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CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK
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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES
        Of the
    COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY
WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
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    October 24, 2019
    Start: 10:16 a.m.
    Recess: 1:17 p.m.
HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall
B E F O R E: YDANIS RODRIGUEZ
    Chairperson
    DONOVAN RICHARDS
    Chairperson
COUNCIL MEMBERS:
Keith Powers
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Chaim M. Deutsch
Mark Levine
Ruben Diaz, Sr.
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    A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)
Polly Trottenberg, Commissioner
Department of Transportation
Eric Beaton, Deputy Commissioner for
Transportation Planning and Management
Department of Transportation
Rebecca Zack, Assistant Commissioner for
Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Transportation
Thomas Chan, Chief of Transportation Bureau
New York City Police Department
Michael Pilecki, Deputy Chief
New York City Police Department
Michael Clark, Attorney of Legislative Affairs
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Amir Zemolberg [sp?]
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Families for Safe Streets
Marco Connor, Deputy Director
Transportation Alternatives
Eric McClure, Executive Director
Streets Pack
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Melissa Icahn, Senior Staff Attorney
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Kendall Christiansen
New York for Responsible Waste Management

Lauren Paterno [sp?]
AAA

Stephen Leavy
Trucking Association of New York

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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Sound check. Sound
check. This is a sound check for the Committee on Public Safety and Transportation. Today's date is October 24th, 2019. Located in the chamber. Recording done by Pedro Lugo.
[Background comments]
[gavel]
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Good morning, everyone. I'm Council member Ydanis Rodriguez, the chair of the committee on transportation. Today we are old so joined by the Committee on Public Safety Chair by my good friend Council member Donovan Richards. The oversight topic for today's hearing is vision [inaudible 00:01:05] cyclists safety and policy. And safety and how the police department are enforcing. But, also, we will be discussing also some bills that are related to mandating all private sector who does business with the [inaudible 00:01:24] the city of New York to install side guards in the trucks, alone establishing the three feet as a distance between drivers and cyclists. We will specifically talk about the recent increases in pedestrian and cyclist deaths that we have seen in the city. So far this year, 25 cyclists have been

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killed on the road making 2009 team the deadliest year over the last two decades. Losing one cyclist or one pedestrian is too much, but this number is out of control and we mean that, you know, do whatever we have to do in order to address and tackle this problem. This increase is not unique to New York City. The national Highway traffic safety administration had recently reported that the country is seen a spike on pedestrian and cyclist deaths nationwide. Since 2009, pedestrian depth have gone 69 percent and cyclist deaths have gone up to 48 percent. This is completely unacceptable and we need to continue as a city with the leadership that we have here with individual institutions that we've been working together and continue living and setting an example for the rest of the country on how we would like to be a more walkable and friendly for pedestrians and cyclists city. As transportation chairman, as everyone knows, working together with Families for Safe Streets, Transportation Alternative, and all the advocates. I have made it a priority to ensure that we keep our pedestrians and cyclists safe across the city. And we are behind those policy initiatives not because we are

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY councilmembers, but also we have children. We have daughters. We have family. And we want them to know that they are safe when they ride their bike or when they walk in our streets. We must expand and increased protected bike lanes in all boroughs, starting in the most underserved immigrant and working-class community. You have seen this study, the report that most of the infrastructure on bikes is, basically, established in the middle and upperclass community. We have let the working class, mainly immigrants, black and Latino, behind and I know that this is something that we are not shy to address this situation. We know that we are trying to do the best we can. That's what we inherit as a city. And we are working to expand, you know, the infrastructure. But that is what we are asked today. We have, again, failed to-- areas such as Northern Manhattan, the South Bronx, and many areas in Brooklyn which saw the most cyclist deaths. We must double down on enforcement of bills because of misuse and not respect the designated lane for buses and cyclists and we have to make all intersections safe. That's one of the areas where most cyclists have been killed. Today, we will hear from a recent

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY representative of the police departments and the Department of Transportation on what the city is doing to ensure that bike riders in all five boroughs can get where they want to go in a quick, efficient [inaudible 00:05:06] and, most importantly, a safe manner. And this also includes the large numbers of men and women who rely on a bike to work to deliver their food who also are part of that universe of cyclists being killed in our city.

Also, on today's agenda are five bills that focus on bike rider safety. So far, and 2019, 26 people on bikes have been killed on New York City streets. This is the highest number and over 20 years and the year isn't even done yet. Last year, the number of cyclists killed was 10 , which is 10 people too many and this year we are approaching three times that many. Because of this sharp and worrying increase, we wanted to hold a hearing, joint hearing, that focuses on safety enforcement related to the cyclists. Pedestrian deaths and injuries are also, of course, far too high and even higher than cyclist deaths and injuries. New York City needs to do better and expand on its vision and goals and if we want our streets to be safer for all street users.

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The street doesn't belong to car owners. And I can say I am one of those car owners-- one of the 1.4 million New Yorkers who own a vehicle, so this is not preaching knew other people. It's including any one of those who own a vehicle. We can turn the city of New York, the city that, by 2030 , we should reduce the numbers of individuals that own vehicles from 1.4 million to 1 million, but we need to invest in the infrastructure and, at the same time, we need to be sure that we enforce. We need more street redesigns, more protected bike lanes. Hundred per year. That is my goal. Share of the street, red light, speed cameras, pedestrian safety island, borders, and much more. We need better enforcements of assisting laws five Police Department and we need traffic enforcement that recognize the multi-time cars and trucks and not bicycles are the real danger to the safety on our roads. We were also considering five bills today. The first bill is Intros 769 , sponsored by Council member Menchaca. The bill will allow bicyclists who receive violation for missing equipment such as [inaudible 00:07:49] or reflectors to fix the issue in 48 hours and have the tickets

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY dismissed, just like drivers are allowed to make certain quick repairs after getting a ticket.

The second bill, Intro 1354 is sponsored by Council member Holden, will require concrete mixing trucks to be equipped [inaudible 00:08:12] or similar devices to prevent the spillage of concrete or each component. Each component concrete spillage damages our street. And, while for some, it may seem like a minor inconvenience for cyclists, it can easily result in a crash, serious injury, or worse. We are also hearing a bill that I introduced by request of the mayor. This bill, Intro 1435 would supplement state law by requiring vehicle passengers 16 or older to wear seat belts in the back seat of private vehicles and vehicles licensed by the taxi and limousine commission. The passenger and driver of a private vehicle will receive a 50 dollar fine if the backseat passenger wasn't wearing a seat belt and, for [inaudible 00:09:08], only the passengers, not the driver, will receive the penalty. Finally, we are hearing two bills that I introduced. The first, Intro 1763 will clarify the law around drivers passing cyclists. Currently, state law says that drivers cannot pass a cyclist unless the driver

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can do so safe distance. This bill would clarify that in New York City where, of course, space is more of a premium than the rest of the state. The minimum safe distance would be three feet. This bill would praying the city's standards in line with the majority of the state nationwide. It is critically important that drivers give cyclists enough space for the cyclists to be safe and to feel safe. This bill will give both the drivers and the police department and more easier applied rule to follow and enforce. The second bill I have introduced for today's hearing is a pre-considered introduction and relation to side guards. These bill would add to previous legislation passed by this committee in the Council by expanding the city's requirement for side guards. Vehicle base safety device that prevents pedestrians, cyclists, workers, and others from being caught in the otherwise exposed space between the front and rear [inaudible 00:10:50] of larger vehicles. First, this bill will expedite the [inaudible 00:10:57] timeline for side guard implementation in the city fleet and for waste hauling vehicles from 20 and 24 to 2021. Second, this bill would expand side guard requirements to all trucks operated persons pursuing

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to a contract with the city. Side guards are a proven and inexpensive life-saving piece of equipment and it makes sense for the city to expand their use in any way we can. [Speaking foreign language] I now turn in over to the Council member Donovan Richards, the Chair of the Public Safety Committee to deliver his opening statement.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you, Chair Rodriguez. And before I begin, I just want to ask everybody to stand. For all of those we lost, we will have a quick moment of silence for all those we lost this year.

Thank you. You may be seated. Good afternoon. I am Donovan Richards of the 31st district in Queens. And I am the chair of the public safety committee. Today, I want to be clear about what this hearing is not about. This hearing is not about cyclists versus drivers, versus pedestrians. It's not about assigning blame to one group or another. It's not about us versus them. Sorry, Siri. Many people who drive also ride bikes. We all want this city to be safe for everyone. This hearing is about the fact that 26 people have been killed this year while riding their bikes and what the city

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 13 plans to do to resolve the problem. This hearing is about the NYPD strategy for saving lives through targeted enforcement of the vehicle and traffic Law, what they have done in the past, what has been shown to work, what hasn't worked, and what they plan to do going forward. Let's talk about what hasn't worked. Because I think there is some agreement here. What hasn't worked is that is in the wake of cyclists being killed police officers being sent out to the very same intersections and issuing tickets to cyclists. Sometimes it's got so bad they would issue tickets for things that aren't even illegal like not wearing a helmet. We need to understand that was-why that was happening in the first place because it feels a lot like victim blaming. I appreciate that Cheese Monahan has publicly stated that it was insensitive and it won't happen anymore, but I still need to know a few things. Why was that happening to begin with? Who approved those tactics? Is there any data showing knowing that those efforts reduced fatalities or injuries or was this just a knee-jerk reaction? I'm not going to ask those questions to point fingers. It's important to recognize the thinkings so we can correct it. I want to know how

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the department instructed its precinct to discontinue that practice so that we can make sure it doesn't happen again. I also want to know what the enforcement strategy is going forward and what that strategy is based on. We have limited resources and we should spend those resources on things that actually work to reduce injuries and fatalities. I'm not saying that cyclists shouldn't have to follow the law, but the data shows that the overwhelming majority of injuries and fatalities are caused by motor vehicles, not cyclists. I want to make sure that the department is focused on the behaviors that are truly responsible for causing those unnecessary deaths. Finally, we need to make sure that the culture of the department is the one that supports cyclist safety and encourages people to bike safely. That means not parking in bike lanes unless there is an emergency. Treating cyclists with respect and conducting a thorough and unbiased investigation when there is a collision. I know we are moving in the right direction, so I'm looking forward to hear what the members of the NYPD and the Department of Transportation have to say today. Thank you, Chairman.
committee counsel to administer the affirmation and invite you to deliver your opening statements.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Please raise your right hand. Do you love firm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to Council member questions? Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Good morning, Chairman Rodriguez, Chairman Richards, and members of the Transportation and Public Safety Committees. I am Polly Trottenberg, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Transportation. With me today are Eric Beaton, Deputy Commissioner for Transportation Planning and Management and Rebecca Zack, Assistant Commissioner for Intergovernmental and Community Affairs. We are happy to be here together with our colleagues from NYPD on behalf of the DeBlasio administration to testify on cyclist safety, our Greenway plan for cycling in New York City, and some of the legislation before the committee today. Before I begin my testimony, I want to take a moment to note the tragic death this week

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of fellow DOT employee, and Eduardo Calle Abru, who served on our roadway repair and maintenance division. Tragically, Eduardo was struck and killed by an agency truck while he performed paving work on the Upper East Side earlier this week. Our thoughts and prayers are with Eduardo's family, friends, and coworkers. DOT in the mayor's office are doing everything we can do help Eduardo's family at this heartbreaking time. This is also a painful moment for our entire DOT family. This tragedy reminds us all of the incredibly difficult and sometimes dangerous work the men and women of DOT perform every day to make sure our roads, bridges, sidewalks, ferries, and other infrastructure are safe for all New Yorkers. I'm grateful to all the men and women of DOT for the dedication they bring to these challenging jobs. Now, turning to today's hearing, increasing the number of people cycling makes our city a better place to live and will help keep us at the forefront of sustainability. As the city grows, I want to emphasize that cycling is an efficient, sustainable, and enjoyable, and overall quite safe way of getting around our city. In the DOT, many of us, myself included, are frequent cyclists. We

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strongly encourage cycling and have made it substantially safer and it has been in the past, but we know we also need to do much more. Too often, cyclist trips and in tragedy, especially from 29 teens sharp increase in cyclists fatalities, which have tragically run contrary to our five year trend of improving overall roadway safety citywide. In response this summer, the mayor released our Greenway plan. I think all of you have a copy in front of you. A long-term citywide vision for enhancing cycling safety and then proving the riding experience for cyclists. In this plan, we have committed to building 30 miles of protected bike lanes annually, guided by the vision document that you can see appear on the poster. Install over 80 miles of protected bike lanes by the end of 2021 , build 75 miles of bicycle infrastructure in bicycle priority districts, and neighborhoods outside the central core that the Chairman referenced that have high ridership, that lack adequate bicycle infrastructure by 2022, apply innovative intersection designs in at least 50 locations in 2019 with a focus on high fatality areas and, where possible, protected intersection designs will be added after streets are resurfaced and

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reconstructed and pilot green wave progressive signal
timing that discourages speeding and encourages
steady cycling speeds and identify their corridors for improvement in 2020. And there will be much more, including a targeted truck safety initiative and continued expansion of cyclist outreach and helmet giveaways. For the green wave plan, the city has committed 58.4 million dollars in new funding over the next five years with 80 additional news staff, representing a 75 percent increase in DOT staff who solely support bike lane infrastructure. And we'll be growing many parts of DOT. For 2019, we expect to install between 20 and 25 miles of protected bike lanes and these include a number of projects in the Manhattan core, such as cross town lanes on 52 nd and 55th Streets, filling the second avenue gap at the Queensboro Bridge, new lanes on 10th Ave and Amsterdam, 11th Ave, Eighth Avenue, and Columbus Circle and phase one of our Central Park protected bike lane. Our projects also include the Fourth Avenue bike lane in Brooklyn from First to 60th Streets, Cypress Hills Street in Queens and Brooklyn, and Willis Ave in the Bronx. And yesterday we celebrated our hundreds mile of protected bike

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lanes under the DeBlasio administration on fountain Avenue in East New York where we have created connection to the beautiful new Shirley Chism State Park. In addition, we have installed off-site crossings on First, Second, and Fifth Aves in Manhattan after resurfacing and we will meet out 2019 goal of installing, at least, 20 miles of bike infrastructure in our bicycle priority districts. Implementing the green wave plan will not be easy. The city is committing substantial new resources then we will need to take on new operational and political challenges. The plan will need to continue to evolve over time to reflect public input in how the city is growing and changing. But, under Mayor DeBlasio's leadership, we have created a plan that is realistic, has the necessary resources and personnel, and meets the urgency of this moment. Making cycling safer is our relentless call and one that is not achieved all at once or by any single entity. It will require continual enhancement of cycling infrastructure, targeted enforcement, including holding dangerous drivers accountable, effective public education, and ongoing work to pass and strengthen state and local laws that make our streets safer, including some of

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the bells we are here to discuss today. And it will
require collaboration of city agencies, elected officials, local businesses and institutions, neighborhood residents, advocates, and other stakeholders. But we at DOT look forward to aggressively pursuing this vital work with all our partners.

