemptions for
18	motorcycles that are electric and to
19	disabled plates. And possibly a tax
20	credit for people in the arts.
21	I own a car, but I don't drive it
22	all the time because I live near a
23	train station. That said, the train
24	stops running in the evenings, right.
25	Like weekends or late at night.

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Everything gets delayed. And I really am excited for the subway system and the buses to get better. And I really -- I trust you guys that you are going to do a great job to benefit people in the boroughs, in New Jersey, and Long Island.

Anyone that takes public transportation should be made to see the difference that they're going to experience. I feel like the phrase your taxes at work is just kind of a joke to people when they think that nothing is being done with the money they're paying, that we are paying, to be administered and I think that you should focus on a campaign that shows people that the alternative to not do anything and to not contribute to saving the planet is not good. It's already not good.

We -- we are -- we're not being seen -- we are not being made to see what the difference is going to be.

And the benefits that everyone,

1 everyone that has spoken in these 2 meetings that has a condition, that doesn't feel safe in the subway right 3 4 now, that they feel like -- they --I have heard this, we have to 5 pay. Why do I have to pay? Why should 6 7 I pay? Why should I -- I -- I. York takes pride in being a community. 8 9 We have gone through a lot of things. 10 I was displaced during Hurricane Sandy, 11 and I was helped by my friend, by my 12 neighbors. I was here for 9/11 and I saw solidarity. And I know that if New 13 14 Yorkers can be made to see the 15 difference in how much they're going to 16 help every community, what affects 17 people in Queens affects people in 18 Downtown Manhattan. What affects 19 people in the Bronx is going to affect 20 people in the Upper West Side, in the 21 Upper East Side. If we can be made 2.2 seen that our contributions are going 23 to be put to work and are going to make 24 the planet a better place and our 25 neighbors safer, I think that you are

1	going to be very successful.
2	Forget about London. New York.
3	We are good at this. We can support
4	each other. I really think so. And I
5	really have faith that this is going to
6	help everybody. Even the people that
7	right now don't see it. I know that
8	they're going to see the benefits. But
9	it's your job to inform them of what
10	those benefits are going to be.
11	Campaigning throughout. Please do it.
12	Thank you.
13	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
14	The next speaker is Joseff
15	Barmore, followed by Craig Siel.
16	JOSEFF BARMORE: Hello, can you
17	hear me?
18	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
19	JOSEFF BARMORE: Okay. My name
20	is Joseff Barmore. Good morning
21	good afternoon and thank you for the
22	space to share our thoughts on
23	congestion pricing.
24	I currently live in Westchester,
25	near the Bronx, and I worked in New

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York City for over 12 years. I like the idea of getting rid of congestion in the city as I've spent innumerable hours stuck in traffic. I also like the potential positive environmental implications, but I do not feel that it should be burden of the citizens that already have some of the highest tax burdens in the country to further fund the MTA at this time. Especially at a time when inflation is at an all-time high, and affordability is a major issue to many in the tristate area.

The MTA receives billion -received billions in pandemic aid to
balance their budget, in part because
of the loss of ridership. Every year
since 2009, the MTA has raised fares to
balance their budgets. Out of all the
money the MTA brings in, I don't
believe the cost of operation matches
the services that many every-day
patrons get.

Congestion pricing I believe is supposed to raise about a billion

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dollars a year. How much of that billion dollars is actually going to use for the projects that are proposed and not get stuck in operational costs and other waste. We've often seen MTA projects and general infrastructure projects in New York City go insanely over budget and completion of timelines. New York City and state taxpayers already pay hundreds of tax subsidies to the MTA every year, whether we use it or not.

From a personal standpoint, no matter how much money we give the MTA, service does not seem to improve much and in certain areas, the system has declined, in my opinion.

I think most people with the means wouldn't mind doing their part with congestion pricing that was a few dollars, but these fees up to \$23 a day potentially will keep the lowest income workers off the roads and put those who have no choice under greater financial duress.

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With my current job, I'm on the road before 5:00 a.m. and to my destination before much of the traffic even began. I was also considering purchasing a fuel-efficient car to help the environment and cut down on my own personal gas cost. I believe a person is not a part of the direct problem, they should get discounts on these fees. Twenty-three dollars a day is about 460 a month or about 5500 a year. It's outlandish fees of prices to take on for a family.

Furthermore, I believe in order to force people off the roads, you need to provide better alternatives. I would love it if there was clean, reliable public transportation. But that does not currently exist, from my standpoint of taking public transportation.

Prior to living in Westchester, I was a long-time resident of New Jersey. I used to participate in the carpool rule -- three or more people, you can

get a discount on your tolls. This	
2 essentially allowed us to save money	
and decrease the amount of vehicles on	
the road. But this practice has been	
5 discouraged many times in the past and	
6 now canceled since all the new toll	
7 systems have been put into place.	
8 Would it be impossible to	
9 innovate a system with the Port	
10 Authority where they can bring this	
back?	
12 Please consider greatly reducing	
the congestion cost or at least giving	
better alternatives and incentives that	
would achieve similar goals.	
Thank you very much and enjoy the	
17 rest of your time here.	
MS. FLAX: Thank you.	
Our next speaker is Craig Siel,	
followed by our 280th speaker, Justin	
Gundlach.	
Craig, you may unmute yourself	
and begin your remarks.	
CRAIG SIEL: Thank you very much.	
Good afternoon. I'm Craig Siel. I	

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live and work within the proposed

Central Business District. I'm an MTA

transportation rider and supporter.

Though I also walk, ride bicycles, such
as Citi Bike. And I'm a motorcycle

rider, weather-permitting, within and
around Manhattan and to the other

boroughs, as well as getting outside of
the city.

As a resident within the proposed CBD area, I don't believe that it would be fair for me to pay a toll to travel in and out of my neighborhood that I live in when using my motorcycle and/or to pay when coming back in to just park my motorcycle in a garage that I already pay for and pay tax on. I already pay enough taxes to live here, plus tolls when I use the bridges and tunnels to enter into the city from out of state.

I find many of the comments and statements of my fellow New York City residents and commuters that have spoken thus far and a lot of cases to

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be somewhat inflated or unsubstantiated without noting verifiable preferences.

Though I would like to applaud the efforts of Zaire Baptiste and Aaron Bloom, where I thought their comments were right on.

With that said, I'm once again advocating for exemption of motorcycles from the CBD tolling. Motorcycles not only do not contribute to the factors that would warrant CBD tolling like parking, congestion, air quality stress on our infrastructure, but rather motorcycles help to alleviate them. I haven't seen any reports or studies that specifically indicate that motorcycles contribute to any of the factors that would again warrant congestion pricing for them.

Most, if not all the cities around the world exempt motorcycles from congestion pricing, and there's no reason why New York City should not follow suit. Congestion pricing studies referenced within the Board's

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presentations and studies that were shared exempt motorcycles. Stockholm exempts motorcycles. London exempts motorcycles, providing they meet the minimum EU emissions or they pay an ultra low emission fee zone or fee for that said zone. Most motorcycles manufactured after July 2007 adhere to those standards.

Some talking points to note,

virtually every municipality around the world where congestion pricing has been imposed exempts motorcycles.

Motorcycles indisputably reduce traffic congestion. Motorcycles are impressively fuel efficient, and produce significantly less greenhouse gases as compared to cars. Motorcycles are lightweight and do less wear and tear on the roads. Two-wheel vehicles take up a small fraction of space when parked.

Also, moving forward, if there was legalization of lane splitting as done in several other cities and around

1	the world, that would further assist
2	with congestion.
3	There's a good study
4	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
5	remarks.
6	CRAIG SIEL: Sure.
7	There's a study out of California
8	that is well known about lane splitting
9	and the safety of that.
10	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Justin
12	Gundlach, followed by Alec Raggio.
13	Our next speaker is Alec Raggio,
14	followed by Harry Schwartz.
15	Our next speaker is Harry
16	Schwartz, followed by Tony Thompson.
17	Our next speaker is Tony
18	Thompson, followed by our 284th
19	speaker, Ben Garron-Caine.
20	Our next speaker is Ben
21	Garron-Caine, followed by Allie Ryan.
22	Ben, you may unmute yourself and
23	begin your remarks.
24	BEN GARRON-CAINE: Hi. I would
25	like to recommend the implementation of

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congestion pricing without exemptions.

I am a, more or less a lifelong
resident of Kings and Queens counties.

I currently work on the weekends and do
ride a bicycle into the -- into the
Metropolitan Museum of Art. So through
the Central Business District.

And I think that the benefits of congestion pricing outweigh any of the negative effects that the previous speakers have mentioned. I particularly find spurious the argument that congestion pricing negatively affects working class and immigrant people. And that's been stated several times today, including by the speaker representing the Independent Drivers' Guild.

I have lived in an immigrant neighborhood and the stat has been stated previously, that more than 90 percent of low-income people by these studies measured use transit to access the Central Business District and not private vehicles.

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So I think we need to be truthful about our statistics before we can have any reasonable debate. I'd also like to mention that in 2016, the then mayor of New York City, along with the council speaker at the time, proposed a cap on Uber and for-hire vehicles. The cap would have eliminated expansion of the for-hire vehicle black fleet to one percent a year, and would have created a cap at 80,000. And as some speakers have mentioned earlier, we are now at 90,000.

legislatures who have expressed dismay about congestion pricing, people like Assembly Member Weprin and Councilwoman Brooks-Powers weren't on the front lines in 2016, trying to help the mayor and trying to help the speaker of the city council get passed legislation that would have had vision in limiting all these taxis in Manhattan and all these for-hire vehicles, which are now causing congestion and -- and -- and

creating the problems.
That's all I want to say. I
thank you for the time and I yield.
MS. FLAX: Thank you.
Our next speaker is Allie Ryan,
followed by Ahmad Saeed.
ALLIE RYAN: Hello. Can you hear
me?
MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
ALLIE RYAN: Okay. Hello. My
name is Allie Ryan, and my family lives
in the Lower East Side. I am
testifying against congestion pricing
again today, I testified yesterday,
even though I am a pedestrian, a
bicyclist and I use the MTA. This is a
war on the middle class, on
fixed-income people, on the backbone of
Manhattan, its residents.
The high-income,
financially-secured Manhattanites and
the non-residents activists who believe
this tax on the average citizens is
some virtuous solution for global
warming are naive and anti New Yorker.

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Congestion pricing is really about creating a new income stream for the MTA, not solving congestion. is \$18.6 billion not enough to run the MTA and recent New York City policies, are causing more congestion. The MTA presentation focuses on drivers coming into the Central Business District, yet many people are working remotely. And according to the city, New York City's office occupancy just reached 41 percent in June 2022. makes me question why commuters are conveyed as congestion villains in the Environmental Assessment, and that the MTA congestion pricing income stream will be significantly lowered than projected.

Politicians must start taking

public transportation and paying for it

out of their own pockets before we will

take them serious or consider

reelecting them. Ridership is at

60 percent of pre-2020 levels and fare

evasions costing hundreds of millions

of dollars.

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I have found myself in unsafe situations recently on the subways and I will not be taking them with my eight and ten-year-old daughters until the MTA and transit police can properly use their budgets and deal with crime on subways.

There's an unconciousful (sic)
absence in the MTA presentation on how
congestion pricing will affect
residents who live in the Central
Business District. I'd like to share
how congestion pricing would impact my
family.

My husband is a freelance electrician and works within the five boroughs at odd times of the day. And if my husband pays a congestion fee to leave our neighborhood and return home, it has a real financial impact on my family, which equates to \$230 a week, and then multiplied by 50 weeks, \$11,500 a year.

We have already cut our expenses

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1	to the essential and we pay our fair
2	share of taxes. This is a war on
3	low-income and middle-income residents
4	who have chosen to not
5	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
6	remarks.
7	ALLIE RYAN: city.
8	Fix the MTA, respect New Yorkers
9	and their different stories
10	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
11	Our next speaker is Ahmad Saeed,
12	followed by Breogan Vasquez.
13	Our next speaker is Breogan
14	Vasquez, followed by Daniel Reid.
15	BREOGAN VASQUEZ: Hi. Good
16	afternoon. Can you hear me?
17	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
18	BREOGAN VASQUEZ: Thank you very
19	much. First, thank you for all the
20	moderators for staying with us. I hope
21	you were able to get some food at some
22	point and also to the translator. I
23	hope you were able to eat something.
24	I'm a father of two. I am a
25	sufferer from a debilitating tinnitus,

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which is basically ringing in my ears. I feel like I have a train whistle in my ears, and I am not able to take public transportation. It is so debilitating that I had to quit my full-time job, and now I work as a part-time professor at Rutgers. And I also teach self defense and for rape prevention for women in Brooklyn.

I live in the congestion area.

Some of us do not have the ability to take public transportation. And to me, frankly, what I understand a lot of the other implications, it is somewhat shocking that we have not seen anything regarding exemptions with people with disabilities like myself. That I used to take public transportation, but I just can't do that anymore. And this is not because I don't want to. It's because I can't.

So how can we not talk to people like myself, people that have autism, people that have claustrophobia.

People have mentioned that they are

suffering from cancer. A lot of people that are COVID -- that they're very vulnerable to COVID that cannot take public transportation because they're going to be exposed.

This will be a very limited -have a very limited economic affect because there's not that many of us. But, it will make a huge life difference for some of us that are suffering, and some of us that have very debilitating diseases. I heard somebody also with multiple sclerosis, et cetera.

On a more general level, as a person of the -- that lives in the zoning question, any time I take my car, I go form Avenue B to the FDR. Ι am contributing -- I'm contributing very minimally to the actual congestion. Yet, in a lot of your plans, I'm going to be taxed and I'm going to be charged for going from Avenue B to the FDR the same exact amount that an Uber car that is picking

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up 20, 30 rides and is also driving around the congestion area, while listening -- while waiting for those.

so how can 30 people that are taking Uber rides that are creating much more congestion than I am not participate in this anti-congestion policy. So from an economic point of view, which by the way, this is what I teach at Rutgers, this makes no sense that the people that are creating the problem, which are the Uber riders, are in a lot of -- in some of your plans, are being taxed the same thing that a person like myself that only goes from Avenue B to the FDR.

And finally -- and also the truck drivers, while again, I do understand the economic consequences of taxing deliveries, the major culprits of congestion are truck drivers that are double-parked and are taking sometimes one lane one side, and one lane on the other side and creating the congestion.

So please take this into account

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1	as you look at your economic
2	projections.
3	And finally, if I could clarify,
4	Allison, when you said about people
5	driving in and also driving within the
6	zone, I didn't understand whether there
7	was just people coming in or driving
8	within the zone. Because I have to
9	move my car for alternative parking
10	every two days, and I don't think I
11	should be taxed for moving my car if
12	it's something that the city is
13	mandating me to do.
14	Thank you so much for your time.
15	I really appreciate the opportunity to
16	talk to you.
17	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
18	Our next speaker is Daniel Reid,
19	followed by Anna Kokkinis.
20	Our next speaker is Anna
21	Kokkinis, followed by Benjamin
22	Tolentino.
23	Our next speaker is Benjamin
24	Tolentino, followed by our 291st
25	speaker, Gregory Cohen.

1 Our next speaker is Gregory 2 Cohen, followed by Laneya Wiles. 3 Gregory, you may unmute yourself 4 and begin your remarks. GREGORY COHEN: Thank you for the 5 opportunity to testify today. I'm Greg 6 7 Cohen, government affairs representative for Greyhound Lines. 8 9 Greyhound's largest hub in North 10 America is located at the Port Authority bus terminal. Millions of 11 12 our passengers arrive and depart there 13 each year. We have a 108-year history 14 as an affordable transportation 15 provider that serves the public, and we 16 are strengthened by our fully unionized driver and mechanic workforce. 17 18 In London, Singapore, and 19 Stockholm, congestion pricing 20 specifically exempts large buses from 21 their pricing scheme, and our biggest concern is that there are more 2.2 23 scenarios in this EA that do not exempt 24 inner city buses than that do. 25 being said, two scenarios, B and F do

1 appear to exempt buses. So these would 2 be our preference at this time. Regardless of which option is 3 4 ultimately selected, inner-city buses that serve the public on a fixed 5 schedule must be exempted for the 6 7 following reasons: First, for most inner-city trips, 8 they provide the most affordable and 9 10 most carbon intensive transportation option to consumers. Bus riders carbon 11 12 footprint in an inner-city bus is 13 average occupancy is a mere zero point 14 one seven pounds per mile, the smallest 15 footprint of any mode for a person 16 traveling alone or with a companion. 17 As buses pull up per passenger 18 emissions drop further. 19 The key objective of congestion 20 pricing is to reduce emissions of VMT, 21 our buses carry 50 people and can take 50 cars off the record. 2.2 23 In keeping with that objective, 24 tolling the buses make no sense. 25 Second, we have serious concerns

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that the EA's environmentally justice section completely missed any discussion analysis of the impacts of pricing on inner-city bus passengers. It's astonishing actually because I know we commented on this in scoping.