Now, to turn to the legislation before the committee, starting with the bill to require more side guards. Side guards are real or panel style pieces added between the wheels of large vehicles that can reduce serious injuries and deaths by preventing pedestrians and cyclists from rolling or falling underneath. DOT supports the bill with some amendments and we look forward to further discussions with you on the belt, Mr. Chairman. DOT strongly supports the implementation of side guards requirements for the BIC and city fleets currently required by 2024 as soon as feasibly possible. Thanks to DCAS' leadership, New York City deploys the largest number of side guards in North America. Over 2700 vehicles represent a name 55 percent of the city fleet with more installations daily. The city now uses tracks with side guards across numerous

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agencies, including DOT, DASNY, DP, NYPD, FDNY, DOC, DOH, DCAS, NYCHA, and parks. When DCAS started this work, there was only one vendor in North American selling truck guards. The city has helped develop this market and we are working with four suppliers and size installers, all of whom we have certified through our continuing partnership with US DOT. And, as we called for in our safer cycling report and reiterated in green waves, we support expanding this requirement to city vendors and look forward for further discussions with the Council and our city partners on implementation. A new requirement for city vendors could build on DCAS' existing system for determining which makes, models, and configurations of vehicles are suitable for side guards and for those, which products and installers work best. I will say that, as policymakers add more and more layers and requirements on to the city contracting process, each of which are worthy in and of themselves, cumulatively, it makes it harder to do business with the city and, for us to attract capable and affordable vendors, especially MWBE's. So, new requirement should be carefully tailored. We recommend the Council consider applying the

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requirement to contracts above a certain size. The city of Chicago, for example, includes the requirement on contracts of over 2 million. Another Chairman Rodriguez bill would require drivers to provide at least three feet between their vehicle and a cyclist wall passing. The current safe passing law enacted at the state level and 2010 is vague and so, DOT supports a clearer requirement. Currently, 28 states, including California, Florida, Illinois, and the District of Columbia require at least three feet of passing distance. Doing the same under New York City local law would provide specific easily understandable guidance to motorists and a stronger educational tool. And we support Intro 1354 by Council member Holden with minor amendments. DOT does identify in concrete spillage as having a significant detrimental impact on our roadways and posing a particular hazard to cyclists. And it can be presented with a simple piece of equipment that costs a few hundred dollars that the proposed law would require for all loaded concrete trucks while traveling in New York City. I will just note in my testimony-- testimony-- I apologize. We have the number for side guards instead of the concrete

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spillage caps, so we will fix that. But it is just a few hundred dollars for this device. And while the law and powers DOT to inspect for compliance, the bill, we think, would be greatly enhanced if NYPD, as well as DOP-- DOBNDP, with agencies that are responsible for enforcement in construction in aspects of the concrete industry could enforce, as well. We think the bill is noticeably-- notably bipartisan support is a clear testament to the frustration caused by this careless damage to our roads and we look forward to working with the sponsor of the bill to see it passed.

Lastly, Intro 1435, by Chairman
Rodriguez, at the request of the mayor, while not directly related to cyclists' safety, is a key step this city can take on vision zero. 28 states and the District of Columbia require rear seat belt use by those 16 and above. Since 2012, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, and Texas have mandated rear seat use for adults. According to the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration and National Occupant Protection use survey data, rear seat passengers are three times more likely to die if unbelted and rear seatbelt use is higher in states

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with rear seatbelt laws. 83 percent, versus those without at 74 percent. Currently, in New York State, on drivers and front seat passengers are required to wear a seat belt in both private and for-hire vehicles, but in the rear seat, only minors are required to buckle up. In analyzing crash reports, we have found that a significant number of preventable traffic fatalities in New York City involve lack of seat belt use by rear seat passengers. Requiring seatbelt use in all cases is increasingly a best practice nationally, is strongly supported here in New York by AAA Northeast at the state level and is a concrete step we should take to achieve vision zero. Under the VTL New York City made establishment laws to regulate the use of required equipment and vehicles. Pursuant to that authority, the proposed legislation would create a traffic infraction punishable by a fine of up to 50 dollars for backseat passengers 16 years or over not using a seatbelt and it would add a violation for drivers who failed to ensure seatbelt use of their rear adult passengers, as well other than those drivers transporting passengers for hire. We believe in additional violation for the driver, similar to

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the law in California and at least four other states provides the strongest and most enforceable provision. Most importantly, this law would significantly aid in our public education by letting us promote the message that all passengers in all vehicles in all positions must wear their seat belt by law. We appreciate the opportunity for the build to have a hearing in urge its speedy passage.

In conclusion, Mayor DeBlasio has pledged to New Yorkers that this administration would do everything we could to and traffic fatalities. Thanks to the mayor's leadership and the effective work of so many in the advocacy community, we are proud to forward the green wave plan and are hard at work and making it a reality with all of our partners, especially many of you here on the council. We have assembled a long and aggressive to do list that we think can help address this year's tragic increase in cyclist fatalities and encourage even more New Yorkers to get on bicycles. Thank you for inviting us to testify today and we welcome your questions.

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Good morning, Chair
Rodriguez, Chair Richards, and members of the

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Council. I am Thomas Chan, the Chief of the Transportation Bureau in the New York City Police Department. In addition to my colleagues from the Department of Transportation, I am joined here by Deputy Chief Michael Pilecki and Michael Clark, the managing attorney of legislative affairs unit. On behalf of the police commissioner, James P. O'Neill, I wish to thank the Council for the opportunity to speak today about the department's efforts to ensure the safety of our cyclists on our streets and also to comment on some of the bills being heard today. Before discussing the bills under consideration the day, I would like to speak about what the New York City Police Department is doing to keep our cyclists, pedestrians, drivers safe and on our crowded streets. Last year, the city recorded the fewest traffic fatalities since we began tracking traffic deaths in 1910. This year, we are on pace for the second fewest fatalities during the same period. In the previous decade, for more than 300 individuals lost their lives on our streets each year. The vision of this administration and combined efforts of the Department of Transportation and the New York City Police Department has reduced the number of lies lost

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY by approximately 100 persons per year. The standards and goals for safety have rightfully changed and we will not be satisfied on till no family is left grieving for their loved ones because of a traffic fatality. As the Cheese of transportation, I am responsible for ensuring the safety of all New Yorkers as they travel within and also around New York City and, as a cyclist myself, this is a topic that is deeply personal to me. Each fatality on our streets is one fatality too many. Each family that must grieve for their loved one is a family too many. The department is committed to ensuring that our streets are safe for all those who wish to share them. As the city progresses towards a more friendly, bike friendly future, the cyclists remains one of the cornerstones safety-- remains one of the cornerstones of our vision zero. Commissioner Trottenberg already spoke at length about the important innovations in the mayor's green wave bicycle plan, but I would like to highlight the NYPD's role and the enforcement aspects of green wave and also vision zero in general. We have stepped up the enforcement of blocked bike lanes and hazardous driving violations leading to a sharp increase over

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the last year and summonses for above parking and moving bike lane violations, as well as summonses for failure to yield to our pedestrians and bicyclists. In July, we began a three-week initiative focused on enforcement relative to parking in bike lanes, and operation that has extended at least to the end of the year. Since July, we are up 28.5 percent and bike lanes summonses. We are continuing to focus our enforcement on seven of the other dangerous moving violations. We also refer as vision zero violations. We have written approximately 220,000 more summonses for these categories of violations last year and in 2013. 485,178 versus 704,284. The department and the Department of Transportation continually collaborate in studying collision trends, analyzing the conditions that contribute an increase in fatality use which allows us to efficiently and pointedly stare out enforcement efforts to the most at risk locations and on the most dangerous violations. This has led us to decrease in overall collisions and pedestrians over the last year. As an example, $I$ want to highlight the work that we did last month in September. September has presented unique challenges with children going back to school

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 29 and more school buses on the road and, unfortunately, last year in September, ended with the highest number of pedestrian fatalities in some time. With this in mind, this September, we strategically deployed traffic safety teams to high risk areas in eight separate and targeted initiatives. These efforts, along with overall increased focus on enforcement against drivers who failed to yield to pedestrians and cyclists, help contribute to the decrease of 44 percent and pedestrian fatalities over last September. We are always analyzing what works and what is less effective. We take these lessons into the future enforcement initiatives to further hone their effectiveness. While recognizing these gains and improvements, we are all very troubled with the significant increase in cyclist fatalities this year. In addition to the considerable work of DOT in response to these tragedies, the department has also revamped its investigation protocols whenever there is a collision between an automobile and a cyclist. These instances, a supervisor will arrive on the scene to evaluate whether or not the motorist failed to yield to the pedestrian or the cyclists.

Additionally, our collision investigations squad

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY continues to vigorously investigate all fatalities, serious injuries where the individual was likely to die, and also critical injuries when called to the scene and we make criminal arrests where appropriate. We will also target areas that are particularly high incidences of collision with outreach campaigns. We attempt to educate drivers, bicyclists, pedestrians on how to operate safely in the shared and also congested spaces. This is certainly on the top of the work that we do along with the Department of Transportation to promote safe driving, bicycling, and walking. Everybody, regardless of their method of transportation, owes a duty to each other to traverse in the shared spaces as safely as possible and we are committed to helping ensure responsible use of our street. We would like to further comment on some of the bills that are under consideration that are of interest to the department.

Intro numbers 769 would require the NYPD to cancel summonses issued to the missing bicycle equipment if the cyclist is able to demonstrate to the department within 48 hours that the condition has been cured. The department's ultimate goal is to promote safety. If an individual is able to cure the

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defect that led to their citation, the department does not oppose canceling the summonses. However, the NYPD is not the correct avenue for canceling such violations. Of core or other independent final arbiter is best suited to adjudicate these issues as it is currently in the case with certain violations such as nonfunctioning taillight.

Intro number 1435. 1435 would require backseat passengers who are 16 and over to use safety belts, enforceable against both the unbelted passenger and the driver, except drivers of for-hire vehicles. Requiring rear safety belts will undoubtedly save lives and the department supports this legislation.

Intro number 1763 would make it a violation for a motor vehicle operator to fail to maintain a distance of at least three feet from a cyclist when overtaking. As Commissioner Trottenberg noted, this specific three foot requirement would lend clarity to an otherwise vague concept under the state law and would present an opportunity to publicly highlight these dangers.

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Thank you for this opportunity speak about this critical issue and I look forward to answering any questions that you may have. [background comments] CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: that I would like to acknowledge Council member Koo, [inaudible 37:07], Deutsch, Reynoso, Holden, Miller, Cabrera, Espinal, Menchaca, Brannan, Rose, Powers, and Levine who are also join us today. How do you feel as, you know, the leader of-- the joint leaders of this initiative to-- you know, to reduce to zero the number of pedestrians and cyclists being killed that-- and this is not about blaming the Mayor, neither of you, but as a city, how do you feel with this big increase of that, you know, numbers of cyclist being killed? You know, when we were able to accomplish that goal-and what do you think are the causes for that increase?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I'm happy to answer and, maybe, my colleagues from PD will, as well. I mean, look. I've said it many times. Obviously, we're grieving pretty heavily for all the fatalities that we have seen this summer and, you know, I think we think the green wave is a very big

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commitment to do everything we can think of on the agency side and NYPD and some of our sister agencies to continue to tackle that. You know, I would contextualize in general about vision zero and all of you have the green wave in front of you. If you look at page five, it shows you-- now this was from the summer, obviously. Unfortunately, these numbers have grown, but it shows you the cyclist fatality numbers throughout the years. Those numbers have moved around a lot. Last year we had an extraordinarily safe year for cyclist and it was the safest year on record in New York City on our roadways. This year we have had this terrible spike in cyclist fatalities. The vast majority of them have been in Brooklyn. In the other boroughs have not been nearly so high and, in some cases, they have been even a little better than average. And, you know, our agencies have spent a lot of time trying to take through what we think is happening. We have some theories that we have talked about. One thing we are seeing-- particularly looking at Council member Menchaca and Reynoso. In areas that were formally very industrial. A lot of trucks. A lot of heavy construction activity that are becoming more

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34 residential. Where cycling is more popular, we are, unfortunately, seeing the lot of collisions with cyclist and trucks. And, you know, part of what the green wave talks about is ways we can work with the trucking community to make things safer and getting side guards installed which we want to work with you on. You know, that's one case where, unfortunately, we are seeing a growing number of collisions. We are also seeing-- you referenced the national trend, Mr. Chairman. We are seeing this in New York, as well. Increased use of SUVs and, you know, SUVs, when an SUV has a collision, it tends to be going at a faster speed. Harder stopping distance and it is a much weightier vehicle and the center of gravity is higher. When it hits a pedestrian or a cyclist, much more likely to do serious or fatal damage. You know, I think those are a couple of the trends that we are seeing and, you know, we are trying, I think, best we can on the infrastructure side to work, you know, as fast as we can in those areas where we are seeing a huge influx of residents into what were formally industrial areas. And then, $I$ think, PD can speak about what they are seeing on the enforcement side, but I have said this before. We have had five years

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of declining fatalities in New York City on our roadways. This year, even with the tragic spike in cyclist fatalities, overall, as my colleague, chief Chan said, we are on track to be the second safest year on our roadways. And, you know, we have always said about vision zero, unfortunately, progress is not going to be linear, and, you know, when we see a very bad, you know, trend happening, as we have this summer, we are, you know, pulling together every agency resource in terms of dollar in personnel and mustering, you know, political and community support to take as many steps as we can. And I think PD can speak on the enforcement side.

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Taking a look at the, during the course of the year, the collisions have occurred and we certainly agreed that the popularity and the use of bicycles as a means of transportation to and from work has certainly increased dramatically in New York City. Unfortunately, as there are more bicyclists on the roadway, the contacts may increase between the vehicles and the bicyclists themselves. We have taken a close look at that and, certainly, as we mentioned previously above for, when we have a

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collision between a motorist and a cyclist or a pedestrian, we are sending out patrol supervisors out there to oversee to make sure that the individuals who are responsible for the collision are going to be held responsible. If we see that the individual did fail to yield to the pedestrian or the bicyclists, we are going to issue them a summons for that and we have done that and, of race that, we have included-probably in the last six months we have had the patrol supervisor also respond in conjunction for the bicyclist who was injured on the roadway. We see the trend. We identified it. We are sad and I this-especially with the success that we have had in the last five years on vision zero. We will continue to work closely on the education. Our outreach unit, along with the transportation Bureau, has-- DOT, has also continued to do education with our motorists and our bicyclists out there. And we will continue those efforts. But one of the major things for the New York City Police Department is that, we have conducted more initiatives this year than we have in the past specifically targeting behavior of motorists that are failed to yielding to our pedestrians and our cyclists out there and that will certainly have

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an adverse impact on them on the roadways. So, therefore, it is through precision police same. We are identifying the locations. We focus our enforcement at bicyclists collision prone locations, pedestrian collision prone locations where we identify if there are collisions that and that people are injured, but also that we are proactively looking for additional locations by going to [inaudible 00:43:36] where we have injuries and we have done outreach on that during the course of the year. And, ultimately, what we have seen this year, for the bicycle injuries, we saw that, from the start of the year, the bicycle injuries had gone up during the course of the year. And, at one point, close to the summer itself, we saw that it was-- we were probably over 100 more injuries than there were last year. As of this past Sunday, that decreased. We've been able to target violations and we've actually have one additional injury compared to last year. But, at one point during the year, we were up 13 percent in juries of bicyclists and things of that nature. Right now we aren't targeting the right-of-way infraction to motorists when they failed to yield to our pedestrians and also our bicyclists and we feel

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that we are now focused in the right area and we are
seeing the results lawyer, at this point, are collisions are down 17 percent for the year. Our pedestrian injuries are down five percent for the year, and finally, as I said, during the course of the year, the bicycle injuries are up pretty much the whole nine months. As of this past Sunday, we have one injury more than we did last year. But if we continue on this trend, my expectation is that, too, will continue to go down because we're targeting the right violation in terms of protecting our bicyclists and our pedestrians.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: But we have 30 cyclists being killed, right, this year? That's the number?

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: 25 listed.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: 25?
CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Yes.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: This is the worst
year, right, that we have?
CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: So, in what I would
like to see-- and I know that this is what the advocate would like to see is like all enforcement

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should be towards drivers and not spending the time and resources for the police office to going after giving tickets to the cyclists. And I don't know-I can talk about the local level. I have seen in my district, the 34 , police officer has given tickets to [inaudible 00:46:06] cyclists not in the sidewalk. Yes, in the street. Not putting a risk the life of any pedestrian. So, what I-- my, you know, as we have to continue this conversation and, you know, putting forces and ideas together, my [inaudible 00:46:21] is that, you know, less ticketing cyclists. Let's focus on the drivers because they are the ones that cause the crashes that we have in our streets. But my other question is on-- first of all, do you know-- what is the estimate of how many New Yorkers or visitors on and use bicycle in our street? Because I think that number is necessary in order to plan, right?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I have that number. I'm just going to find it here. I apologize. Oh, yes. Here we go. Oh, no. That's buses. Does anyone have that number-- oh, yeah. Here we go. I apologize. I found my numbers. Our estimated numbers-- and we use surveys and bike

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY counters and a bunch of different ways to get at this activity is that about 24 percent of adult New Yorkers, nearly 1.6 million people, ride a bike with some number of frequency. The number of people who bike to work in New York City grew, actually, two times faster than in other major cycling cities over the period from 2012 to 2014 and just we're now-- I think I've given the statistics. We're about half a million daily cycling trips which is 55 percent growth since 2012 and 134 percent growth since 2007. So, look, there's no question that cycling has grown tremendously in the city and has become an increasingly popular mode. Just I'll speak about another piece of the statistics which, you know, we are very excited about. We are continuing right now to expand the city bike system which just, as you all may recall, came into operation at the end of 2013. We are now seeing regular daily ridership of over 50,000. We have well over 150,000 members. This summer, we had one of our busiest cycling days on city bike alone was over 90,000 trips. So, you know, there's no question. I think, as Chief Chan alluded to the fact, you know, we believe in the safety of numbers phenomenon. We want to get more New Yorkers

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Commissioner,
when-- I just have two more questions and then I'll pass it to my colleagues. One question is intersections like how-- if we look at how the DOT-where the DOT is today, what challenges do we have when it comes to intersections? How much more resources do we need to plug in either funding from the federal government that's in the past. I know like there was some funding coming, you know, from the federal level, especially with the [inaudible 00:49:33] intersections safer for cyclists and pedestrians. Can you--

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Yeah. I'll-CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: pick up there? COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I will speak
about that. I will also want Deputy Commissioner Beaton to speak about that. And I know that's also been a big focus for Chief Chan in terms of

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enforcement. I mean, intersections are particularly the place where cyclists and vehicles collide and, all too often-- and pedestrians, as well, I might add. And it all too often, it's a scenario where a vehicle is turning, a cyclist or a pedestrian is in their blind spot and, you know, a tragedy occurs. We have committed to a very aggressive program of all types of redesign treatments at our intersections and some of you have even seen them. We've piloted them throughout the city. Left turn calming treatments where we put in bollard or sort of raised bumps in the road which slow cars down as they turn. We've embarked on a whole set of new redesigns for places where we have bike lanes and they come into intersections. And actually I'll let Deputy Commissioner Beaton speak a bit more in detail about that.

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BEATON: Sure.

Obviously, intersections are where the cars and the pedestrians and the bicyclists come together and they are naturally the place we need to focus on to make sure cycling is safe. We have a series of treatments that we use that include-- we call a mixing zone where cyclists come in and sort of have to merge with

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cars. While we haven't seen these as being unsafe, we've heard loud and clear from the cycling community that people don't feel safe and that's something that really affects cycling. And so we have really taken a hard look both at our mixing on design to-- we've shortened them and made sure that the markings are clear. We have also been using more different treatments like were people often call a protected intersection, rather than merging, there is sort of a single point where a car is supposed to wait and sort of make eye contact or wear a driver makes eye contact with a cyclist and be able to navigate that intersection while. We had piloted these last year at a couple intersections. Did a very robust set of data collection, including both interviews, but also looking at video to see what types of interactions were happening between cyclists and drivers and found that, at least in certain circumstances, they were increasing safety and, as a result, that is something we have now built into the new protective bike lanes we have been doing going forward. But we are also going back and looking at where are those places where we can make our intersections safer with these turn calming treatments with protected intersections.

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Certainly, as we read pages streets, as we have repaved quite a number of bike lanes this past year, we are going back and putting those in, but we are not just stopping there. Where it is the right thing to do, we have a whole group that just goes and redesigns intersections to make sure that they are meeting our highest level of safety. So, we have a lot out there and there is more to do, but we really want to keep pushing the envelope on intersection design.

## CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: [inaudible

00:52:27] making my case in the call for the city to separate the light for pedestrians and cyclists. Have we seen in many of those cyclists that they lost their life after being hit by a vehicle in those intersections were the lights organize in a way that it was separated for pedestrians and drivers?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: So, I'll jump in on that and Eric may want to add. I mean, one thing we have implemented, thanks to Council member Menchaca now, is allowing cyclists-- one thing we are doing throughout the city-- it'd been previously the department had been very conservative on the use of LPI's, leading pedestrian intervals, and we have

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now really change that policy and embraced it and we are putting them in by the hundreds all over the city and, you know, they are immensely popular. They give pedestrians a head start to start walking before we allow vehicles to go and vehicles to turn. Tickets for pedestrians further out into the intersections. Vehicles can see them and we think they have been tremendous for safety. Thanks to the Council and Council member Menchaca, you all have given us now the authority to also allow bicycles to go when they get that LPI signal and we've worked carefully with our NYPD colleagues to make sure that that was going to be safe for everybody, pedestrians included. It has and so now we are doing that. And we think that is going to be-- you know, we will together, as we put LPI's all over the city, making things safer for cyclists and pedestrians. There are places where we have cyclist only signals. I will let Eric speak about that. It can tend to sometimes make the traffic configuration of an intersection get quite complex.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BEATON: And one thing that I want to start by saying is that bike lanes and protected bike lanes, in particular, are at an

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incredible improvement and safety for cyclists. No matter what type of intersection treatment, no matter what type of signal is Asian. Where we have a protected bike lane, even where we have a standard bike lane, that level of infrastructure makes a huge difference in keeping cyclists safe and when-there's been a very, very small number of cyclist fatalities that have happened on our protected bicycle lanes. They have almost always been a case where someone has done something incredibly egregious lay of vehicle turning left from the far right of the street. Something that would not be covered-- you know, it's people that are blatantly violating traffic laws. So, we want to keep everyone safe. We want to make sure everyone follows the rules. There is some limit to how much, you know-- if someone is intentionally not following our traffic rules, they will run a red light. They will do other things. We need to look at what we often call a split phase where a psychologist and pedestrians and traffic go at different times, but what we want to do is create a culture of compliance where we create a street that people don't feel the need to run red lights. And when we look at videos and we look at how cyclists

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behave, if we do that in the wrong place, of cyclist will get frustrated because they don't see other traffic moving in the will start to go through the light. And the same for vehicles. If they don't feel like there is enough other traffic around, they will start to run the red turn signal. And so, we want to use those up places with a very high volume of cyclists, pedestrians, and turns where it is really needed to keep everyone safe. But we also want to create a place where everyone can keep moving where that is the best thing to do. And so, we need to use different treatments at different types of intersections.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: [inaudible 00:56:04] where the cyclists lost their lives happened in an intersection where the time for drivers and cyclists and pedestrians was divided, separated?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BEATON: They varied, but, in general, they happened on streets that didn't have bicycle--

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: [interposing] But my question is--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BEATON: [interposing]
they-- they--
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: [interposing] No.
No. Sir, my question is if any of the 25 cases, did an intersection and use have device separated the time for the cyclists and pedestrians and drivers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BEATON: Most of the streets did not even have a bike lane. Most of these streets did not even have a bike lane on add, let alone a separate signal for cyclists.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: So, and none of those intersections, that's my question. We have those intersections with the street lighting separating between drivers and cyclists and pedestrians?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BEATON: That is correct.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay.
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BEATON: Most of them didn't have any bike infrastructure, and all, which we think is incredibly important for cyclist safety.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay. I just
wanted to see how-- especially how [inaudible
00:57:09] that you if you-- and your team being able

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to look at it. Because, again, I have seen, and many
of those intersections-- I will assume that, based on wine I have seen, but we need to rely on the data. There is less crashes in those intersections even though it delay the time for drivers so one gets frustrated, but for me it's all about the safety part. And my last question, before I pass it to my colleague is about how many of those 25 cases involve hit-and-run?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Actually, do you all-- I think PD has the hit-and-run statistics.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: If we don't have it, you can share with us like--

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: We'll get it to you.

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: I don't want to give you-- at the top of my head, I don't believe any of those are headed run from those 25 cases that we have recorded. I'll double check in a second.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay. And how many of those resulted in the driver being charged?

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Councilman, while we are waiting-- he will tally it up and give it to

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you in a minute and/or two, okay? But we can move on, if you'd like.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: And before--
CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: We'll get you that
information specifically.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay. Before we end, the colleague has questioned me would like to ask. One of the persons Friends and Family for Safe Streets whose girlfriend was killed and exactly 3 years ago to please comment in front of their and just help us to read the name-- you can read the list. That list and then we are going to read the other list.
[background comments]
AMIR ZEMOLBERG: All right. My name is Amir Zemolberg and I am here for Families for Safe Streets and I also volunteer with the Ghost Bike Project. We put up the white bikes that put on the street as memorials for cyclists who have been killed in New York City. My girlfriend, Lauren Davis, was killed three years ago on Klassen Avenue in Brooklyn. So, I'm here to read the names of the cyclists who were killed in New York. Okay. So, Hector Ayala, age 41. Susan Moses, age 63. Chaim Joseph, age 72.

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Arrillo Lawrence, age 25. Robert Spencer, age 53.
Pedro Deposteco, age 26. Robert Summer, age 29.
Kenichi Nakagawa, age 22. Israel Schwartz, age 16.

Victor Ang, age 74. And Robyn Heightman, age 20. CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: We're going to be reading the names. We're going to be passing.

Earnest-- Stay here. Earnest [inaudible 01:00:54], 57.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: David-- Deborah Freelander, 28.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: [inaudible 01:01:07], 78.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [inaudible
01:01:09]

COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: [inaudible 01:01:13], 30.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: Jose [inaudible 01:01:18], 52.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Donald Robert,
47.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Mario Valenzuela, 14.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Dalerjon

Shahobiddinov, age 10.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Bogdan Darmetko, age 65.

COUNCIL MEMBER BRANNAN: Hugo Garcia, age 26.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Muhammed
Abdulla, age 29.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Charles Cheeseboro,
43.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Lastly, M.D. Abul
Bashar, 62. Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: So this is too
much. Too many.
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you,

Chairman. So, I'm going to get right down to business and my questions will release Center around NYPD and enforcement. Earlier this year, we saw several enforcement actions targeting cyclists after cyclist staff at the very same intersection where the death occurred. I know Chief Monahan said publicly that this practice was discontinued and my question to you, Chief Chan, is can you explain the rationale behind doing enforcement actions after the death of a cyclist?

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CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: I'm just going to follow up very quickly Council member Rodriguez's question in reference to how many arrests. We have four arrests in reference to these 25 cases. In terms of the issuing of summonses to bicyclists at locations where bicycle is word injured or fatalities at those locations, previously, we instituted a post collision analysis and, also, enforcement of those locations for a 72 hour period. And why it happened is that our office serves, men and women will go out there, be deployed and the world to enforcement at those particular intersections or locations and, again, they were not necessarily look at whether a bicyclist or a motorist. They, basically, issued summonses for violations they observed at those locations. And they did not take a look at the cyclists that were-- that are going through that location. Then one of the things that we have spoken to the community, we have listened to the groups, and we understand their concern and, ultimately, working with the Chief Monahan, the decision that was made to make sure that we did not issues summonses to the bicyclists at those particular locations because, again, it appeared that we were being insensitive on

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that. But, ultimately, our officers-- and when we deploy them, we don't say, well, only give me certain types of cars or don't-- we ask them to do enforcement when we see violations out there. But, again, that was taken into consideration and the decision was made not to--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, you would agree that was insensitive and that's the--

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: Yes. It could be--
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: department's
stance?
CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: perceived as being--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Perceived. Okay. CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And how is that been communicated to precinct commanders?

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: What happened is that that certainly was shared to all of the precinct commanders. The borough commanders and executive officers. We have the forum of Traffic Stat where we have one borough each week come into police headquarters where we review there traffic programs. We'd take a look at what they are focusing on to make

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sure that they are doing the enforcement in the areas
that need enforcement, focusing their enforcement on pedestrian injury locations, also bicycle injury locations, to make sure that our program is effective. So, we share this message and it's gone out throughout the department itself that the officers understand. So, we also have our traffic safety teams and where then every precinct, the executive officer is responsible for the traffic safety program. So, the message is out there, but [inaudible 01:05:55] men and women out there.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. And I think the NYPD for curbing that practice. Let's talk about bike lanes for a second because people parking in bike lanes is a huge problem, obviously, in New York City. Does the NYPD have the ability to clear bike lanes if civilian vehicles are parked in them? CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: Yes. We do. CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And--

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: During the course of the year and-- we've issued this year over 70,000 parking lane summonses to those individuals who are blocking our bike lanes out there and it is very important that we keep it clear so that the

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bicyclists are free so that they don't have to put themselves in danger by going into the lanes of traffic when we have a specific lane for them. So we are doing enforcement in those areas. We--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: That's 70,000 this year, you said, correct?

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: Yes. CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay. CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: 70,000 summonses and I believe we are-- for bike lane summonses, we have increased that activity by over 6000 for the year, which is a 9.4 percent increase. So that's an area we need to continue to work on. We need to have, in July of this year, so we went out about a three week and sank in it. When we continued to target that particular violation. That is a priority violation throughout traffic enforcement agents out there also to get vehicles that are blocking our bike lanes.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And I want to move to something else because we've got a lot of complaints and there has been no shortage of tweets to me and, I'm sure, to the other Chairmen about police officers parking in bike lanes. Can you talk

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about what is the policy around police officers parking and bike lanes and is it okay then do that?