The majority of Greyhound's customers are minorities. Most earn less than \$35,000 a year, and tolls paid by Greyhound have to be passed onto those customers.

Third, Greyhound and all class one schedule service bus companies are now one hundred percent ADA accessible with wheelchair lifts. With many more passengers without wheelchairs that also have special needs.

EA recognizes that vehicles with disabled plates should be exempt, but fully accessible buses like Greyhound do not display these plates, while hiring high frequency of passengers who qualify for such permits if they were in a car. Clearly, ADA compliant buses should be exempt like any other vehicle

1 that carries -- regularly carries 2 disabled passengers. Fourth, under federal law, there 3 4 is not specific language requiring toll equity between publically operated 5 buses and FHWA sponsored projects. 6 7 Although this project is being developed as part of the valued pricing 8 9 program. The toll equity provisions 10 from sections 129 and 166 still apply. 11 Finally, the goal of congestion 12 pricing should be to reduce the number of cars and trucks in Midtown and 13 14 Downtown. Buses entering Midtown are 15 critically beneficial. Our buses have 16 no other reasonable option that could avoid congestion north of 59th Street 17 18 because our -- no other facility can

MS. FLAX: Please conclude your remarks.

handle things -- buses like the Port

GREGORY COHEN: Thank you again for the opportunity to raise these key points, and we'll have written

Authority.

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1	testimony.
2	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
3	Our next speaker is Laneya Wiles,
4	followed by Elizabeth Pugh.
5	Our next speaker is Elizabeth
6	Pugh, followed by Steve Sibiga.
7	Our next speaker is Steve Sibiga,
8	followed by Sharon Wynne-Carmona.
9	Our next speaker is Sharon
10	Wynne-Carmona, followed by Barry
11	Genessen.
12	Our next speaker is Barry
13	Genessen, followed by Renee St.
14	Jacques.
15	Our next speaker is Renee St.
16	Jacques, followed by our 298th speaker,
17	Efraim Aaron.
18	Renee? You may
19	RENEE ST. JACQUES: Hi, yes.
20	MS. FLAX: You may begin your
21	remarks.
22	RENEE ST. JACQUES: Hello. Hi,
23	yes. This is Renee St. Jacques. I'm
24	with New York Farm Bureau, associate
25	director of policy. New York Farm

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Bureau is the state's largest
agricultural advocacy organization. We
represent farmers from across the
agricultural community in New York,
clean dairy farmers, fruits, vegetable
growers, maple producers, livestock
farms, bee keepers. So many. And many
of these farmers are concerned about
the tolls they will have to pay as they
transport food products into the
central business district.

We recognize the purpose of congestion pricing, but it is also imperative that New York farmers can affordably transport New York food products throughout New York City. The pandemic has shown the important role of New York farms in combating food insecurity. Especially in urban areas. Central Business District does include farmers' markets, including Union Square Green Market. This market is open Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays year round. And during the peak season, there are more than 140

1 farmers, many of them New York farmers, 2 selling their products to more than 3 60,000 people visiting the market. 4 Farmers participating in this market and others will have to pay 5 these tolls each time they bring their 6 7 products to sell. So instead of increasing the transportation cost for 8 9 farmers and creating more barriers to 10 combating food insecurity, the New York 11 Farm Bureau recommends the 12 establishment of a toll exemption for 13 agricultural vehicles transporting farm products into the Central Business 14 District. 15 16 We urge you to take into 17 consideration the negative impact these 18 proposed tolls will have on New York 19 farmers and their ability to provide 20 fresh farm products to food insecure 21 residents of New York City. Thank you very much for your time 2.2 and consideration of these comments. 23 24 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 25 Our next speaker is Efraim Aaron,

1	followed by Andrea Kaye.
2	Efraim Aaron?
3	Our next speaker is Andrea Kaye,
4	followed by our 300th speaker, Rona
5	Rubinstein.
6	Andrea, you may unmute yourself
7	and begin your remarks.
8	ANDREA KAYE: Can you hear me?
9	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
10	ANDREA KAYE: Okay. My name is
11	Andrea Kaye, and I was born, raised and
12	continue to live in Brooklyn. I'm
13	strongly against congestion pricing.
14	Several of the many issues surrounding
15	congestion pricing include, congestion
16	pricing is nothing more than another
17	money grab, another tax against the
18	already financially burdened lower and
19	middle classes. And much of the
20	congestion is a result of the 80,000
21	plus Uber and Lyft vehicles. Start by
22	eliminating the number of these
23	vehicles in the city.
24	Additional major contributors
25	include middle of the street parking

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classes, bicycle dockings stations and dining sheds, among many others. If you are removing lanes from automobile travel, how can you not expect more congestion? Road and utility repairs and maintenance that block lanes and roadways are another constant that create congestion. Some of these repairs have been going on for years. It seems to be never-ending.

Bicycling has been suggested as an alternative to autos. Other than the most passionate bicyclists, how many people are really going to bicycle into the city from the outer boroughs? Especially in the winter and in inclement weather. And what financial contribution do bicyclists really make to the city? Automobile owners contribute to city and transportation costs with payments from driver's licenses, registrations, inspections, gas, parking garages, as well as taxes applied to utility bills. What financial contributions to bicyclists

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make? Since they are using many of the same facilities as cars, they too should be paying for the use of the roadways and bridges.

It's nice to be young and in good physical condition. But how will these people react to the price gouging if they or family or friends become physically limited and can no longer bicycle or take mass transit. And what about consideration for the elderly and the disabled. And to the young man who earlier today told people to use doctors in Brooklyn and Queens, how dare you. And to avoid this proposed 23-dollar toll, those who can, will avoid coming into the city to get to the tunnels and bridges, and increase traffic inclusion in the outer boroughs. Especially the Cross Bronx, the Staten Island Expressway, the BQE, the Belt, the Gowanus and many others.

Once delivery and home services are required to pay this additional toll, who do you think is going to

1 ultimately pay for this? Of course 2 it's the residents of all of Manhattan. 3 And you know it will be passed along to 4 the people in the outer boroughs as well. 5 6 As far as the MTA itself, 7 everyone knows nobody is held accountable for costs. Anywhere from 8 the overblown salaries to the work 9 10 itself. Why don't we know how the 11 billions of dollars that the MTA 12 received from the federal government 13 has been spent? And before tolling is 14 implemented, the MTA needs to document each work effort, its detail cost and a 15 timeline. How soon after this tolling 16 17 effort is implemented will we see 18 results. So from the start of tolling,

MS. FLAX: Please conclude your remarks.

improved for current and new riders --

how and when will transportation be

ANDREA KAYE: And the last thing, you know that tolls will be increased. It won't take long.

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1	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
2	ANDREA KAYE: Thank you.
3	MS. FLAX: Our next speaker is
4	Rona Rubinstein, followed by Jeff
5	Schwane.
6	RONA RUBINSTEIN: Hello?
7	MS. FLAX: You may begin your
8	remarks.
9	RONA RUBINSTEIN: All right.
10	Well, first, my name is Ron Rubinstein.
11	I've lived almost 30 years in Brooklyn,
12	almost 20 years in Queens. I currently
13	live in Manhattan, and I travel to
14	Staten Island and the Bronx. Not just
15	for Yankee games.
16	I had submitted a question to the
17	panel because I'd like to know where
18	you folks reside, what county you live
19	in, whether you work in an office
20	currently and how you get to the
21	office. I hope you'll answer those
22	questions later on.
23	Because I live on the Upper East
24	Side and I'm going to tell you, what
25	you need first is additional traffic
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officers to control traffic. But they must be trained and know what the hell they're doing. Because sometimes, there's a traffic officer and he lets people block the blocks.

I waited for a bus on
Third Avenue two weeks ago. That bus
on Third and East 38th Street, my bus
was held up for four lights because the
box was blocked on East 36th Street.
There's no enforcement. Nobody really
gives a damn. All right? You have
double-parking. First Avenue used to
be a beautiful street to drive on. Now
you have a bike lane, which frankly you
don't need except for delivery people
there.

On the Lower East Side, when I eat there, I see numbers of people using the bike lane. So next to the bike lane, on the Upper East Side, there's a parking lane. And all of a sudden, First Avenue that had four lanes is now down to two. And then we have double-parking.

1	So when somebody said about
2	19 percent of the New York bus lane
3	I mean, that's pretty damn good because
4	the other boroughs don't need
5	congestion parking. They don't need
6	congestion pricing because they don't
7	have any traffic. So how can you give
8	us statistics of the difference in time
9	of bus. I ride the bus. They are damn
10	good with the bus lane.
11	MS. FLAX: Please conclude your
12	remarks.
13	RONA RUBINSTEIN: We don't need a
14	bus lane two bus lanes on Lexington
15	Avenue.
16	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
17	Our next speaker is Jeff Schwane,
18	followed by Shane McMorrow.
19	Our next speaker is Shane
20	McMorrow, followed by John Banzer.
21	Our next speaker is John Banzer,
22	followed by Sonal Jessel.
23	John, you may unmute yourself and
24	begin your remarks.
25	JOHN BANZER: Can you hear me?

1 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 2 JOHN BANZER: Excellent. How are I have a -- I'm completely 3 you? 4 against the congestion charging for a 5 number of reasons. They are -- we've reached a point of enforcement versus 6 7 enticement and you can't enforce this dream on people. You know, I'm a 8 9 mentally disabled artist, I'm a 10 write-in candidate for governor. 11 not taking any money. Spell my name 12 correctly in a box if you want to see 13 some fun stuff happening in November. 14 But everybody on this panel has to have 15 their -- their -- their private 16 investment portfolios torn apart. 17 Because if I find out anybody here has 18 been making money off of Uber, Lyft, or 19 anything that's been going on 20 throughout the pandemic, we are going 21 to have bigger problems. 2.2 And somebody brought up an even 23 better point that I completely glossed over. If I find out so much as one 24 25 first responder can't make it to their

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appointments because of this nonsense, everybody involved with this is going to be excommunicated with the city.

Because it's easier to not play with 30 people such as yourselves and anybody else who fancies themselves as a leader than it is to harm one more person.

My dad was a first responder, a sheet metal worker and a sandhog. He'd been all -- to the depths of the city and to the top. And the first thing he said when he retired, never wanted to go west of 110th again. Doesn't matter what I'm trying to do or perform. I can't get anybody to go anywhere, to go anywhere near the city. And I'm stuck out on this island. It's a none starter. You are going to start a fight with every construction worker in the entirety of the surrounding area of that city.

We are not paying anymore money
to go to work. As an artist, I have a
right to take my drunk friends home
without it costing them four hundred

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dollars total and three separate cabs.

I can't take my tools on the train as a carpenter. I can't take my tools on the train as an artist because if the train stops and my 50 pounds worth of speakers or my three-hundred pound toolbox keeps going, it's going to kill somebody. It's not going to be pretty. And the bad thing about a toolbox is once it starts and the drawers open, guess what keeps flying out?

Everything that's in there.

So my goals for all of everybody here, is for 40 percent reduction in tolls across New York and the tristate area, and you are going to make sure that every single new train station is a library. Because I'm not giving a billion dollars to be poured underground as the sea levels are rising. If you can see how we've already had to shut down the subways due to inclement weather.

We don't have the -- we don't have anything set up, and I'm not

today's hearing.

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LIONEL MORALES: Thank you.

Good afternoon. My name is
Lionel Morales, and I'm the
communications, outreach and marketing
manager of the Black Car Fund. Thank
you for the opportunity to testify on
behalf of the black car industry at

The Environmental Assessment
before you now envisions scenarios that
will impose significant harm on black
car drivers. It acknowledges that the
tolling scenarios it envisions will
have a disproportionately high and
adverse affect on the taxi and for-hire
vehicle driver populations. That means
reduced wages and lost jobs.

Under federal directives, no program can proceed until those harms are mitigated to the extent practical. But the Environmental Assessment before you has not even began to do so. The most obvious and effective mitigation would be to exempt for-hire vehicles from the toll all together. An option

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that the Environmental Assessment does not meaningfully consider. This is completely arbitrary where the assessment notes that an exemption could be granted while maintaining the programs revenue goals.

This is a practicable mitigation measure that the environment assessment declines to consider without explanation. At a minimum, the agency should reject any scenario that does not include a once-a-day cap on tolls charged to for-hire vehicles. While a cap would not be as effective as a complete exemption, it would at least reduce some of the harm the drivers will suffer, which is more than can be said for the so called mitigation measures considered in the Environmental Assessment. The assessment suggestion that efforts should be made to ensure that passengers rather than drivers pay the toll is hardly mitigation at all. does nothing to address the effect that

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such a policy would have on a demand for taxi and for-hire vehicle services. A toll is going to reduce the demand for drivers. The drivers will pay the price for that even if passengers supposedly pay the toll.

The second mitigation measure proposed, converting drivers to other jobs, is a little more than wishful thinking. The assessment suggests that for-hire vehicle drivers who lose their jobs can work for the MTA or as a para-transit driver. There is no analysis as to whether the demand for such drivers is sufficient to help the number of drivers likely to lose their jobs, nor is there any analysis of whether these new positions will provide comparable wages, let alone living and working conditions. proposals simply do not satisfy the mitigation requirement.

Not long ago, during the pandemic, black car drivers were considered essential workers. Now, in

1 this assessment, it seems that those 2 same drivers are expendable. No real efforts are proposed to mitigate the 3 4 devastating affects the tolling program will have on these drivers. And that's 5 contrary to multiple federal agency 6 7 directives. Also, it's just wrong. The Environmental Assessment as it's 8 9 written must be rejected. 10 Thank you. 11 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 12 Our next speaker is Lopen Zuo, 13 followed by Erika Flores. LOPEN ZUO: Hello. I'm Lopen, 14 15 and I'm a resident of greater Harlem. 16 I'm a high schooler at Stuyvesant High School. 17 18 As someone that commutes the 19 Financial District for school on 20 transit and bicycle, I have firsthand 21 experience of the negative affects of traffic motor vehicles. Every day at 2.2 23 3:35, thousand of student crowd onto 24 the nearby sidewalk along Chamber 25 Street where vehicular traffic is

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usually slower than the congo line of students walking to the subway. It's excessive traffic, much of which is caused by drivers that don't need to drive, causes air and noise pollution that affects students, residents and workers alike.

New York City is extremely
vulnerable to climate change and rising
sea levels. So this form of pollution
reduction must be implemented. An NYU
study of people commuting into
Manhattan Central Business District
found that only 11 percent or one in
nine people commute in Manhattan by
single person private vehicles, who are
disproportionately wealthy.

The eight and a half percent of people that use sustainable climate friendly modes of transit use the great public transit system, biking, bike sharing, walking should be prioritized over the small minority of private drivers. As one of the densest areas in the world, cars should not have free

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access to Manhattan who was not built for cars.

For example, the M22 and M9

buses, which links Stuyvesant and the Financial District with the low income neighborhoods of the Lower Eastside and Chinatown are often slower than walking pace. As a pedestrian, on the same half mile corridor, I often beat the buses by two to three minutes.

Essentially, the 25 people riding a bus should be prioritized over the five people in cars blocking the bus from moving. Due to traffic, buses in the CBD often operate only four miles an hour, which is just over walking pace.

According to the DOT, bus speeds have a constant decrease and travel speeds within the CBD have declined by 25 percent since 2010. The extra funding caused by this program is needed to improve our transit which has been in dire need of funding, due to years of underfunding from the federal and state government.

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It is absolutely ridiculous to be stuck north of Union Square on a train for 20 minutes due to switch problems. Since many contributors in past hearings complain about rise in crime, I do want to point out that statistically, the transit system is still much safer than trusting other drivers which are possibly drunk, sleepy, texting or road raging from not crushing into you.