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: Certainly. We are obligated to follow the same rules out there, with the exception, we would say, of emergency vehicles. If they are taking police action, they respond to the location where they are going to a robbery or burglary in progress, I certainly would take that as consideration that if they park their marked department car there. But other than being in actual police emergency, there is no excuse for our officers to park there because it is convenient. It is not acceptable for them to do so. One of the areas that we spoke about about this particular subject is at our traffic stat meetings and we also have members from other boroughs who attend. For example, if Manhattan is here today, the message will be shared, whatever lessons we learn, to all the boroughs in terms of what our policy is. The department has also issued what we call a finders message which is sent to every precinct and police facility that advises them that they are obligated to follow the rules of the road and not park in bicycle lanes, bus lanes, and things of that nature. So, again, this is an

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58 ongoing effort that we want to make sure that officers are not just leaving their vehicles in those locations.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: I want to turn the attention of the video quick. And I don't want this to read as a gotcha' moment because I know the challenges of finding parking in New York City and the challenges of officers, especially as tightly confined we are around police precincts and how the challenges really do increase across the city. But I just want to point to this twitter feed real quick. VIDEO PLAYED CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. So after review that video, Chief, does this not look like an emergency. In fact, it looks like home precinct agreed to park perpendicular to see as many cars as possible. And this is from October 4 of this year and I just wanted to get what is your response to this?

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: I think that what we mentioned before previously is that, when we have individuals who do that, but then what we see here is that there is a collective number of vehicles that are parked and they are blocking the bike lane and,

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therefore, that is an issue for the commander of that particular facility to make sure that those bike lanes are not blocked. We have received complaints in certain locations and we addressed it on a timely basis. We reach out to the commander and we hold them accountable. So, certainly, we will take the information to that location and make sure we follow up so that those vehicles are not blocking the bike lane so the bicyclists can use it.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And this is not the only precinct in New York City that does this. I know some of my colleagues, certainly, from Queens will speak about the same challenges. And, once again, we don't want to-- I don't want you to read this as a gotcha' moment, but it's an opportunity for us to do the work similar to what Council member Menchaca did in his district working with his local Co to ensure that the bike lanes were actually clear. Are there any plans for DOT to work with you to address the issues for all precincts? And I know I'm going to build a new precinct in Queens and we sort of got ahead of it because $I$ was really worried about the parking situation. So, we found an opportunity that, I hope, will suffice to ensuring that we don't

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60 have similar situations that are arising with other local precincts. So, can you just speak to what does coordination look like? You know, we don't want to add burdens onto our officers and having to circle the block 20 times, but there, at least, needs to be some more thoughtfulness put into parking around local precincts. And $I^{\prime} m$ just interested in hearing is there any plan to look at all precincts in New York City to make sure that we can then show our bike lanes are clear?

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: Certainly.
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: And not just bike lanes. Pedestrians being able to walk. So, I know, for us, like I'm not going to go into what my colleagues will speak about, but pedestrians have two walk in the streets in certain precincts in South Queens for this very reason because there are cars parked on the sidewalks. So--

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: Again, we've worked very closely with our partners in the Department of Transportation and when we survey and we identified the locations, we will sit down, specifically the command, with people from-- whether borough representatives, from Department of Transportation,

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to look at the area and identify possible new
locations where we could resolve the situation. But, again, our partners, the Department of

Transportation, has been working very closely with us on that.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: And I'll just
add a lot of you are very familiar with each of our borough commissioners who are the ones who, I think, work really and in glove with local precincts. I think, Mr. Chairman, you pointed out it's a challenging problem. We, obviously, are very keen to make sure that all city vehicles, not just police vehicles, are not parked in bike lanes, are not blocking pedestrian routes. You know, and where we can, we looked to see if we can help with that parking situation. Some parts of the city, you know, as you are saying, in the new precinct you have a chance to create parking, but in a lot of the precincts around the city, it can be a real challenge to accommodate those city vehicles. But I think it is a pretty constant dialogue between our two agencies.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So, is there a
comprehensive plan in working collectively into

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trying to figure out how we can ensure every precinct--

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I mean, I
think--
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: is adhering to-COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: You may recall the mayor announced last year it was part of a broader placard initiative that, you know, that was one of the things that he, particularly, wanted to tackle for police precincts and fire departments, a holistic solution on parking. I would say we are still working through it because it is tough, but it has certainly come to us as a mayoral priority.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay. And what
would be repercussions for participating in activity like that? When an officer be ticketed and/or how does that work?

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: Specifically, whether precincts and facilities of that, we hold our commanding officers accountable for those areas in terms of the parking in the safety. We want to keep the fire hydrants clear. The crosswalks and the bike lanes clear for our bicyclists and pedestrians to make sure that they can use it safely. It's the

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constant area that we harp on and also we ask them to
look at it very carefully. We talked to our
executive staff. The borrowing that can is to make
sure that their personnel and their borough are
following the rules and regulations. But on
occasions, we do have situations where some people have and those officers will be directed to move. They can also--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: So they' re given a warning, at least, to move--

CHIEF MICHAEL PILECKI: Can be moved or-Right. And, ultimately, if it's on the precinct block itself and we have one-- we have what we call Station House Security. They can walk the block itself just to make sure that we are in proper compliance. But as you mentioned before, on that photo or that video there, that's a situation where the commanding officer has to address it.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay. Thank you. I'll go to my other colleagues for questions.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Chair. Now, let's go to the colleague, Council member Koo followed by Council member Menchaca.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Thank you, Chair Rodriguez and Donovan. Commissioner Trottenberg and Chief Chan, despite all the [inaudible 01:16:15] challenges, I want to thank you for your dedicated public service to our city. Yeah. My question is-I have two questions. We all know that bicycle traffic is going to increase a lot more now, but not too many people talk about the pedestrian safety side. But when a bicycle hit a pedestrian and the pedestrian had to go to the hospital and incur a lot of medical expenses, there is no way he can get paid by the bicyclist who heard the pedestrian. So, have you ever thought about the idea of having-- of registering all bicycles and then make all bicycles have a basic insurance in case they hit somebody?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I'll take a crack at that, Council member Koo. And thank you for your kind words. You know, in this job, I hear a lot from, you know, as counsel-- as Chairman Richards was saying, all different sides who sometimes feel there is a war amongst them between pedestrians, cyclists, and motors and were talking a lot about cyclist deaths today, but, of course, we are concerned about all deaths on the roadways.

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Pedestrians, actually, tragically, are dying in proportionately larger numbers than cyclists and we worry about motor occupant vehicles, as well. And, certainly, pedestrians can often have the perception that cyclists are flouting the rules. I'm happy to say, if you look at the actual numbers, it is certainly very rare for a collision between a pedestrian and cyclist to result in a death. There are cases where they result in injuries. You know, we are-- you know, one of the things that we have proposed in this report that we think will help is what we are-- you know, the title of the report is the green wave, but one of the initiatives is in quarters where we see have a cycling traffic, to retime the signals such that cyclists will get a green wave of lights. We are really hoping and we are seeing with an experiment we have done in Boerum Hill, that that not only makes the ride better for cyclists, but it produces better compliance with the red lights because cyclists are attempted if they've got momentum to go through red lights because it's hard to stop at every single red light. We're hoping we're going to be continuing to expand the signal timing program. We are hoping that will help with

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compliance. It will reduce the general feelings of conflict between cyclists and pedestrians because, obviously, we want everybody to feel comfortable and safe on our streets. I do think we see, though, that if you look at the statistics, luckily, there are not a lot of terrible collisions between cyclists and pedestrians and, you know, the ideas have been floated for should there be more registrations? So, it doesn't seem a feasible thing. Children start cycling add a young age. That is what we would like to encourage. I know of only one jurisdiction that is ever looked at that. I think San Francisco did and decided it was not a feasible experiment. But, I think both agencies are very committed, particularly, to working with the cycling committee groups like Bike New York, to do everything we can to work with the cycling community and to design our roadways in such a way that we are encouraging safety from all the users--

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: Yeah. But--
COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: and reducing those conflicts.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: But, Commissioner, is then how do we-- even though it doesn't happen

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that much, right? But how do we reimburse the pedestrian if the bicycle is doesn't have insurance to pay for his or her damage?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Well let me--
I think PD can speak about those--
COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: I'm talking about the financials side. Not the how many times it happens. No.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Well, I think
PD can-- I mean--
COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: They incur a lot of damages to--

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: They are on the ground for some of those.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: So, that's why ask you why don't we make all the bicyclist by a basic insurance in case they hurt somebody?

MICHAEL CLARK: I mean, you know, I think bicyclists have-- a bicyclist who is injured on the ground still has legal action that they can institute a lawsuit against the-- the pedestrian can institute a lawsuit against the bicyclist. I mean, and you're right. There is no insurance program for it the way it is for cars and $I$ don't know exactly

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what that would entail to make that happen. But there is still little remedy, a legal remedy, for a pedestrian injured by a bicyclist in courts.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOO: All right. Because
I don't think we can solve this now. Mr. Chair, I want to ask a second question. It's a really short question for Chief Chan. So, in my neighborhood, a lot of immigrants use bicycles, right? But there bicycles, when they park their bicycles, their bicycles get stolen and then, more that often, it turns up in another neighborhood to somebody is selling the same bicycle. When they report it to the police station, the precinct, the precinct doesn't take this as a priority for them. You know? So, a lot of times many people get their bicycles stolen two times, three times. So, I want you to answer your opinion to how do you make this a priority for local precincts to take stolen bicycles as a priority and make sure they enforce it? Make sure to go around the neighborhood and see who is selling stolen bicycles and where they have stolen the bicycle from. There are certain spots in every neighborhood the people that their bicycles get stolen.

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CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Certainly, I would
encourage our bicyclist out there and this is a program that is readily available by community affairs where a group of officers will come out there and actually etch identifying serial numbers and things of that nature and to register their bicycles and in this particular program and thereby goes into our database and, therefore, the bicycle is recovered, we are able to notify the owner and we are also able to hold the individual accountable for it. Any larceny, whether it be a bicycle or whether it be a car, those are important to our citizens because that may be there means of transportation. It may be there means where they are going to utilize it for work and things of that nature. So, it should be taken very seriously. But the identification and these programs are free. They can bring it and schedule it with their community affairs officer to have that information etched into their bicycles at their convenience and set up bay where they stop by the precinct. But what happens is that $I$ encourage everybody to join that program, but, certainly, crimes where theft of property should be seriously dealt with by our officers out there and, again, it's

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very important that we take care of that because, again, these people, noncitizens, depended as a means of transportation.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: All righty. We are going to go to Council member Menchaca.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you, Chairs, and thank you both for being here today. Commissioner Trottenberg, I just want to say that I am sorry for your loss and $I$ know this is felt across the city and every time someone dies on our streets, felt by everyone. And so, my condolences to you, the team, the family. Thank you for also chose lifting of the work that we've done together, all three of us, Council, NYPD, and DOT on LPI's. I think we are all looking at the data and it is just good. So, it's just always important to talk a little bit about how a community effort really with people on the ground offered an opportunity to change the law and it happens in the name of safety. Intro 769-- and this is maybe for the NYPD solely-- really kind of offers an opportunity for engagement that $I$ think is positive. And this is another idea that came from bicycle riders in terms of how they would like positive interactions with the NYPD and part of that

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is so that the summons and the canceling of that summons happens at the police precinct. Then one of the ideas that just came from twitter in the bike hive mind is, if you will, is not only doing Intro 769 that allows for a 48 hour response from the person getting the summons to fix their equipment issue, but to allow for and encourage equipment giveaways as part of that relationship building with community and NYPD and the last thing $I$ want to say is that though work that we are doing in Sunset Park, really, $I$ think in the catalyst-- is a catalyst in the new bike lane has really offered an opportunity for discussions between the school and the precinct at the 72nd. Incredible leadership on all sides. The community, the convening that it has been happening at the station and Deputy Inspector Gonzales has been incredible in understanding, listening, and taking appropriate action, and doing that within a quick timeline. And I think that should be praised. That is happening there and I think everyone is taking notice of it, which is why it is a question in this conversation. And that's about relationships. We don't get anywhere without relationships. So this is really in the spirit of

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that. So, I guess, on Intro 769, do you have the power right now to cancel summonses of this kind? Bike equipment summonses? Is that in your power today?

MICHAEL CLARK: So, I think we-- there are times in sort of in the immediate aftermath where we could do it, but when it's improperly prepared or shouldn't have been given at all, we could it, but-COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Today. Right now.

MICHAEL CLARK: Right. But at some point it goes off to the tribunal.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Right.
MICHAEL CLARK: And then we don't have that ability anymore. So--

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Right. Which is why we are asking for the 48. And, really, you are currently doing it right now for vehicles, I understand?

MICHAEL CLARK: Right. So, for
taillights, we currently will do it, but that is the same structure where you come in here to show you have fixed your taillight and we give you a form and then you go to the traffic violations borough and

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay. So, my
time is up, but it sounds like we are aligned here and so $I^{\prime} m$ just trying to figure out exactly what is happening in terms of the issue with this bill.

MICHAEL CLARK: Yeah. I mean, I think we can get to a good place. We can work on it. COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay. MICHAEL CLARK: The goal, we support. You know, the ideas to promote safety and if you are fixing the issue with a bike that promote safety, we are on board with that, so the mechanism we can work on on how to actually do that.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Okay. I'm looking forward to doing that swiftly.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Council member

Deutsch followed by Deutsch, Miller, Cabrera, Holden. COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: Thank you, Chair. Good afternoon. Good morning. So, I have been a motorist and a car owner for more than 30 years and $I$ just gave up my car, my personal car, a few months ago. So, now I am a proud transit writer

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and I encourage those who own cars-- I come from a district where everyone relies on vehicles and I go to my meanings. I go to my civic meanings. I had a meeting yesterday, block meaning, and I encourage people that, if they can, leave your car at home at least once a week and use mass transit and this way we can take vehicles and cars off the streets. Now, we have seen an uptick of cyclist crashes and fatalities. Now, do you believe that we should encourage cyclists just as we encourage motorists to take mass transit? That they should get off the bike saying use mass transit?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: No. I guess I'll just say it in a nutshell. I think one of our guiding principles in the transportation system of New York City is, you know, we want to encourage people to use the most sustainable modes. Walking and biking are the most sustainable modes. Certainly, transit is more sustainable than using the car and we applaud you, Council member, for using mass transit more. You know, we have a principle that we believe holds true despite the tragedies we are seeing this year that there is safety in numbers in cycling. That the more cyclists that are out on

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the roadways, the more drivers the, accustomed to seeing them and looking for them and remembering I don't open my door without checking whether there is a cyclists coming. That builds more support for safe cycling infrastructure, so $I$ don't want to encourage anyone to get off a bike, but, certainly, in the hierarchy of transportation in New York City, everyone who gets out of a car and is walking, biking, or taking mass transit, it's better for the transportation system, better for the environment and more safety.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: I appreciate
that answer. So my question is on the green wave plan, I represent southern Brooklyn. So, I have seen plans from DOT on Emmons Avenue to have protected bike lanes. I happen to live on a bike lane which is totally unprotected and I have not seen any type of outreach how motor should open the vehicle so they shouldn't have a bicyclist ram into their door, so I always tell people to open it with your right arm, so this way you are forced to look into the side view mirror, but we have 2.5 miles of Coney Island boardwalk where it is totally protected and bikes are restricted from riding in the boardwalk. If we could

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add a bike lane going across to add that in the green wave, then you are taking-- you are putting cyclists in a protected area where there is no vehicles. And, secondly, about five years ago, I had the commissioner coming to my district on shore Boulevard where we were able to implement a protected bike lane going from Emmons Avenue to Kingsborough College which would totally be on sidewalk-- which there is enough room that is owned by Parks Department where they agreed to have a bike lane on that area. You are not taking any space away from pedestrians or anyone else. And it's five years later and nothing has been done. That plan has not been implemented or even spoken about since then. And that on another note, we had the SBS on Kings Highway which was implemented more than a year ago and I had seven site visits there with all of your agency, with traffic department, with everyone. We are still not done. We are still not done. And $I$ just sent you an email yesterday and the day is also regarding the SBS bus lane. The bus lane has signage that says buses only, but when $I$ look in the website, when it doesn't have the time, it is 24 seven. How are people supposed to know it is 24 seven unless they go on the DOT