However, I do have two complaints to make. Stuyvesant is located at Chamber Street and the West Side highway, an intersection that is so dangerous that when it was built, a 30 million-dollar bridge had to be constructed so that the school's 3,500 students didn't have to cross 11 lanes of absolute chaos. The West Side Highway is not a highway. It is not an limited access road. There are intersections everywhere. And therefore, it should not be exempted from this plan.

1	Pedestrians die crossing this
2	highway, and it's a high speed road.
3	It's not a highway. Also, free parking
4	should not be kept in neighborhoods
5	outside of the CBD, as the EA estimates
6	that a lot of vehicles will be diverted
7	into neighborhoods outside of the CBD.
8	And the city should not be providing
9	free real estate for drivers to park
10	their 2 tons blocks of metal.
11	Thank you.
12	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
13	Our next speaker is Erika Flores,
14	followed by 30d.
15	Our next speaker is 30d,
16	followed by our 310th speaker on the
17	list, Robert D'Angelo.
18	Our next speaker is Robert
19	D'Angelo, followed by Mary Perillo.
20	Our next speaker is Mary Perillo,
21	followed by Luigi Kapaj.
22	MARY PERILLO: Can you hear me?
23	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
24	MARY PERILLO: Okay. My name is
25	Mary Perillo, and I'm a lifelong New

1 Yorker living in Manhattan for 45 years 2 in the Financial District for the last 39 of them. 3 4 I support the goals of reducing pollution and mitigating congestion, 5 but I don't think this plan will do 6 7 that. I'm a serious walker, occasionally use Citi Bike. But almost 8 9 every time I leave my neighborhood, I 10 take the subway. 11 I don't want to start with the 12 MTA, but I think this plan has been 13 looking in the wrong pockets. 14 recent years, there's a massive increase in traffic downtown in the 15 16 smallest streets on Manhattan island, 17 and it happened when the city decided 18 to shove tens of thousands of black 19 cars down our throats. 20 I'm having a problem because I 21 can't roll my -- uh-huh -- I'm just

document.

stuck in Zoom and I can't get my Word

that there's a way to do what London

Okay. So what my point is, is

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1	did and make certain certain
2	I'm blowing my time. Let me see
3	if I can do it in the thing I just
4	sent out shoot open message
5	viewer nope. I'm trapped.
6	I am going to put it online and
7	give my time to someone else. I'm
8	sorry for my technical difficulty. It
9	will be in print.
10	MS. FLAX: Thank you. All
11	comments received in writing or at
12	hearings are considered equally and
13	we'll make sure that you have the right
14	information about how to submit in
15	writing.
16	The next speaker is Luigi Kapaj,
17	followed by Tamir Adams-El.
18	The next speaker is Tamir
19	Adams-El excuse me, is Luigi Kapaj.
20	LUIGI KAPAJ: Hi. My name is
21	Luigi Kapaj. I'm a native New Yorker,
22	lifelong, father of three kids. I
23	regularly drive because I need to. I
24	live in Staten Island. It's a
25	necessity. But I also use public
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transit whenever possible.

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Before the lockdowns for the pandemic, I was in the city six days a week using bus -- you know, using express bus. And I am keenly aware that one of the major problems with this, is there is no viable alternatives.

Yeah, it may be great to use your -- you know, to walk or bike if you live in Manhattan and you are going a few blocks away. But coming from another borough, you are going, you know, over several bridges, there's no -- you know, there's no alternative that compensates for being able to drive.

Express bus service -- I mean, the express bus service alone, they eliminated every single stop that I used. They eliminated the stop during my weekend activities, they eliminated the stop near my house. They eliminated the stop near my job. I mean, it's just not a use -- you know,

they made the service worse and they increased the tolls.

So how is that supposed to work, you know, if congestion pricing is not going to encourage someone to take the bus when the bus doesn't suffice for what they need.

You know, the other thing is I live in Staten Island, but my kids go to a citywide school in another borough. The DOE refuses to provide yellow bus transportation to across boroughs. So I have to drive my kids to school. I am not sending my six-year-old on a subway for a two-hour commute, minimum, because it's not in -- because it's not a direct, you know, go to work pipeline. I have to drive the kids to school.

Is there going to be an exemption for this? Because if not, I'm looking at an additional \$4,000 a year just to take my kids to school. And if the stated purposes is to prevent people from using cars, you are now telling me

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that I shouldn't take my kids to school. That's a little ridiculous. I mean, are you going to have passes for people taking their kids to schools?

Exemptions for that?

Now, if you really think about it, we already have congestion pricing. I come from Staten Island. There is no way for me to drive from one -- from Staten Island to anywhere else in the city without paying a toll. You know, you are just talking about increasing the tolls and -- you know, dressing it up. You are not doing anything that's actually going to reduce congestion here. You are just going to redirect it, you going to put more traffic in other areas. That even your own model says it's -- you're just going to move traffic around. You want less cars in Manhattan. Either they're going to go in any way because they need to, or they're just going to drive somewhere else.

Basically, bottom line, the city

1	needs to be accessible to all
2	residents. This is a plan that's very
3	short sided. It only serves a few New
4	Yorkers, it does not serve the outer
5	boroughs. It simply punishes residents
6	of the outer boroughs.
7	And the vast majority of the
8	congestion are for-hire vehicles.
9	Regularly, you can see almost every
10	other car is an empty Uber, driving
11	around, causing congestion, waiting for
12	passengers. For all these people that
13	are complaining about congestion.
14	Thank you.
15	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Tamir
17	Adams-El, followed by Oren Baarzilay.
18	Our next speaker is Oren
19	Baarzilay, followed by Ronnie Dreyer.
20	OREN BAARZILAY: Good afternoon,
21	can you hear me?
22	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
23	OREN BAARZILAY: Good afternoon.
24	My name is Oren Baarzilay. I'm
25	president of FDNY EMS Local 2507,

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representing EMTs, paramedics and fire inspectors.

Congestion pricing could be a death blow to members of the FDNY EMS. Let's start by acknowledging that members of FDNY EMS are at a stark economic disadvantage being paid at near poverty wages. Our members make a little over the hourly rate that's set by New York State. Despite EMS members' absolute devotion to protect the lives of New Yorkers and our society's most vulnerable, many of our members simply cannot afford to live anywhere close to the city that they serve because of the uncompetitive wages.

This is why 30 percent of FDNY

EMS members resign within three years
and 70 percent resign within five years
for higher paying jobs. It already
amounts to a costly brain drain for the
city's medical first responders
agencies and its workforce.

Adding more costs roughly few

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thousand dollars a year onto the shoulders of poorly paid FDNY EMS staff might just be the straw that breaks the camel's back.

FDNY EMS members are the medical first responders for the entire city, meaning all five boroughs and not just Midtown and Lower Manhattan's congestion pricing zones. It will be critical that policy makers recognize that our assigned work shifts are not 9:00 through 5:00, but 24/7, 365 days a year. And that being ordered to do a double shift or reassigned to work in another area is common occurrence and out of our control. As the uniformed paramilitary style organization, and emergency response agencies, we don't have the luxury of choosing our work site, curating our work hours. simply report where, when, and as ordered.

Our fire inspectors use their personal vehicles. They travel in and out of the zone routinely to conduct

1 inspections. These men and women will 2 now face additional expenses as the FDNY does not provide transportations 3 4 for them to conduct these inspections. Those needing the money grab for 5 the MTA need to understand that it is 6 7 quite common that our members must travel from far away communities just 8 9 to serve. FDNY members don't generally 10 have the luxury of being able to afford 11 living within the MTA one or even two 12 fare zone because the cost of housing 13 is simply too rich for our wages. 14 Making the job of being one of New York 15 City's medical first responders more --16 MS. FLAX: Please conclude your 17 remarks. 18 OREN BAARZILAY: -- without the 19 City of New York paying a livable wage 20 first. 21 MS. FLAX: Thank you. Our next speaker is Ronnie 2.2 23 Dreyer, followed by Frank Hardaway. 24 Our next speaker is Frank 25 Hardaway, followed by Anonymous 2.