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website? There is no way to know and if you have tourists coming in, using the Kings Highway bus lane, there is no way for them to know. It's a money grab her and people are getting summonses up until 10 o'clock, 10 p.m. when I look at Broadway right here in front of City Hall, it is 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. The only other areas I was able to find yesterday was First and Second Avenue. So, can you tell me that Kings Highway is more busier than Broadway after 7 p.m.?
COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: So, there's a bunch of questions in there. Let me attempt to run through them and $I^{\prime} m$ going to have Eric jump in, too. And, look, happy to continue-- you and I have had many years of dialogue about the bike lanes and that sort of cost and complexities of putting them in that park-- you know, the parks location, but happy to continue that discussion. I apologize. I didn't see your email yesterday. And is not been an easy week bunch of reasons, but we have your request on the bus lane and, look, I think you make a point, Council member. I would take some liberty to share it with your colleagues. There's been a lot of fine tuning on Kings Highway. It is been in a very iterative

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78 process. It is fair for you to say that there is still more work to do. Just as we balance the Council's desire for us to move faster and faster on projects, $I$ just want you all to remember that it takes a lot of time and refinement sometimes to get the designs right and, you know, we don't what to shortchange the implementation process and sometimes we go back and forth for many months and we are always ready and willing to do that and we have your new requests on the hours. We will take a look. I will just-- and there are other places where we have 24 hour bus lanes. The 24 hour bus lanes can often serve a dual purpose, just so you know, which is to keep the buses moving, but also often on stretches of roadway where at night the roadway is very wide and we've seen high crashes and we have seen injuries and fatalities. So, they are places where we want to keep that bus lane to calm the road to sort of put it on a late-night road di-- Now, in this case, we will take a look. We will check the signage. We will come back and work with you all on it. But there can sometimes be a dual-purpose so why would we want a bus lane have been 24 hours.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: and understand
that, but let me tell you something, Chief Chan, working with your office has been a total disaster. When Kings Highway [inaudible 01:34:24] after DOT implemented back, we have seen crashes going up. I pulled out every police report from three different precincts who share that intersection and, when I asked your office for a traffic agent until DOT gets it right, the response was that it is too dangerous for a traffic control officer to direct traffic in that intersection, but it's not dangerous for a cyclist. It's not dangerous for a pedestrian. It's not dangerous for motorists. Then we need to get enforcement where it is needed. On Kings Highway, we have 19 spots for truck loading and unloading and vehicles parked in those truck loading and unloading spots, right? Enforcement is not enough. We need to do something more. And we had a site visit there, Commissioner. And just to issue a summons for vehicle parking in a spot that trucks are supposed to be part to there and then use still have the same problem. Trucks are still dull ball and sometimes even triple parking. We need to get to the underlying issue and get to the root of the problem

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so this way our buses run smoother and this is been going on over a year. And I could just tell the panel here-- and Rebecca have been very responsive all the time. But $I$ just wanted tell the panel that, at the next hearing that $I$ come here, I'm going to come with a blow horn and, when $I$ hear this testimony of we want to reduce fatalities, we want to reduce crashes, I'm going to have that blow horn set off in the mic until I get thrown out of here because we need to work together. Agencies need to partner together when it comes to enforcement, when it comes to making our roads safer, when it comes to making our buses run smoother for all commuters and to keep our cyclists safe. And I don't see any education, any outreach as anyone handing out flyers. Please be aware cyclists. We have an influx of cyclists now. The city, and Brooklyn-- I don't see anything. Nothing.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Council
member, we would be happy to partner with your office in terms of getting some education out there. We have a--

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: So, let's get
it done.

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COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: Let's get it
done.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Okay. I'll
follow up--

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: [interposing]

Let's get Kings Highway done. Let's get enforcement out there.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: If you-- If
you--

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: [interposing]

Because I'm telling you it comes to a point when we have had enough.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: [inaudible 01:36:50]

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: And you know my district. It's very difficult to convince my district to get certain bike lanes. I'm waiting for the Emmons Avenue green wave to be connected and I spoke at meetings and $I$ spoke about this new thing that I want to support protected bike lanes.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Right. COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: And I spoke to
the Commissioner.

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COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: And we love
hearing that.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: But now they
are telling me it's pushed back and, when $I$ speak to my civic meetings, they tell me, oh, we didn't hear about it. And I thought already there was engagement with my communities with the civic meeting-CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: [interposing] Councilman, Deutsch, I'm going ask you to wrap up. COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: So, we need-COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Can I just say one thing?

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: [interposing] I get six minutes. I have two committees here. I'm on Transportation and Public Safety.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Complete--
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: That's clever.
COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: It's wonderful
news that you gave up your car. I love that you want to do messaging about [inaudible 01:37:39] and we would be happy to work with you. We have done social media messaging on that. We could give you messaging that you could pod out on your own twitter. We could
come into your district with our safety education

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team. We are always happy to partner with you and you know how to always find me and so does Tova. So, we are always working together.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: Thank you. I
want to work, Commissioner, with you and with Cheese Chan and $I$ want to get this done. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you for your slickness, Councilman Deutsch. All right. We are going to go to Council member Miller followed by Miller, Cabrera, and then hold in.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Think you, Mr. Chair. Education is crucially important and we have had numerous hearings here in transportation over the past five years that were very specific to cyclist safety, pedestrian safety, and so forth. But we're here to talk about cyclists and rounds and I don't want to be insensitive, but, certainly, this counsel has demonstrated that we value cyclists. That we understand how we have transitioned from being motorists to cyclists and how to make our streets safer. But $I$ will preface it that, by saying that, it has been kind of one-sided in saying so that there are conversations that have not been had and I am not, for one, who believes that the way that we get

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to cyclists, pedestrian, motorist safety and, particularly, cyclist safety is to get all the motorists and pedestrians off the road. Which seems to be the direction that we are going in. So I do have a number of questions and so I want to get through them. Number one, when we talk about the creation of the secured bike lanes, in particular fountain Avenue, what is the data that supports that we use to create those? Is it volume of cyclists? Is it potential sites that folks need to get to and so forth, because that is a very unusual location for that to pop up. And then, in terms of what kind of data and surveying goes into it, because I turned down the street. It happens to be in front of the junior high school that I attended, truck was delivering in one lane and we sat there for 15 minutes. So, what goes into that in advance. And then, as we holistically talk about cyclist safety, something that we have been talking about, I have a bill that I introduced four years ago which was helmet. And I know we all agree that helmets and seat belts reduce major injuries and fatalities, but that has not occurred yet and that is for 16 and under. I want to know if you and the NYPD are

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY supportive of that, as well as no texting while cycling. For the Commissioner--

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: All right.
I'll start with the bike lane question and, you know, one we have discussed with this committee many times and many of you individually. You know, it is a sort of iterative process that we use to build out our bike network and you can see-- oh. The poster was moved away there, but we can bring it back. You know, we, on the one hand, have now put together a vision of-- you all have-- yes. If you all have your green waves, you can see it in there. There is a bunch of different maps. One is sort of where the city was 15 years ago in terms of bike infrastructure, where we are currently. And you can see a lot of it is built out from the core connecting key destinations. We have a new focus on what we call the bicycle priority districts. Fountain Avenue in East New York is one of those. Areas that are sort of tiers out from the center city where we-- I was riding on Fountain Avenue yesterday. There were
a lot of people cycling there. You know, where we start to see cycling activity occurring, where we look at the safety statistics, and where we certainly

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 86 do want to connect to important destinations. As I mentioned in my testimony, the bike lane that we have put in on Fountain Avenue connects now to a beautiful new state park, Shirley Chism State Park. That connects to the Jamaica Greenway. So it is a nice neighbor-- and it connects to a bunch of other routes and destinations in the neighborhood. You know, they're invented criticism that, in some ways, our bike network can be piecemeal and sometimes that can be true and that a community will come and have a particular corridor that they want to see bike lane on. Our goal over time-- and you can see the details of it starting to flush out on this map, is to connect all those corridors together, but I don't want to discourage a community that wants to see a particular bike lane if it isn't yet ready to be connected all the way into lower Manhattan, for example.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: So, that kind of speaks to community engagement. Community board five and the rest of that stuff there. How much will they engage and are we prioritizing cyclists as a tourist attraction or as recreation as opposed to the every day, and day-to-day functions of a community?

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Including education, including economic development, and the rest of that stuff there where as we have total gridlock for $15--\quad 20$ minutes because of design-- poor design or lack thereof. What goes in the back? I don't want to spend too much time on that, but $I$ also want-- because $I$ want to speak to some of the other things that we talked about, which was helmet safety and the other thing. Then I also wanted to get to the Chief Chan and talk about investigations in his accident. What goes in postinvestigation? Do we look at beyond someone saying? Are we looking at infrastructure? Are we looking at signage or the lack thereof and the other things that are going on? And then, finally, to piggyback on Council member Deutsch and he's talking about education, this is a whole paradigm shift of-- I'm born and raised here and have cycled my entire life, including Fountain Avenue in East New York and this is a new paradigm for everybody, right? And there's an assumption that folks get this, but there are communities like Fountain Avenue, like Southeast Queens, that this is new. Right? And then, when we come out and we start talking about the right of way and people being punished for right-of-way and the

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other laws and regulations that have come to being over the past few years. How do we educate folks to this? Is this a part of the New York State driver's manual? Is this the la-- particularly, many people actually know what an LPI is? Survey folks all the time, including members. Many people in this room outside of cycling community know what an LPI is and its impact on potential impact on pedestrians and motorists? As well as cyclists? And so, we have a lot of work to do. We are assuming in this room in this world that we all get it, right? But once we step outside of here, we have about 8 million folks that have no idea what we are doing here and that will continue to perpetuate the unsafe conditions that we see. Are we doing enough to make sure that our cycling, our motorists, and out pedestrian community is safe. And before we go, we had this conversation when we were talking about permits that were issued in the city and I get trolled on-- and I know you get the same thing on twitter-- about my local precinct and that they are parking not only in the no standings on the street, but on the sidewalks and they are forcing not only cyclists, but pedestrians into the street and causing congestion

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where we have two municipal parking lots that are no less than 20 feet away from the precinct.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: So, I'd like to tackle just a couple of the things you said, Council member Miller. And I just want to make it clear I don't assume that everyone in the city knows what we are doing and is part of why when we talk about, for example, the Fountain Avenue laying, I was very proud yesterday to stand with a bunch of the groups we have worked with at the community level and we have been on the ground in East New York and Bed Stuy for several years.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Who are they? COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Bed Stuy

Restoration Corporation--
COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing] In East New York?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Bed Stuy
Restoration Corporation and they have a woman who runs the East New York jobs program. We have worked with the NYCHA project there. So, we've-- Look. I'm not going to pretend that everyone--

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Cypress Hills?
COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Huh?

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Cypress Hills

NYCHA?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Yes. Cypress

Hills.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: The tenants
association there?
COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I don't know the name of the person we work with, but we worked with, again, someone at Cypress Hills, someone from-Who handles, particularly, East New York Jobs in the Bed Stuy Restoration Corporation. So, I think our agency-- we want to take the time to work closely on the ground. And I agree with you. A lot of people don't know what an LPI is. On the other hand, if you say to them, do you like getting a head start when you cross the street, $I$ find that resonates with most folks. And I want to just-- if you look on page three of the green wave, you're sort of talking about whether these are tourist areas we're focusing on. I sort of want to reassure you that these pink areas are the areas we particularly want to make progress in. They are neighborhoods we are seeing a lot of cycling. It's mostly not tourists. It's local
residents and we really want to make sure we can

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY build-- they are places, unfortunately, where we've seen a lot of fatalities and we want to build out that cycling infrastructure. And I agree with you. We need to do a lot of work on the ground with local communities. There are places where, you know, they don't necessarily like city government too much, but we are committed to that effort. We don't go into communities assuming everybody knows and loves what we are proposing. We know we have to do our homework. We certainly welcome working with you all on the Council to help us--

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing] With
all due respect, $I$ spoke to the tenants association president at Cypress Hills. I also talked to the president and district manager of community board five and you guys didn't engage them.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I have to disagree. We've been on the ground there for quite a while.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Well, what's the name of the person at Cypress Hills that you talked to?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: All right.

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I will grab you the names of those things and follow up, but I have to say $I$ stood with a big group of pretty enthusiastic people yesterday.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: And in terms of design, is it appropriate that traffic backed up when the school makes the delivery nearly every day? That you lose an entire lane? The only lane going southbound?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: If there
are particular spots where we are seeing those problems, then get them to our offices and we'll do tweaks. We often find when we put in-- And one of the questions that was raised about the bike lane yesterday was there were still some cars parking in it because we had created a parking protected bike lane, but cars didn't know, yet, that we had added those parking spaces. So, as we are saying here today, there is often a process where we have to make
a lot of adjustments when we--

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Well, do you take
into consideration delivery on-- to schools?

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COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: We do. And,
in fact--

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Or to schools. COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: We worked pretty closely with those schools. And I want to just point out about East New York, you know, this is a hearing on cyclist fatalities. This is a neighborhood where we have seen cyclist fatalities and I think one thing we all know works-- one thing I think most people in this room would agree is that protected bike lanes are the best in addition we have first cycle fatalities.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Do you support helmets?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: You know, when we announce our green wave, we announced that we would be the-- DOT would be greatly increasing-- We work with a lot of you. We do a lot of--

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Do you support helmet legislation?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Let me-- If you could just let me finish, Council member. We agreed we would continue to do our cyclist giveaways and particularly work with City Bike and other

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 94 cycling groups to give helmet. Children 14 and under are required to wear helmets in New York City, but there is a creative tension of in cities where having adults required to wear cycling helmets, cycling goes down particularly for things like--

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: [interposing] Does
DOT support it? Yes or no?
COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I mean, DOT supports people wearing helmets. We don't support making it mandatory.

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Do you support no texting while cycling?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I support no texting while cycling or driving, for sure. But not as--

COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Because those
people--
COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: But--
COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: The legislation-COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I don't know that I would want to have-COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: had died in this distri--

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COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I don't know
that--
COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: in this committee. COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: I don't know
that I would want to have NYPD in the business of enforce-- of having an enforceable offense against cyclists there, but I'll let them speak to that. COUNCIL MEMBER MILLER: Please do. MICHAEL CLARK: So, when I'm sitting right here right now, $I$ have no read the bills in a long time, but $I$ think we would agree texting while cycling is something that should be prohibited and, in terms of the helmets, you know, I think we agree with DOT that should be very much encouraged, but, you know, we will have to review legislation more on that one to see where we come off on it.
[Background comments]
CHAIRPERSON RICHARD: Thank you, Number
Miller. Fernando Cabrera followed by Cabrera Holden. COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Commissioner, it's good to see you, and Chief and all the staff. First, Commissioner, $I$ want to thank you and $I$ want to voice publicly for coming to my district and just about every project that we talked about it is done

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY which is going to help cyclists. It is going to help drivers. The people in our community are extremely happy. They are please and they send you their gratitude. So I want to thank you for that and thank you for putting feet to every word that you spoke. I have a question that $I$ think everybody wants to know and I'm just like burning with curiosity. I know we closed down 14th Street to drivers. Right? Correct? Is that correct?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Well, we've turned it into a transit and truck priority route. So, just to be clear, we are advertising the movement of buses and trucks. Local pickups and drop-offs are allowed. So, contrary to what you might have been-it's not entirely closed off to the vehicles. We are just discouraging cars using it as a through route all the way across town.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: So, are there any other avenues, streets, you are thinking of closing? And the question that I keep being asked is are we looking to follow the model that we have in London where pretty much you have whole sections where cars are not allowed to go through?