1 Our next speaker is Anonymous 2, 2 followed by Emmanuel Candelaria. Our next speaker is Emmanuel 3 4 Candelaria, followed by Katy Wong. EMMANUEL CANDELARIA: Hello. 5 Wе are communicating on regards to our 6 7 family. And we are against congestion pricing because there are a few things 8 that aren't being considered, like the 9 10 MTA has a lack of reasonable service in 11 the sense of ventilation on the -- on 12 the trains, disability, meaning the 13 elevators, as well as there's always traffic or slow train service. So it's 14 15 hard to say get on the train because it's not always reliable, and we can't 16 17 always count that we are going to be 18 able to get there. For example, also with the buses. 19 20 And someone had said earlier there was 21 an issue with like emergency vehicles, if that's the case, they can have a 2.2 23 lane for emergency vehicles and the bus 24 lane and then prohibit commercial cars 25 from parking. We live in the Downtown

1 area, and a lot of times that's the 2 There's a lot of commercial problem. 3 vehicles always blocking those bus 4 lanes. Also, there should be some type 5 6 of exemption based on license 7 registration, where your car is registered at because now we are paying 8 from the ours of 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 9 10 p.m., \$23, \$24 a day just to come into 11 the city or just to go home where we 12 live. 13 The MTA also has a very bad 14 history of misusing their funds that 15 they get. For example, in Madison 16 Square Garden, they just built a fancy train station. We don't need fancy 17 18 train stations. We need working trains 19 and on time trains. 20 So I just want to say that we are 21 against the congestion pricing. 2.2 Thank you. 23 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 24 The next two speakers -- the next 25 speaker is Katy Wong, followed by Devin Deser.

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Wong. I'm an Asian American woman who lives with my extended family in Bensonhurst, Brooklyn. We live well below multiple poverty lines, like many other Asian American New Yorkers, as per a recent city report and we own a car. I make these points because my borough president and others refer to car owners and drivers as white wealthier people. And that is not my experience as someone born and raised in an immigrant family in Brooklyn.

Like many Asian families, I grew up and still live in a multigenerational household with aging parents and elderly grandparents.

We've relied on our car my whole life because we run errands all together.

Like frequent shopping trips for large quantities of groceries in Manhattan Chinatown and Costco bulk household item purchases. Which is frowned upon on and even glared at by other riders

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if we take the train for these trips with our purchases.

We seek medical care in Manhattan even more now because that is where our PCPs refer us to the best doctors, especially since my Medicare grandparents are much older, and I anticipate the same happening with my parents when they soon reach senior citizen status.

My family visits multiple doctors and specialists in the proposed zone, including my grandparent who had a stroke right before the pandemic. The subway does not guarantee seating for elderly and those who cannot stand for a decent period of time. It also does not have consistent accessibility like ramps and elevators, clean and open bathrooms and multilingual signage and assistance throughout the whole system.

So in our subway rides, assuming no delays, is too much for families like mine, mentally and financially.

Our medical trips are by a car that is

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not registered under my grandparents and these trips tend to include three to four people, the patient driver, main caretaker and a bilingual family member to help translate. The subway, during this third year of the pandemic, remains incredibly unsafe for those immunocompromised, even the young ones who have underlying conditions and we are unable to isolate in a multigenerational household.

My household and community are also terrified of anti-Asian attacks on the streets and on the subway.

Especially when they are targeted at us women and our elderly, often leading to death and hospitalization.

The subway system, including my own home station, has gone through so many so-called repairs without any accessibility improvements. Even shutting down both sides of the station for over a year, years ago. The service and the station continue to crumble throughout my whole life as

1 fares increase. CP will become another 2 huge burden on low-income, multigenerational immigrant families 3 4 like mine, as we cannot receive the medical care in Brooklyn. And we 5 cannot afford any further fees to be a 6 7 New Yorker who also frequents Manhattan Chinatown for community visits and 8 9 resources. 10 There needs to be exemptions for 11 poor and working class immigrant New 12 Yorkers who rely on cars out of 13 survival. As we saw huge lines when 14 Green Light New York passed, and how 15 the five cent fee was exempt for poor 16 New Yorkers because every cent counts. 17 But now, the \$23 is going to kill us. 18 We also need more inclusive 19 intentional research into this program 20 before it even passes in Albany. 21 low-income communities of color are not 2.2

impacted disproportionately by this and are included in such hearings.

MS. FLAX: Conclude your remarks.

KATY WONG: Thank you.

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1 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 2 We have reached the final two 3 speakers on the list. After they have 4 been called, we will call the names of all the speakers who we've previously 5 called, but did not yet speak. As we 6 7 make our way through the list of speakers for the second time, those 8 9 present who have not spoken yet will be 10 given an opportunity to comment. 11 If you miss your name being 12 called, did not sign up to speak but 13 would like to speak, or have joined the Zoom under a name that is different 14 15 from the one you used when you signed 16 up to speak, please identify yourself 17 in the Q and A function. You may also 18 request to speak anonymously. 19 Our next speaker is Devin Deser, 20 followed by Elderly New Yorker. Our 21 next speaker is Elderly New Yorker. ELDERLY NEW YORKER: Can you 2.2 23 hear? 24 MS. FLAX: Yes, we can. 25 ELDERLY NEW YORKER: Mass transit

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is a fast paced environment. Slow, frail, elderly New Yorkers with brittle bones from osteoporosis can be killed by being pushed down or trampled.

Actually, there's a victim of subway violence in a -- a victim in a coma.

Mass transit is not for disabled with balance problems, immunocompromised, et cetera. Mass transit is not appropriate for everyone. The push back in the meeting is loud and clear. Clearly overwhelming.

Billions of dollars given by

federal governments to corporations and

foreign countries. The federal

government has given billions of

dollars to corporate America in

bailouts during financial crises and

during COVID-19 on the backs of the

more than taxpayer. And federal

government has bailed out the auto

industry, the airline industry, the

hospitality industry, has given

billions of dollars in PPP loans that

were given to wealthy people like

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Jarred Kushner, Tom Brady, Khloe
Kardashian and has given billions of
dollars in aid to foreign countries.
Let the federal government bailout,
further support MTA. The federal
government has already recently given
the MTA \$15 billion. What happened to
the \$15 billion? That was given to the
MTA?

The MTA needs money. But it is not fair to take the money out of the pockets of sick elderly individuals who are on fixed income. There are so many groups that have valid reasons for exemptions that congestion pricing should not move forward as per all the testimony. The congestion tax will cause so much pain and financial hardship. Congestion price is a heartless, unfair, money grab by the MTA, and the plan does nothing to improve the congestion and environment but merely redistributes negative affects of congestion and negative effects on the environment.

1	People need to contact and
2	state senators and assemblymen to
3	protest this outrageous congestion tax.
4	These public meetings are being
5	transcribed, and the transcription
6	should be made available to the public.
7	It is part of your job to listen to the
8	meetings. The general public should
9	not have to listen to the hours of
10	videos to learn everything that was
11	said at the public hearings.
12	Thank you.
13	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
14	We will now read the names of
15	those on our list who have not spoken
16	for a second time, starting with those
17	we believe may be present.
18	Douglas Desir.
19	Douglas Desir, if you are
20	present, you may unmute yourself and
21	begin your remarks.
22	DOUGLAS DESIR: Can you hear me?
23	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
24	DOUGLAS DESIR: Oh my gosh.
25	Okay. I was on since 10 o'clock, so I

actually went through a whole process.

The price -- let me recall this again. Well, what it is, I'm against it because what happens is that I -- well, I work in Manhattan in the Upper East Side. I work -- my job starts at midnight until 8:00 in the morning. I don't deal with traffic. I don't know why I have to deal with this congestion price. I've been working in the city for thirty-five years. And at the same time, I also have a part-time job where I deliver medicine, food and things to people in Manhattan. But if this congestion pricing goes on, I can't do this anymore.

Island and that's about it.

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But if you do the congestion,

I'll say one thing. I feel sorry for

the people who live in Manhattan.

Because I think these are the people

that's actually pushed more than

anybody else. Because they're more

worried about their environment. I

think the MTA is looking for a hat in

hand to join the people in Manhattan to

cause this -- this drastic thing to

happen to us. Because it's going to

hurt the people in the outer boroughs.