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COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: So, you know,
I think we just rolled 14 th Street out a few weeks ago and, you know, I think, as a lot of you know, it was a long process with the $L$ train and, I think, with the initial results were very, very pleased. We are seeing the buses are moving a lot faster. Ridership is up. We are seeing local businesses are able to get their deliveries and their customers and we are not seeing terrible increases in traffic on the side streets. Now, we've had our partners from NYPD have been on the ground and forcing. They are slowly reducing the amount of enforcement and directing of traffic they need to do, but $I$ think, you know, the early results are very, very encouraging. And, of course, the Speaker has said-he declared it a miracle and he wants to see it, potentially, on other routes. There are a bunch of routes around the city where we could look to do variations of this treatment. Again, I would say to the committee members, it was a long process of designing 14 th Street and getting it right. And, you know, I think the kind of routes we would potentially look for our ones where-- and I can think of wins in every borough-- where we see very high bus ridership

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98 and, you know, we think we can do a design where, again, local businesses and buildings can still get what they need. We are not going to see big traffic impacts on adjoining streets, but as I said before, I think 14 th Street is a promising template. I would certainly invite all members, if they had routes they wanted to discuss, we would love to do so.

COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Okay. Thank you. And just to questions. Chief, one is actually I need your help. I know we spoke back in June. Bailey Avenue, I'm having those Mack trucks parking there. It's an everyday occurrence. I have one there has been there for four days. I asked you to get them towed away. Put the boot on them. Do something. We have written and we have not seen any action. We truly-- we need action because then it complicates parking for the drivers and then that compounds all of the other issues that we are dealing around in the area. And I wanted to ask you or maybe your staff person. How many of those bike lanes summonses were actually dismissed?

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: We don't have that
data in reference to the number of dismissals and things like--

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CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Can you start working on that data? Because, you know, I have chaired government operations and I deal with both and that question is going to come up in the near future at one of the hearings. So, if you could start working that--

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: That may very well be Department of Finance, but we will look into that. COUNCIL MEMBER CABRERA: Okay. I appreciate that. Mr. Chair, I turned it back to you and $I$ did not take 10 minutes. Thank you so much to both of the Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Council member Holden.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Thank you, Chair. And thank you, Commissioner, for supporting Intro 1354. The cement mixtures, obviously, are creating problems throughout the city for several years now. And just coming here, $I$ was actually in my car on the BQE and you can see spillage all along the side and actually in front of catch basins. Then you get ponding on the highway and that is a danger to everyone. But, the spillage does of fact cyclists,

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100 pedestrians, and motorists and I assume that your agency removes the spillage?

COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: You know, I
will say, Council member, we identified this problem
a few years ago ourselves and I'll confess we have had ad hoc efforts to chip away at it. You know, and, obviously, when we resurface streets, we try and fix it, but that is why we really are such strong supporters of your bill. It is something where it is happening all over the city. We are trying to keep on top of it, but if we could nip the problem at the source, it would make it tremendously easier in terms of agency operations because it's a complicated and labor-intensive to get the concrete off the street.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Yeah. I witnessed
they had to use a jackhammer especially--
COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: Exactly.
COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: any place where there is an incline you will see it. Even on slight inclines on expressways you will see the spillage because they are stop and go and a spell. And I've been behind us cement mixer that had significant spillage on Elliott Avenue. There is a large hill

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there and no sooner did the cruise remove the spillage then it was back again the next day. COMMISSIONER TROTTENBERG: It is a frustrating problem. And we, of course, see it particularly Williamsburg in areas where you see have a lot of concrete plants. We see it in the streets there. So, you know, we think you. We would love to try and address this problem.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Thank you. And just a note on the previous saying blocking, my precinct, I have a 104 precinct in Queens. Routinely they are blocking not only the sidewalks in front of the precinct which is every day, but more importantly we have crosswalks blocked. Hydrants blocked. And I am talking probably a dozen hydrants blocked around the area. And that's not good for anyone. I brought it to the attention of the commanding officer and I walked in the precinct. And I said, something has to be done here. And it's gotten out of hand. And why-- you know, again, the police are exempt. There is parking. You just have to probably walk four or five, six blocks. But you can find parking. Or there is a train station, subway station, right down the block that you could use. So, we are seeing a

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danger now all in every neighborhood that a precinct exists. Although, $I$ call for a new precinct because, obviously, we have outgrown it, at least in the 104 and many precincts around the city. So, we really have to have a program-- and I think the Mayor might want to lead on this. That we rebuild precincts or build them to the 21 st century standards, rather than the early 20 th century standards that we have today. CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Councilman, thank you for bringing it to our attention and I appreciate you reaching out to the commanding officer. And, again, it is something that he means to address, so I'll just have a conversation with him also in reference to the issue.

COUNCIL MEMBER HOLDEN: Thank you. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. All righty. I think we got through the list. I will just end with two questions. Chief Chan-- I'm going to go to the hard one first. What is the department's protocol for providing information to the press in response to a collision? So, we've obviously heard in some cases of leaks to the press--
CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Uh-huh.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: blaming cyclists.
Is that something that the NYPD press office should handle prior to an investigation or have there been any conversations within your department to make sure that those leaks are minimized?

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: One of the areas that we certainly have met with the transportation alternatives and other advocates in reference to that issue and their perception is that possibly officer may be sharing information and things of that nature. Our official status is that we will funnel information through our Deputy Commissioner of Public Information Office. That's where we gave a consistent and did a-- we will get it from the correct source. Make sure that the information is correct. Unfortunately, on occasions, we may get a situation where people are simply at a location of the collision and they overhear conversations and it does not necessarily mean that is the official version of what happens. So, misinformation does get out there. But, again, we make sure, and we've mentioned that at Traffic Stat, itself where we have the borough, we have the traffic safety teams and the individuals and the XO and the traffic teams that are

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there and we, again, we have directed them to make sure that the proper channels where the information is given to the public in reference to whatever type of investigation. Because, quite often, whether it be a criminal or a traffic investigation, things do change and the circumstances. We get additional information, we might see a video that may change the course of the investigation. And, ultimately, we have been working with our advocates. They are helping us develop a dialogue and this will be something that will be shared with all our patrol officers out there. Again, just to reiterate that to make sure that $w e^{\prime}$ re getting out the proper
information. Because, again, it doesn't help us to have misinformation out there in reference to what occurred at that location.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: All right. Thank you so much. And I think that just goes back into the conversation, $I$ think I started, around victim blaming and then showing that the correct information is getting out there prior to an investigation being completed. Just want to go-- Last thing. So, you spoke of some good things. You spoke of expanding the three-week program to the rest of the year. Can

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105 you just speak to the success says there over the course of the last three weeks of that program? Do you think that an improved safety? You know, how did you measure that? But, if this is being extended to the end of the year, clearly--

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Uh-huh.
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: You are seeing something-- some success there. So I just want to hear a little bit more as I close--

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Sure. CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: out on why. CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: That initial with the July Initiative where we targeted parking and moving violations. In other words, we have issued over 1400 summonses moving violations where people were also driving into the bike lanes itself. So, that violation and that increased by 235 percent for that particular violation. What we did, when we took a look at what was happening throughout the city, we have met with our borough commanders, our borough executive officers who oversee the specific traffic safety programs and, in light of what was happening throughout the city, we decided to implement multiple initiatives that occurred in the month of September.

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Unfortunately, last year and during the month of September, we had a total of 24 fatals that occurred last year. And that is a lot of fatals that occurred. And so, what can we do in conjunction to increase bicycle safety, increase public pedestrian safety? Can we had meetings and we made decisions that we would have additional initiatives. Initiatives which include bicycle safety initiatives, pedestrian safety - and as where we would target a right-of-way. We also see that speed is certainly a major factor in all our collisions in terms of the extent of the injury and also causing fatalities. So, we targeted speed enforcement. And during that time period, and the month of September, we went after a DWI on Labor Day weekend. We had motorcycle enforcement, bike safety initiative, pedestrian safety. We also targeted aggressive driving and speeding on three specific weekends over that time period. When we take a look at the month of September, for a 28 day period pretty much covering the whole month itself, our collisions decreased by 12 percent. Our injury collisions decreased by five percent. Overall injuries decreased by nine percent. Occupant injuries decreased by eight percent.

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Pedestrian injuries decreased by 11 percent. Bicycle injuries decreased by 13 percent. Our fatalities, from 16 to 24 minus eight, down 33 percent for that timeframe. So, we targeted specifically what did we do different? We have done hazardous violations which I talked about many times. Speeding, red light, right of way, disobeys signs, improper turns, and also cell phones and things. Those are very important. But, specifically, I asked our officers out there let's go out there and to speeding summonses because speed is always a factor. But speeding in general and in conjunction, this was when the children were going back to school. We have our speed cameras also. And that is out there. When we took a look at for the right-of-way enforcement and, again, we increased that dramatically and, year to date right now, we are up 36 percent in terms of right-of-way enforcement, but for that timeframe, pulling back of the activity for our officers back there, right-of-way summonses year to date, we are up 36 percent. Over 15 , close to 16,000 more summonses for that specific violation. And why that violation? Our pedestrians and our bicyclists and a car has a collision, new cars have air bags, seat belts. Okay.

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But what happens if it's a pedestrian and a
bicyclist? When they are struck by a car, they don't have those protections. They are more vulnerable. More injuries also means the increased likelihood depending how they fall or struck, maybe another fatality. So, we have increased to that particular violation. We are targeting that violation. We have asked our traffic safety team and our patrol officers to target that. But it is more labor-intensive because what happened is that they have to sometimes perform stationary enforcement at that location and actually watch the vehicles as opposed to coming into contact with the motorist while they are driving. So, what happened is that we targeted that particular enforcement. We increased and we saw during the month of september that there are days and weeks where we had an increase of 200 percent enforcement. In other words-- let me just pull that out very quickly for a timeframe. I have one. Going back even last week in terms of our right-of-way summonses for the citywide there were 2271 summonses issued for the right-of-way, compared to 955, which is actually 1316 more. 137 percent more than we did during that week last year. And, for the month, we are up 4164.

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97 percent. We are targeting that violation. I think the return on that particular violation is it protects our pedestrians and our bicyclists out there because they are the most vulnerable users on the road and $I$ think that we are going to continue that process throughout to the end of the year. And, more than likely, that we will do so during the course of 2020.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. And is there a way for communities to actually request enforcement in specific areas where they feel it's problems some?

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: One of the things-and part of our traffic safety programs is that our precincts are looking exactly where the collisions are occurring for our pedestrians and also for our bicyclists and I have expressed at-- I said while we have collision prone locations, but let's not wait until we have three coalitions, two collisions there. If we have a collision there involving the pedestrian or a bicyclist, we should do enforcement of the locations. And if the officers can actually observe vehicles-- because we have said vehicles making left turns are three times as likely to cause an injury or

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY 110 a fatality, but we also see that we have injuries and fatalities on right turns, but $I$ certainly encourage them at Traffic Stat and I bring that message to them and we look at what they do, how their traffic program is. If they have collisions, show me the summonses that were issued. If you can't do it at that location because somehow geographically you can't do enforcement, then what about the corridor, what about the next block? What about the adjacent street? So, we should see corresponding enforcement where people are injured. And we see that this series shows. One third of our collisions involving pedestrians are basically where people fail to yield to the individuals who are crossing.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Well, I want to thank you above for the work that you have done. I look forward to continuing to work with the Chairman and all agencies. It's very clear that we need more bike infrastructure and for that to move much more rapidly across our city and, obviously, with enforcement and education, $I$ think that we can really get to a place where we are shifting the culture in this city. Then, DOT, we need more left turn signals. That is always they must stand in need.

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So, I thought we would keep focusing there, as well.
So, I want to thank you for the work that you are doing. We look forward to continued conversations on a real comprehensive plan on how we work with precincts on parking. And I am happy somewhat with the progress we are making on not victim blaming cyclists. But we still have a long way to go to make sure that everyone in New York City feels safe on our roadway. So I want to thank you for the work that you have done. Thank you.

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Chair.
I have a few more questions before we will go and call for members of the public. With the number that you shared how many people from the 25 cases being charged, say five, right? What is the number?
[background comments]
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Four? What
happened to the other 21? Is there a pending investigation or the other didn't include reasons why to charge those riders?

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: When we take a look
at-- there are also individuals who were subsequently issued summonses where the-- for other

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violations that we observed out there. Then I have a tally of approximately 30 summonses for individuals involving those particular cases. And, again, I don't have the actual number where they-- or the closing of the cases, but there are other cases in their within that 25 that are still actively also being investigated. But, again, four arrests and 30 summonses that were issued to the motorist for those vehicle cases.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: We know that on the-- for the hit-and-run, it's like 20-something police officers dedicated for the collision squad unit. What is the numbers of men and women in the NYPD dedicated to investigate all those cases related to crashes?

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: The CIS unit that-let me just pull that number.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: And you will figure out-- you will come up with a number for-from our experience, that whatever number you have is not enough. And, of course, that's when it comes to the hit-and-run. And for me, I am more advocating asking for my role even as I say even-- when we look on the hit-and-run, I always say that we need to

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double that number. Because that is not enough resources right now. When we have the city, again, that's 42 hit and run, most of them damages by [inaudible 02:12:47] ended with people being in critical condition and an average of one person dying every week, you know, that particular sector is too big to only have around in the 20. I know it doesn't go more than 30 , right?