So I can't make deliveries in

Manhattan anymore because I can't

afford to do that. And eventually, the

people in Manhattan, they're going to

lose business. That's what it comes

down to. The people live in a house

who don't work, who work from their

home are not going to get their food

deliveries, they're not going to get

anything done, their business is going

to close. I work in the Upper East

Side, and I look around. I don't know,

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maybe these people hide in their apartments, but you look around businesses are closing everywhere.

and I'm not about to take it. Now, the

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1	last time I took it, there were people
2	doing drugs on the train and that
3	was okay. Thank you very much.
4	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
5	Our next speaker is Tal Barzilai.
6	Tal Barzilai, followed by Efraim Aaron.
7	Tal
8	TAL BARZILAI: Yeah, I'm here.
9	MS. FLAX: Great.
10	TAL BARZILAI: Okay. You can see
11	me now? Can you? You can see and hear
12	me now?
13	MS. FLAX: Yes.
14	TAL BARZILAI: All right. Look,
15	congestion pricing was never supported
16	when it was first launched back when
17	Mike Bloomberg wanted this. It is not
18	supported now. The only thing it is
19	seen as, is a regressive tax to those
20	on lower incomes while a punishment to
21	those who do not have viable
22	alternatives.
23	But I feel like the groups that
24	advocate it either do not drive on a
25	regular basis or can easily afford it.
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That is why they're the ones pushing for it. And if it wasn't for the relentless push, it'd be long dead right now.

As a matter of fact, you said that car ownership is not big in New York City. Well, New York City is not just Manhattan. Also, the city boundaries do not stop where the subway lines do. And there are even transit deserts even in city lines itself. But as a resident of Pleasantville in Westchester County, even I would find it faster to drive. Because during off peak hours, both Metro-North and B line have sporadic schedules, to which driving would get me there sooner as opposed to taking either of those.

I feel like sometimes, people do not look at the causes to why we drive and rather focus on the effects. If we had better viable alternatives, we wouldn't have to drive. But I feel the main priority of congestion pricing is not really to reduce congestion or to

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have cleaner air. It's to make a revenue. Because if it got people out of all their vehicles, there's no revenue on this. And then it will be just seen as a net money loser.

So yeah, if you really thought it was about those things, then I guess I got a bunch of New York City bridges and tunnels to sell you on that. We should not amend this idea. We should just end it already. If you really want to help the people in the outer boroughs, especially in the outlying areas, build that IND second system and Triborough X that you were supposed to build decades ago and didn't.

Until then, there will be driving. The same thing goes for the suburbs, with commuter transit having sporadic schedules during off peak hours. As long as that exists, as long as you have those built around those with just regular work schedules, those that don't have it will always resort to driving.

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1	So once again, you got to look at
2	the causes and not the effects. You
3	got to help them. Even in London, they
4	already improved their transit even
5	before their congestion pricing, not
6	after it. And that's the problem.
7	This doesn't really help anyone. So
8	please, do not amend this idea. End
9	it.
10	Okay. There. I'm done.
11	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
12	Our next speaker is Efraim Aaron,
13	followed by Jesus Urena.
14	Efraim, you may unmute yourself
15	and begin your remarks.
16	Our next speaker is Jesus Urena.
17	Jesus, you may unmute yourself
18	and begin your remarks.
19	JESUS URENA: Well, yes. Hey,
20	good afternoon. Thank you guys for
21	taking on the time, giving me the
22	opportunity to speak.
23	I drive for Uber and for Lyft.
24	During the pandemic, things were really
25	tough. I contracted COVID about three

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times, all while having a family. And it wasn't only for monetary reasons, I also wanted to contribute, I also wanted to give back. You know, we were considered essential workers. And as it has been mentioned here by other people, like it's -- it just feels like we are being thrown aside. Like we're no longer important. Even after, you know, contributing, even after, you know, being there for the city.

It's really unfortunate. I feel like there's other solutions, other ways to go about it. Currently, we are in a recession, coming out of a pandemic. It's just kind of nuts to me for this to take place this coming year, given the current state of things right now. Rent being as expensive as it is. Groceries being as expensive as they are.

And then for this to go forward and kind of just decimate our -- you know, just decimate our -- you know, the industry and put us out of a job,

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you know, it just -- it really doesn't make sense to me. I feel like some more time can be taken to find better solutions to the issues.

Like, I struggle with it. I have a newborn on the way, and now I got to work finding an alternative job that might compensate, you know, the same way. You know, it's -- it's heart wrenching. I really wish that, you know, the people that are looking at this will take more time, put this on hold. Reevaluate it. Find better solutions, a better way to get that income for the MTA.

I understand the needs for repairs. There just has to be a better way to go about it. Especially after coming out of a pandemic. After all, these businesses are closing down after inflation being what it is. There just has to be a different alternative.

More research needs to be done before this happens. It feels like no -- no consideration is being taken,

1	considering the current state of
2	things.
3	You know, people are struggling
4	out here. And it would just it
5	would just put us out of a job, a lot
6	of the drivers, Uber drivers, Lyft
7	drivers. People that were here for the
8	city. And not to mention everybody
9	else, all the residents and citizens
10	that I pick up that complain about how
11	much they're struggling to make ends
12	meet.
13	But thank you. Thank you for the
14	time. That will be all.
15	MS. FLAX: Thank you.
16	Our next speaker is Erika Flores.
17	ERIKA FLORES: Hello?
18	MS. FLAX: We can hear you.
19	ERIKA FLORES: Okay. Hi. Sorry.
20	One second so my name is Erika
21	Flores, and I'm a resident of what's
22	being called the Central Business
23	District. I've spoken before, and I
24	just want to reiterate a couple of
25	things that I've shared.

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I think that there's this notion that the people who live in the CBD are all wealthy and that we would be able to kind of, you know, take on this -- this additional expense. We just heard a gentleman who just spoke about the current state of things. Groceries are up. Just last week, I spent 6.99 on a dozen eggs, a carton of eggs was 6.99 in my neighborhood. I don't live here because I'm wealthy, I live here because it's what I can afford. I live with family.

It's just, you know, this -- this proposal, it's going to hurt a lot of people, not only within the CBD, but outside of it. Neighboring -- this just shuffles around, the problem. The impact for the -- the -- you know, the potential impact that we've seen in London, how it's a disaster there, it's not worth putting New Yorkers in more of a financial debt. People are struggling. And we are only going to shift the problem to other

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neighborhoods, where there's going to be congestion now above 60th Street. Folks are going to be parking their cars in those neighborhoods and then kind of hopping on the train, which is already an insufficient -- ridership is down. Crime is up on trains. People are scared. And you are going to have people who are either going to hop on the train and cause more delays there and make that less of a -- of a reliable system and people getting in the cabs. So I don't understand how this makes any sense.

In the presentation earlier, you know, there's a lot of buzzwords being used like environmental justice. In your research alone, you show that areas like neighborhoods that surround the Cross Bronx or the Bruckner are going to be further disadvantaged because of this.

So how is this an environmental justice policy when Black and Brown people in those communities that are

1 already youth there and adults, the 2 highest asthma population in the world, you are just further going to 3 4 disadvantage them. You are going to reroute traffic. 5 And this is just not a good 6 7 policy. It's a money grab. We've heard that over and over. These calls 8 9 have been by far of people saying that 10 they're against this policy. And we 11 should have -- there should have 12 been -- these sessions should have 13 happened long before. 14 I really hope that you take all 15 of this into consideration. People are 16 going to suffer, and -- disabled people, poor people, people of color. 17 18 The very communities that you are 19 saying you are trying to help. I just 20 don't understand it. And I hope that 21 you all listen to us. 2.2 Thank you. 23 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 24 We'll now continue reading the 25 list of speakers who have not spoken

1	yet for a second time.
2	If you hear your name being
3	called, please let us know in the Q and
4	A function.
5	Sarah Gribetz. Steven Salvessen.
6	Quentin Heillbroner. Sophia Kakarala.
7	Arnold Hamilton. Peter Triestman.
8	Andrew Grossman. Darrin Gitlitz.
9	Marietta Viera. Nicole Love. David
10	Geizhals. Hassan Elhelwa. Louise
11	Torres. Bill Feinberg. Miyer Florez.
12	Cressida Connolly. Mohammed Islam.
13	Greywolf Richards. Nomi Castillo.
14	Nevena Kocic. Patricia O'Rourke.
15	Stephen Graham. Alberto Alamo. Keala
16	Montgomery. William Delaney. Rose
17	Marie Chatterton. Cullen McGraw. Adam
18	Albarran. Dario Cremades.
19	Darrell G Fulton. Donovan Hunt.
20	Craig Hudson. Haydar Akbar. Jonathan
21	Tineo. Warren Green. Kevin Ritter.
22	Rodney Hughes. Eric Diaz. Michael
23	King. Jody Stewart. Seva Giamaras.
24	Gordon Watt. Polly Brewster. Donna
25	Bartolini. Michael Golz. Bhairavi

1	Desai. Tayo Adjapon-Yamoah. Sophia
2	Feist. Adham Ahmed. Constance
3	Stellas. Thomas Grech. Eric Dorfman.
4	Sarah Hughes. Imani Mckinnon. Jordan
5	Force. Erica Schwartz. Wendy Brawer.
6	Ahmad Qayyum. Faraz Qureshi. Carol
7	Parker. Christopher Sanders. Lena
8	Melendez.
9	Christian Arrue. Michael
10	Huarachi. Vishaan Chakrabarti. Jon
11	Jadrosich. Michelle Grossman. Caspar
12	Lant. Muneeb Rehman. Michael Prisco.
13	Mitch Watson. Christine O'Brien.
14	Sheila Pierre. Chris Castillo.
15	Caswell McLean. Alfred Lynch. Connie
16	Zambianchi. Cecilia Guerra. Filipp
17	Shinelev. Jorge Urena. Krishaveni
18	Drummond. Raul Rivera. Peter
19	Costello. Elizabeth Larkin. Patricia
20	Keenan. Beatrice Chisholm. Leo
21	Straus. David Schroeder. Cathryn
22	Myers. Charlene Burke. Charles Yu.
23	Scott Henry. Michelle Winfield. Carl
24	Wojciechowski. Mamadou Diallo. Gordon
25	Lee. Cynthia Nwamarah. Judy Densky.

1	John Cimillo.
2	Tinatin Chargeishvili. Pierre
3	Benjamin. Donna Myers. Kurt B. Bryan
4	Freeman. Ariel Shafir. Steve Azor.
5	Henry Ward. Veronica Mosey. Lee
6	Arthurs. Keri Flaherty. Juancarlos
7	Marin. Emma Cintron. Denise Heby.
8	Joan Kimmel. Carolyn Protass. Emilio
9	Estela. Teddy Edris. Adina Shulimson.
10	Dominic Sannino. Alexander Ross.
11	Marek Kruszelnicki. Amedeo Pelin.
12	Jennifer MC. Judy Pesin. Ashraf
13	Ahmed. Matt Bewley. Joan Martinez.
14	Aura E.
15	Joseph Stoffel. Milana Meytes.
16	Bernardo Celerino. Liam Jeffries.
17	Norman Buenaventura. Wolf Hertzberg.
18	Golam Istiaque. Richard Chalfin.
19	Howard Shafer. Rosalie Shields.
20	Suzanne Musho. Joe Troiano. Irwin
21	Miller. Brian Hess. JoAnn Roberts.
22	Justin Gundlach. Alec Raggio. Harry
23	Schwartz. Tony Thompson. Ahmad Saeed.
24	Daniel Reid. Anna Kokkinis.
25	Benjamin Tolentino. Laneya

1 2	William Bill should Back Great Giblian
2	Wiles. Elizabeth Pugh. Steve Sibiga.
	Sharon Wynne-Carmona. Barry Genesen.
3	Efraim Aaron.
4	Jeff Schwane. Shane McMorrow.
5	Sonal Jessel. Xiashu Chen. 30d.
6	Robert D'Angelo. Tamir Adams-El.
7	Ronnie Dreyer. Frank Hardaway.
8	Anonymous Speaker number 2.
9	Devin Deser.
10	Devin, you may unmute yourself
11	and share your remarks.
12	DEVIN DESER: Okay. Can you all
13	hear me?
14	MS. FLAX: Yes, we can.
15	DEVIN DESER: Thank you so much,
16	everyone. I'm sorry for joining so
17	late.
18	But yes, I just wanted to quickly
19	say that I definitely disagree with
20	this congestion pricing policy that the
21	city is going to implement. Mainly for
1	me, the reasons that have already been
22	
23	stated by many other New Yorkers or
	stated by many other New Yorkers or other residents who depend on driving
15 16 17 18 19 20	DEVIN DESER: Thank you so much, everyone. I'm sorry for joining so late. But yes, I just wanted to quickly say that I definitely disagree with this congestion pricing policy that the city is going to implement. Mainly for

life or how they've been moving throughout this crazy, crazy, insane time we've been through.

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I think that an additional fee that's levied upon different drivers is quite disastrous in this time when there's, again, record levels of inflation, all the goods and prices are increasing, rent is increasing.

Everything seems to be getting more and more expensive in this time period.

And I feel that the city using a policy as more of a disincentive versus focusing on one that provides more of an incentive to use public transportation is not the best move at this time period.

You know, some other people have stated this well too, that the subway system has not been safe for many people and there are different viewpoints on it. I do think that if the city was to first begin with providing a level of confidence that they can provide a safe subway system

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or alternative method of transportation for people to get in and get out of the city effectively and efficiently, then I think we can start into the conversation about should people be needing to drive into the city.

But I feel like as it stands right now, some people are definitely not feeling that the subway system is safe. As well as driving into the city as well too already has a lot of disincentives already that the drivers take on, including excessive fine-age if you are a minute or two over the parking meter, getting your car towed by the Department of Transportation and having to pay upwards of a 300-dollar fee already. So there's a lot of disincentives driving to the city. when people are going in and driving, they need to get there. It's not a pleasurable thing. Sometimes they really do need to drive. So it's not a question of like, oh, you know, it's just a luxury to do so. We understand

1 the situation, the risks that are 2 involved and that type of situation. So adding an additional fee on top of 3 4 the already excessive fees that drivers already deal with, including the levels 5 of insurance, which are record high 6 7 across New York City, plus whatever the car payments are, it's an additionally 8 9 excess. 10 That's all I had to say for 11 today. Thank you for listening. 12 MS. FLAX: Thank you. 13 That concludes our reading of the 14 list of speakers for a second time. 15 MR. OLIVA: Thank you all for 16 joining us today. For the record, during today's 17 18 hearing, Paul Freidman stepped in as 19 hearing officer when I took a short 20 break. 21 For those who did not do so 2.2 already, we encourage you to take our 23 short survey via the QR code or link 24 currently being displayed. The link 25 can also be found in the Q and A

1 section of the Zoom. 2 For details about the Central Business District Tolling Program and 3 4 the Environmental Assessment, please visit the project website at 5 MTA.info/CBDTP. 6 7 As the final reminder, in addition to the six virtual public 8 9 hearings that have been held, there are 10 several other ways you can provide 11 comments on the Environmental 12 Assessment through September 9, 2022. 13 We encourage the public to comment via 14 the CBDTP website where you can also 15 find the latest project information and 16 sign up to stay informed via e-mail. 17 You may also e-mail comments to 18 CBDTP.org, send them via mail to CBD 19 Tolling Program, 2 Broadway, 23rd 20 Floor, New York, New York 10004, or 21 call (646)252-7440. 2.2 Comments may also be provided 23 directly to the Federal Highway 24 Administration via e-mail to 25 CBDTP@dot.gov, or via mail to FHWA-NY

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Division, RE: CBDTP, Leo W. O'Brien
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 2
                Federal Building, 11A Clinton Avenue,
                Suite 719, Albany, New York 12207.
 3
                      The time is currently 6:58 p.m.
 4
                This concludes the hearing. Thank you
 5
 6
                again for your participation.
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                    (TIME NOTED: 6:58 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF NEW YORK)
4	:SS
5	COUNTY OF NASSAU)
6	
7	I, Elbia Baires, a Notary Public
8	within and for the State of New York, do hereby
9	certify:
LO	I reported the proceedings in the
L1	within-entitled matter, and that the within
L2	transcript is a true record of such proceedings
13	to the best of my ability.
L4	I further certify that I am not
15	related to any of the parties to this action by
L6	blood or marriage; and that I am in no way
L7	interested in the outcome of this matter.
18	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto
L9	set my hand this 2nd day of September, 2022.
20	
21	
22	Ela (B.)
	Elbia Merino (Baires)
23	
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