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: And we have
currently a combination 23-- 25 people who are currently in the CIS unit that are doing the investigations on that. In conjunction with that, in terms of investigations year to date, we have conducted about 290 investigations so far. I think we only have maybe 10 more investigations than we did last year. But what happened is that, in conjunction, one of the things that, when we met with the advocates and we looked at it, currently our-what they call the ECT Unit, evidence collection unit, assigned to Manhattan North is a unit that corresponds to leaving the scene collisions where there are injuries of that nature.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: But I think,
Chief-- I feel that-- I hope, again, that City Hall

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will make us one of the top priorities when it comes to legislation to get Albany to provide more support to the DA. Because what we know is that the penalty for a driver who is involved in a hit and run-CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Uh-huh. CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: get less penalty than a driver that is driving drunk. So, again, this is not all. I know that--

CHIEF THOMAS CHAN: Uh-huh.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: we went through this process. We went through-- I always say like I never forget like one of my best friends lost his son, Josbel Rivera, in Mosholu Parkway and I show [inaudible 02:14:36]. The driver, a few hours after, you can see [inaudible 02:14:40] capture him parking his car, putting his car in fire, to get rid of the evidence. And it took like two years and a half or three years to see [inaudible 02:14:55] Rivera, his mother, going through the whole process through the DA, the advocate supporting her, and all they got was a [inaudible 02:15:03] two year. So it's not just, you know, the lacking thinking that particular case the NYPD or the DA. This is about red tape that we have at a state level. And I feel that, as we heard

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from all the five $\mathrm{DA}^{\prime}$ s, they need more support. Then
I would like to see, again, City Hall making this is one of the top priorities from the legislative team that goes to all money to get Albany to change the law so that the DA get more empowered and increase the penalty after those criminal drivers, in this case, that live the same. But, again, I just pulled the comparison when it comes to, you know, I don't see that there is enough. And we need more. I hope that we can double that unit and this is about [inaudible 02:15:54]. But my only concern is about when it comes to investigate other collisions that involve, you know, injuries, how do you feel-- and of course, the talking point will be we find what we have, but $I$ think that we need more. I think that we need more. I think that we need more resources. I don't feel that, yes, you know, like what we have today is enough. I think that, you know-- and I am happy to get partners, you know, from the advocate from the Families for Safe Streets, from the DOT, from new NYPD. We tried to do the best we can, but we should not be here. Like that was not in the movie. That was not written that after we have been working so hard, here we are entering November with

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25 cyclists being killed. Then, so that is, you know, my appeal to see how we can, you know, address. I don't want to hear that we are fine. We have the resources. You know, we are making progress. This is about, you know, like we need to protect cyclists. We need to protect pedestrians and what we have seen is an increase more individuals riding bikes and we want to incentivize that to happen, but we have to do better. So, with that, it takes me to, again, two-three questions. One is here today, how many crashes resulted in cyclists being injured and how do we compare that number to last year?

MICHAEL PILECKI: Collisions in general?
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Yeah. How--
MICHAEL PILECKI: So right now to date--
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Year to date--
MICHAEL PILECKI: Year to date--

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: how many crashes resulted in cyclists being injured?

MICHAEL PILECKI: Year to date we have 3642 as opposed to last year when we had 3641. We are actually up on collision over the same period last year.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Last year? What
was the number last year?
MICHAEL PILECKI: Last year was 3641.
This year it is 3642.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: By today.
MICHAEL PILECKI: And we are up one. By
October 20, we are up one.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: And how does DOT
and Police Department track injuries data and statistic and rates of vehicle collisions they on those that resulted in injury of death?

MICHAEL PILECKI: Can you repeat that question?

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Yeah. How do you, the agency, track injury statistics and rate of vehicle collisions beyond those resulted in injury of death?

MICHAEL PILECKI: Well, the information is included on the police accident report and that data gets entered into, obviously, databases that we utilized to track the information.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay. And have you
seen-- is there like a different numbers with the data when we look at that approach over is the same

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one that you share with the 3642 by today compared to 3641 last year?

MICHAEL PILECKI: Well, I mean, that is the Police Department status source right there. Our Traffic Stat reports. So that should be accurate information. Yes.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: But the only difference in the question that $I$ asked is about the crashes that resulted in cyclists being injured compared to my other question which is about not necessarily being injured, but crashes that have been happening.

MICHAEL PILECKI: Right. I understand what you are saying. You're saying how many collisions have there been involving bicyclists versus those where the bicyclist was injured. CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Uh-hm.

MICHAEL PILECKI: And this does not break that out. So, we are assuming that the bicyclists were injured in the numbers.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay. But, do you also call back to the data of the other [inaudible 02:19:49] of those who are not injured? Crashes that happened? Collisions that happened?

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MICHAEL PILECKI: I think we can get back to you on that. I mean, right now I am not aware of it, but we can--

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay. Okay.

MICHAEL PILECKI: we can certainly get
back to you on that.
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: And do you
collect-- does your organ-- can we get those data per persons?

MICHAEL PILECKI: from the precincts?
CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Yeah. Not from the precinct, but do you have the data in a way that if the council member would like to see how those data breaks down, yes, in his precinct you can share that--

MICHAEL PILECKI: The routine information that we see on this traffic stat report is available online and you can actually see a lot of the information. The summonses, the injuries, and a lot of the information that $I$ cited is actually by precinct. So, they can actually look at those. They are not broken by Council districts, but it is broken down by individual precincts. So, that is available online.

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CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Okay. Thank you. Thanks. So, with that, think you for, you know, being here with us. We have the same goals and responsibility to make the cities safer for everyone. Now I am going to be calling the next panel. Is that okay? Amanda Hannah McLean, Families for Safe Streets. Lauren Pine, Families for Safe Streets. Marissa Mulberg, Families for Safe Streets. Marcos Conner, Transportation [inaudible 02:21:35]. Daniel Ray McClure from [inaudible 02:21:42].
[background comments]
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: You may begin. AMANDA HANNAH MCCLEAR: Hello. My name is Amanda Hannah McClear. I have to be honest. When I start this, I just-- when $I$ was writing this yesterday, I considered not coming because it is extremely painful to rehash these traumatic events. And because six cyclists have been killed since we lost rose in that is really hard to contend with. I'll start by saying that, on June 7 th of 1994 , my grandmother, Donna Blanchard, and my four-year-old aunt, Michelle Blanchard, were killed in a hit and run. They were pedestrians. They were just going to get breakfast. The driver was never found. My dad

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121 still struggles every day to get out of bed because, on that day in June, he was shaken awake by his friend and told that his mother and sister weren't coming home and, like I said, to this day, has a hard time getting up. And now, 25 years later, I also awoke to a horrible news. I was at my partner's house and we were celebrating Eid with his family. We watched some home videos and I fell into a midday nap. And, when I woke up, I was tentatively approached by my partner and he told me that Jose Al Zares had died. It was surely a nightmare that I thought I was going to wake up from, but I never did. I have to stress that we never worried about José cycling in the city because he took all of the necessary precautions. He was the safest cyclist that you would ever meet. He found out that my mom and I weren't wearing helmets and immediately went out and bought us helmets. I have been cycling on the street sense I was 14 without a helmet and we just never did it. But he made sure we got them. And on August 11 of this past year, he had a helmet. He was waiting patiently for the light, but a reckless driver was going 60 miles per hour in a 25 mile per hour zone, so, when the driver blew past

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that red light, a solid read on Coney Island Avenue, and he hit another car, that car went flying and killed José. If José wasn't following the rules of the road, he might have survived, but this can't be a city in which following the rules of the road gets you killed. I feel that we are a city that is playing catch-up. We are playing catch-up when it comes to pedestrian and cyclist safety. London implemented side guards five years ago. Where were we? We were supposed to be a leading metropolitan city. Cities like London, Paris Oslo, are blowing right past us and I heard a lot about community engagement and, while that it is important, the mayor of Oslo didn't second-guess that she needed to shut down streets for pedestrian cyclist safety. She just did it. There was pushback from businesses and she still did it anyway. And things are much safer there and people are happier and businesses did not suffer because of it. We should be talking about the implementation of a comprehensive network of 100 percent protected bike lanes. These bills should have been passed years ago. Like I said, London had passed it already. So, yes. Please pass these bills because they are past due, but we have so much more

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work to do. Five years ago, they isolated Coney Island Avenue is a dangerous intersection, especially where-- particularly where José was killed and nothing was done about it and we lost José. There should have been a protected bike lane there. And in the case of my grandmother and my aunt, it took about 20 years until they narrowed the street because the Boulevard was too wide. They knew that back then. It took them 20 years to do it. We don't have time anymore. The only thing that keeps me coming up here and sharing this story is that José truly would've wanted me to because he followed crashes very closely in the city and they made him extremely angry. Just 12 days before he was killed, he shared an article with my mom about M. Smallovich, the 30-year-old cyclist who was killed on 36 th and Third in Sunset Park on July 29th. The crash happened right outside of my mom's office and José was nervous about her writing her electric scooter from their home in Park slope to industries city. There is no questioning why he would have said if he was here with us today. The green wave doesn't go far enough and I don't want to hear things like we heard just now about being real estate. That's not what $I$ want to hear from us

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in the that is home to gleaming skyscrapers that were deemed unrealistic and unimaginable years before. We have so much potential. We failed José because he was vigilant and informed and he was still killed. And if anyone is thinking that is a set of known better than to the cycle on the streets, I ask you to question where that bias is coming from because it is stifling. Are we supposed to sit at home on a beautiful Sunday? Are we supposed to-- are we not allowed to bike back home? Are we not allowed to go for a swim? That is all that is he was trying to do on August 11th. And people say this isn't a cyclist city, but $I$ bank to differ. There are cyclist here. That makes it a cyclist city. And I just have to say that José didn't drive. He didn't have a license because he was too terrified at the sheer idea of hurting someone or the potential to hurt someone, so he just didn't drive. And, frankly, the bills on the table wouldn't have saved José and that is hard to contend with, but they might have saved M. Smallovich and they will absolutely save someone who is walking around us right now. There is an innocent person out on the street whose life depends on our actions here. And I hate to think that six more cyclists have been

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killed since José died. It's just so alarming and frightening. My family is frozen in August and, as our grief thaws, the city around us is bewildering. This is a city without Hosea and that just doesn't make any sense. It is confusing to me to see New Yorkers huddled under their jackets, to see Halloween decorations adorning the homes and storefronts because, in our minds, the trauma of August is still so fresh and, if it was fall, they would be cooking as a warm meal. Probably a recipe he found in the New York Times, which he loved to read. If it was fall, he would be asking as to take a tour of Greenwood Cemetery with him, which was one of his favorite places in the city. But he is not here and I have a mom that is struggling to make sense of losing her partner that she thought she would have for another 30 years, for 30 years. And they share these personal details because I don't know how else to elicit empathy. And that is empathy and not sympathy because sympathy is well-meaning cards and empty promises. Empathy is action and we are going to need a lot more of it if we are going to save lives. There are no strangers here. My suffering, my family's suffering, it is also everyone's

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126 suffering in the room and it should compel us all to make changes in the city and quickly. And for our NYPD who is no longer here, which I wish they were, I am the granddaughter and niece of two retired officers, meaning I am their niece. I am their granddaughter. And I'm skateboarding, cycling on the streets and I have been since I was 14 years old. Once these bills are passed-- this is a direct message to them. I need you to enforce them. When you see a cyclist on the street, and he cyclist on the street, that is me. And you can't let this happen in my family a third time. We can't lose a third-- you know, another person. And I just want them to know that $I$ follow the rules of the road. I don't speed and I am not reckless and neither was José. And I believe these were passed out, but there are photos of us that $I$ would just love you to look at because he was a very real person. He was not [inaudible 02:30:49] and numbers.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I just want to say so sorry for your loss thank you for coming here. I know it is not easy sitting there, but I want you to know that we appreciate you coming down to testify today and we are going to continue to do everything

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we can do in our power to make sure that, although they are gone, the their legacies live on and you are totally correct. It's not just about sympathy. It's about empathy and action. And that's why we're here today. So we are hoping these small steps can be helpful in ensuring that we never have to say here again. Thank you.

MARCO CONNOR: Thank you, Chair
Richards and Chair Rodriguez, for meeting today's hearing and also for your leadership in addressing the unacceptable realities that Amanda had just described. My name is Marco Connor. I am the Deputy Director at Transportation Alternatives and I am here to testify in support of all the bills heard at today's hearing. This year has been tragic, but it is important to remember that bicycling is sustainable, healthy, and efficient mode of transportation and is vital if our city is ever to successfully address our chronic traffic congestion and reads our critical goals related to sustainability, carbon emissions reductions, health outcomes, mobility, and equitable access to jobs and education. As a city, we must enact policy that promotes biking and makes it safe and accessible.

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And bicyclist safety measures, like protected bike lanes, have the added benefit of substantially improving safety for pedestrians and motorists, as well. Following five years with annual reductions and overall traffic fatalities, which is a testament to the efficacy of the mayor's vision zero program and the efforts of this Council, it's critical that now as we face the first annual increase in overall traffic fatalities, that we doubled down on what has worked and continue on the path of addressing traffic violent systemically. Always prioritizing safety. I want to speak briefly to some of today's bills, which we strongly support. First, Intro 769 to allow bicyclist to cure a ticket that they have received. In the purpose of enforcement must always be to deter potentially harmful behavior or omissions as opposed to penalization as a goal and purpose. By allowing cyclists to cure their violation and bring their bicycle into compliance, a higher level of safety is achieved. Also, I want to express our strong support for Intro 1763 to have a three foot passing
requirement for motorists when passing cyclists. In June of 2016, 36-year-old Dan Heneckby [sp?] was killed riding a bike in Manhattan because a van

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driver deliberately decided to disregard the inadequate distance between his truck and Dan on a narrow history with parked cars. The driver honked with the horn of his van even though there was nowhere for Dan to go. And then the driver sped past Dan, striking him with his band and, in doing so, killing a father and husband. All because the driver decided to not wait a couple of seconds until it was safe to pass. A three feet passing requirement sends a simple and clear message. If you are operating a multi-time via call and you cannot pass a vulnerable road user ahead of you at a safe distance, then you must wait until it is safe to pass. Lastly, I want to express our support for truck side card requirements. Side guards on trucks save lives. The introduction of side guards in London resulted in a 61 percent reduction of fatally injured cyclists and a 20 percent reduction of fatally injured pedestrians. We commend that counsel for originating law in recent years that has made New York City's municipal fleet in market leader in truck side guard implementation, however, it is clear that installation of side guards in private vehicle fleets, in particular, is lacking far behind, and

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130 exemplified by the lackluster implementation rates by private sanitation contracts. This legislation will help bring common sense, low cost, and life-saving technology to trucks operating in New York City to the benefits of pedestrians and bicyclists, as well as truck operators and their owners. And I want to thank you again for convening today's hearing and we are testifying in strong support of all the legislation heard today. Thank you very much.

ERIC MCCLURE: Thank you. Good mornings down. My name is Eric McClure. I am the executive director of Streets Pack and thank you, Chair Rodriguez and Chair Rodriguez for holding this oversight hearing today and for the opportunity to testify. 2019 has been a very tough year for vision zero. We all knew or should have known the progress on vision zero would not be a straight line, but the increase in traffic deaths this year, especially amongst people on bikes, has been paying fall. It is also important to remember that, when we are talking about vision zero, we are talking about the lives of our fellow New Yorkers. So, it's been tough year for vision zero. It's a tough year for New Yorkers. And one death among the city is one too many. We'd take

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a little bit of issue with the subject line for today's oversight hearing. Vision zero cyclist safety and Police Department enforcement because, as we have testified at previous hearings, we believe that enforcement, especially by police officers, is the weakest and, frankly, least reliable aspect of vision zero. As we stated in past hearings, our ability to achieve vision zero lies first and foremost in redesigning our streets. Vision zero is predicated on the fact that people make mistakes and that those mistakes should not cost someone life or limb. Preventing those mistakes is passed down through street design and, as we seen, many of them more than two dozen people killed on bikes this year were struck in places that had little, if any, cycling infrastructure. So, I want to speak briefly to the two bills that are not on today's docket, but have come before this body already. It is why we urge the speedy passage of Speaker Johnson's Intro 1557 which would create a five year master plan for the city's streets, sidewalks, and pedestrian spaces. Key to the master plan is accelerating the building of protected bike lanes, of the single best way to keep cyclists safe, as Deputy Commissioner Bethune

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and Commissioner Trottenberg said earlier today. Intro 1557 should be brought to a vote ASAP. The same goes for the reckless driver accountability act, Council member Lander's bill that would impound or boot vehicles that accrue a significant amount of dangerous camera violations. Automated enforcement is the one means of enforcement that does make a real difference in vision zero. We saw a surge in speed camera violations when expansion of the program began earlier this year, but violations quickly started to drop after each round of the new camera deployments, as many drivers soon change their behavior. Getting the most dangerous drivers off the road will greatly reduce the dangers faced by cyclists and pedestrians, as well as other drivers. Lastly, we did want to speak in support of all the legislation that had come before the committee today. We support Intro 769 and 2018, which would allow people to cure bicycle equipment violations within 48 hours by producing the required equipment. As Marcos said earlier, safety is paramount and allowing people to avoid a ticket by securing that equipment is a timely manner after an infraction would be much preferable than just slapping them with a fine. We also support Intro

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1435 requiring safety belt usage, Intro 5286 which would accelerate the timeline for required side guards and we share the concern that it is just taking too long for this important safety measure to get done. And, finally, we need to support the three foot passing requirement. We have some concerns about how enforcement will happen with that, but it does set a standard way which the law currently lacks and is an important piece in educating drivers. And, lastly, we need to support Council member Holden's bill that would require spell guards on cement trucks. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. Oh.
Press your button.
LAUREN PINE: Thank you. Hello. My name is Lauren Pine and I'm here today with Families for Safe Streets. Less than two years ago, I was crossing with the light with my bicycle when I was struck and dragged by a 10 wheel Mack truck who was making a right turn. Fortunately, bystanders were able to stop the vehicle. The driver did not even see me. I was awake the entire time. My left leg was pinned under the driver's side tire. I was rushed to Bellevue Hospital where they saved my life

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134 and performed a rare amputation called a hip disk articulation that they only do when there is no other option due to the poor prognosis. My pelvis was fractured and, due to infection, they couldn't repair it from the inside, so it is healed crooked, making sitting painful. My bladder was also badly damaged, requiring me to be near a bathroom at all times now and to wear pads. The skin on my right leg was torn off on almost the entire upper thigh. I underwent extensive skin grafting from my back and I stayed in the ICU for two months. I live alone and, even with good insurance, did not have enough homecare. My family had to come from the West Coast, risking their jobs take care for me during the first year. I underwent extensive inpatient and outpatient rehab, and I still have nerve damage in my right leg. My prosthetic leg waves a 17 pounds and cost 100,000 dollars. It is not covered by Medicare, which I will go on in a month. Disability is not a living wage. Access a ride is torture. By contrast, trucks privately owned like the one that struck me can carry as little as 1 million dollars insurance. That is before medical and legal costs. This is for a truck capable of causing major damage very easily. The

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driver who struck me was driving with a suspended license. Crashes with resulting tragedies like this are preventable. The silver lining is that, even if I cannot return to my former career as a nurse caring for patients in a cancer hospital, I can use my voice to support things like the initiative for side gardens on large vehicles to protect cyclists and pedestrians. I hope you will all use your power to make this simple lifesaving solution a reality. Thank you for your time. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you so much for sharing your story and--
[background comments]
CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: there are no words,
but thank you. Thank you for sharing your story.
Thank you for your courage. And we are going to do everything to make sure-- Wow. Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED: I'm actually forfeiting
my time to speak now because of reading the names earlier. So, thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: But there is
someone from DCAS also that they also deal with the city fleet. They are responsible--

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you. Thank you for your testimony. All right. Next panel. Kendall from New Yorkers for Responsible Management. Melissa Icahn, NYLPI. Lauren Paterno, AAA. Steven Leavy, Trucking Association in New York. Joseph Herrera. You may begin. Melissa. Ladies first. MELISSA ICAHN: Oh. Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Council member Rodriguez, Council member Donovan Richards and members of both of your committees for the opportunity to testify that today. I am going to focus my testimony on the preconsidered Intro requiring side guards on all city contracted vehicles and trade waste vehicles by no later than January 2021. I work at New York Lawyers for the Public Interest where I am a senior staff attorney and we are a member of the Transform Don't Trash NYC coalition. We are strongly supportive of this and other measures aiming to make our streets safer for all New Yorkers. As you all know, private sanitation trucks are amongst the heaviest, largest, and most dangerous vehicles operating on our streets. Sadly, our study of federal crash data show that the rate of serious and fatal crashes involving major trade waste company use in New York City more than

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doubled from the 2014-2016 period to the 2016 to 2018 period. The inherent dangers of operating heavy vehicles and a tense city are exacerbated by the current inefficient and exploitative commercial waste system. Under the current waste collection system, trade waste routes are notoriously inefficient. In fact, the Department of Sanitation estimates that the transition from an open market to a zoned commercial waste system will eliminate about 18 million unnecessary miles per year. That dangers to New York City residents are associated with these aging heavy duty trucks driven by exhausted workers, are most acute and environmental justice communities. These communities host transfer stations, recycling facilities, track stations, and garages and, in addition to suffering from the highest concentration of air pollution and large amount of tracks constantly traversing their street, their residents are also at greatest risk of being strapped, killed or maimed by these commercial waste trucks. Despite the inherent danger of these tracks, thousands of these vehicles operate without basic side guards in place, and inexpensive and simple measure that can mean the difference between life and death for

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138 pedestrians and cyclists. In fact, data published by the Business Integrity Commission in September 2019 show that just 15 percent of the private sanitation truck fleet license to operate in New York City has had side guards installed. 15 percent. We are optimistic that the proposed commercial waste zones bill, Intro 1574 A , will require many of the city's private sanitation companies to adopt safer, cleaner truck fleets over the next 10 years. However, in the meantime, the median installation of side guards is a common sense protection that all city contracted and trade waste trucks should have. We urge the council to immediately about this bill into law and thank you, again, for having this hearing.

KENDALL CHRISTIANSEN: Council member Rodriguez and Richards, my name is Kendall Christiansen. I am here on behalf of New Yorkers for Responsible Waste Management, which is a consortium of about 25 locally owned private carting companies that handle commercial waste, which is a subset of what Melissa was just speaking about. I wanted to just give you just a quick snapshot on behalf of that subset, which is about-- depending on who you talk to, you have probably heard that there are 90

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companies licensed to handle commercial waste in the city. The current reality is they are about 50 that actually do it and the concentration is about 25 of them have about 99 percent of the market share in the city. And those are the companies that I primarily represent. Of those, looking at the data recently, because this is all in the city's porthole, those 50 companies have about 560 rear end loader trucks, otherwise known as packer trucks. Not thousands. BIC overall licenses and registers of about 7500 heavy duty trucks in the city, but they are not all private sanitation trucks, not all private carters. Only about, again, 25 to 50 of those companies are in the commercial waste of business and the number of packer tracks they operate or have licenses, I should say-- because they are not all on the street every night, is about 560. There are some additional container trucks that those companies operate. They also operate other types of trucks. You know, panel trucks and box trucks and pickups and the like. But, in total, that subset of about 50 companies only has about 1000 trucks that are registered or licensed-excuse me. Licensed by BIC. And those 50 companies, just take a view, again, deeper snapshot, fall into

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two categories. About half of them have three trucks were less and fewer than 1000 customers and may have trucks that are probably not going to be compliant with local law 145 clean engine requirements when they become effective in January. So, we are anticipating strict enforcement by BIC on those companies, which means about 25 of those companies will largely disappear from providing commercial waste services in a few months. Of the 25 that are left, those are companies with four trucks or more and over 1000 customers. And my review of that data shows that, as of a couple weeks ago, that 320 of those 560 trucks, which is about 56 percent, already have side guards installed. Of the larger companies, we are at 60 percent or above, four years in advance of the current deadline. Let me stop here and be clear that we support an acceleration of the deadline for side guard installations. I was not part of the original discussion several years ago. I have been working with the industry now over the last three or four years, so I wasn't aware of the dynamics around to the setting of the 2024 standard, but we would be very supportive of accelerating that to 2021. Again, most of the companies are already well on the way to

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compliance for the subset of companies that are most concerned to this panel. There was a concern about container trucks and whether or not, given their various configuration about the applicability of side guards. And that is a separate discussion that we are having with BIC and other agencies about how to accommodate that situation. I guess the final comment is that one of the things that is now inhibiting the investment, for better or for worse, in side guards on additional trucks is the uncertainty over the outcome of the commercial ways to zone planning debate that is coming to a head with the Council over the next week or so. For the company that do not literally know whether they will be in business a year or two from now, it is a severe inhibitor about investing in anything they are absolutely not required to do. And that's a problem across the industry. It's been a case for the last couple of years as the commercial waste zone debate has been percolating and we hope that that will be resolved so that the industry can return to its operations and to making these kinds of investments again very soon in the future. Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Wow. We almost got you all to agree.

KENDALL CHRISTIANSEN: Pardon me?

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: It's a miracle. You and Melissa almost agreed on something. This is--

KENDALL CHRISTIANSEN: Yeah. That's a miracle.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: It's like Christmas came early.

KENDALL CHRISTIANSEN: That's a miracle, but here we go.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: But I appreciate you saying you support this.

KENDALL CHRISTIANSEN: We disagree about the numbers because there is a tendency to link together all BIC registered and licensed companies into one category and actually they fall into about a dozen different subcategories, as Melissa knows from her time at BIC.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Yeah.
KENDALL CHRISTIANSEN: And so, private waste companies, private carters often get lumped into that larger category, including when there are

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CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Okay.

KENDALL CHRISTIANSEN: Our drivers are on the street. They see those intersection when there are problems and we have a process now of communicating to DOT when we can make that identification be helpful to them in that process. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.
LAUREN PATERNO: my name is Lauren
Paterno. I represent AAA. AAA is a nonprofit motor club wage serves drivers throughout the five boroughs of New York City. I want to thank the committees for the opportunity to testify today and to Councilman Rodriguez for sponsoring Intro 1435 requiring the use of back seat safety belts in motor vehicles. AAA commends the city for taking steps to further protect passengers in New York City roadways. Current New York State law only requires children under 16 to buckle up in the back seat, yet proper restraints

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enhance safety for all vehicle occupants regardless of age. In 2018, 33 individuals 16 and over were killed and 2400 were injured because they were not buckled up in the back seat. This accounts for approximately six injuries per day across New York State. Over 1500 or over 60 percent of those injuries occurred on New York City roadways.

Unbelted rear seat occupants are three times more likely to be killed, eight times more likely to be seriously injured, and two times more likely to kill the front seat passenger by becoming a projectile in the vehicle. We appreciate that the legislation includes vehicles licensed to operate by the taxi limousine commission. According to IIHS, less than 60 percent of individuals surveyed reported wearing a seat belt in the backseat of a for hire vehicle, however close to 80 percent of individuals report wearing a seat belt in a personal motor vehicle. It is important for both types of vehicles to be included under the law as the same risk supply regardless of the kind of vehicle a passenger is traveling in. AAA strongly supports the legislative intent of Intro 1435, however, we do suggest the removal of part $B$, which requires the driver to be

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ticketed along with the unbelted passenger. Current state law only mandates that the unrestrained occupant received the ticket. This legislation should mirror state law to ensure enforcement and community compliance is as easy and as clear as possible. We appreciate New York City's leadership on traffic safety and the opportunity to comment today. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Thank you.
STEPHEN LEAVY: Chairman Rodriguez, Chairman Richards, staff, thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Stephen Leavy. I'm testifying for Kendra Helms who is the president of the Trucking Association of New York. You have the full testimony. I'm going to highlight some important points of the testimony. First and foremost, TANY has 600 very diverse members in the state of New York and is a nonprofit for 85 years. We are proud to invest in safety and make all roads safe for people of New York City and throughout the state of New York. The trucking industry invests approximately 10 billion dollars a year in equipment and safety initiatives, including collision avoidance systems, electronic logging devices, and onboard

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146 video event recorders. The three bills of specific interest today is Intro 1763,1354 , and the preconsidered bill of $T$ 2019-5286 which will have a significant impact on our industry. With regards to 1763, we believe the Council should take into account the real-life implications of traveling down New York City streets and might consider not only to have a minimum of three feet between the vehicle and the bicycle, but also suggest where it is possible to do so. Relating to 1354, there are two current laws on the books today relating to the environmental issues as well as weight of different trucks. The environmental side, basically, requires the men to vehicles to go in and out of a cement plant clean when they enter and clean when they leave and there is also a weight statute on a concrete truck which also relates back to the quantity of gallons they can have on that truck. Perhaps what is needed enforcement of these two new rules-- or these two laws, instead of adding another. But of much concern for us, and which we have seen much testimony today, and significant is the rail guards. Today, there are no uniformed standards and specifications for the use of side guards and installation. Another concern is

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that legislation that attempts to address the issue of safety and a one size fits all for all trucks. Lastly and perhaps most importantly, the engineering expertise is not simply there. There are no uniform standards are measures that constitutes an appropriate side guard for a given truck while safety implications are still largely unknown. We believe that more information and fact-based data is needed before this bill moves, particularly when considering the extremely high costly nature of the equipment, coupled with the already high cost of doing business in the city and not to divert funds from other electronic collision avoidance systems available. We look forward to continuing to working with city Council in the future and also the focus on expanding pedestrian and cyclist safety programs that are designed to change behavior and promote safe practices. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: Can you just go
into-- or, Mr. Kendall, you can answer this, too. How much the DOT Commissioner mentioned that there is a few hundred dollars for sign guards. Can you just go into how much on average would it cost to install a side guard?

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STEVEN LEAVY: Do you want to go first?
KENDALL CHRISTIANSEN: I don't know
exactly. My understanding is that it is not a few hundred. It's a few thousand, but it's probably not more than five. And I have been waiting for data from BIC on the utilization of the incentive program that they have operated with some federal funds over the last couple years, but that is forthcoming.

STEPHEN LEAVY: We agree. Between one and 5000, but the unique situation-- we are in New York City, that many of the vehicles, the trucks, are designed especially for New York City. For example, fuel trucks. They are built. There isn't one particular make and model that you can pick off a shelf, let alone the experience of installers here, as well. And the American Trucking Association is also working with the federal government, as well, in trying to do more research and, with a program.

CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: But you do share our goal here, right?

STEPHEN LEAVY: Absolutely. CHAIRPERSON RICHARDS: I think you protect your workers, one-- I mean, first, obviously, the public, but your workers are also protected to a

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149 great sense, as well, if there are no fatalities or there are less accidents. So I would hope that we all share that--

STEPHEN LEAVY: 1000 percent, but with the understanding, too, that because of the structure of vehicles, very heavy, very large, it is still not clear on what side guards, what composition they should be made of, and how are they going to affect the structure of a vehicle, as well, because you don't want to have a vehicle that it might work well within in Manhattan and then go onto the major Degan [sp?] or I-95 and then it defeats its purpose, breaks off and then causes another casualty.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: I'm more than happy to continue having conversation with you and your members and, as you know, we are committed to doing whatever we have to do in the city to improve the safety of pedestrians and cyclists. Let's get a time to talk.

STEPHEN LEAVY: Thank you. We appreciate that.

CHAIRPERSON RODRIGUEZ: Thank you. Thank
you. And, with that, this hearing is adjourned.
[gavel]

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C E R T I I F I C A T E
World Wide Dictation certifies that the
foregoing transcript is a true and accurate
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this action by blood or marriage, and that there
is interest in the outcome of this matter.
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Date
October 31, 2019
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