Good morning, Chairman Powelson, Honorable Commissioners, and guests. My name is Erin C. 1 Molchany, and I currently represent the 22nd Legislative District in the Pennsylvania General 2 Assembly. 3 4 I want to first take the opportunity to thank everyone involved in today's hearing. I am here 5 today to testify as to the need in the Pittsburgh region for affordable and viable transportation 6 7 alternatives—a need that is not a recent development, but an issue that has been problematic 8 for some time. Speaking from personal experience, I came to Pittsburgh to attend college in 9 1995, and as a student without a vehicle, navigating around Pittsburgh was not always easy. 10 From my time as a student, to nearly every professional role I have held since, the need for increased access to transportation alternatives has been a concern of mine given that I worked 11 and lived in the City of Pittsburgh. I gladly welcome the conversation that has been spurred by 12 the growth of Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) in Pennsylvania and the fair 13 consideration given to new innovations by the Public Utility Commission (PUC). 14 15 I can honestly say that since moving to Pittsburgh almost 20 years ago, the City has changed 16 dramatically. Pittsburgh's downtown corridor has become an attractive business and cultural 17 center, and a safe and vibrant cosmopolitan neighborhood with residential properties in high 18 demand. Pittsburgh has seen itself repeatedly ranked atop lists of "most livable cities" most 19 recently by The Economist, and best trips in the worldⁱⁱ, by National Geographic. We are on the 20 map in a big way, and now more than ever, we must raise the bar and at least keep up if not 21 become the leader when it comes to our transportation options. 22 23 Given that the topic of today's hearing is to examine transportation needs, I do not intend to 24 offer specific regulatory recommendations, but rather to provide anecdotal support for Senator 25 Wayne Fontana's legislation regulating transportation network companies, SB1457. I intend to 26 highlight more than a decade of initiatives by local organization that I have been involved with 27

designed to improve and address Pittsburgh's transportation shortcomings. I also hope to 1 2 encourage the PUC to develop regulations that more readily address market needs by welcoming consideration for innovations outside the scope of the current structure of the 3 transportation industry. 4 5 I first advocated for better transportation options in 2002 when I became involved with an 6 organization called PUMP, the Pittsburgh Urban Magnet Project. PUMP was the largest and 7 8 most active young professionals' organization in the region charged with attracting and 9 retaining elusive twenty and thirty-somethings though civic engagement, professional development and social networking. Recognizing that young professionals want to live and 10 work in communities that have transportation options and vibrant nighttime economies, 11 PUMP's transportation committee focused on advocacy related to creating a vibrant and 12 connected city by improving its transportation options. 13 14 One of the first attempts at addressing need and better connecting young people to the city 15 16 was a project called the Ultraviolet Loop. The UV loop as it was referred to, was collaboration between the Port Authority of Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh Urban Magnet Project and 17 Ground Zero Action Network. Ultraviolet Loop buses were multi-purpose. They provided for 18 night-owl workers and students without cars; offered convenient transportation to popular 19 destinations; created an alternative to driving and paying for often hard-to-find parking; 20 stimulated businesses around the city; and were meant to cut down on people driving under 21 the influence. The project was funded by several local foundations and Mayor Bill Peduto who 22 23 at that time was a member of Pittsburgh City Council. The UV Loop was a dedicated bus route that encircled the City "stopping in many of Pittsburgh's great neighborhoods and 24 entertainment highlights including theatres, restaurants, and other performance and cultural 25 destinations." The UV loop addressed a need and supported the young professional 26 populations that Pittsburgh sought to retain, evidenced by a ridership survey that showed more 27

than 60% of passengers were under 30 years old. Unfortunately, the route was discontinued in

2 2004 when outside funding stopped and service cuts were made at the Port Authority. The UV 3 Loops was just the first attempt at addressing the city's unmet transportation needs. 4 The second major attempt to address the need for improved transportation service came in 5 2004 when the Pittsburgh Urban Magnet Project identified the lack of available cabs as an issue 6 of concern to its young professional members. That year, PUMP hosted a dialogue between 7 8 Pittsburgh's cab companies and its members, a project affectionately known as Taxi Cab 9 Confessions, to express concerns and frustrations associated with Pittsburgh's seemingly non-10 existent cab service and, hopefully, to come up with solutions. By way of background, Pennsylvania had just lowered the blood alcohol level for intoxication at the same time that 11 parking rates were rising. There was a need and desire for increased transportation options 12 especially for those seeking responsible and safe transport home at the end of the night. 13 According to the Post-Gazette, between 2001 and 2004, there were 7 cab stands: 6 located in 14 downtown Pittsburgh and 1 located in the Strip District. Despite a good dialogue, however, no 15 resolution was reach. Residents in most neighborhoods were left without a reliable taxi service 16 17 as a viable transportation option. 18 One of the latest private attempts to solve this gap in transportation alternatives is Pittsburgh's 19 recent, focused efforts on better managing its night time economy. In the last 20 years, 20 business districts in Pittsburgh's Southside and Lawrenceville neighborhoods have changed 21 dramatically. Through focused revitalization efforts, these city neighborhoods have become 22 destinations for those seeking restaurants, boutiques, bars and cultural amenities. This kind of 23 neighborhood renaissance and economic development boom, however, has come with 24 25 challenges.

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Pittsburgh's South Side has one of the highest concentrations of liquor licenses in the state. 1 2 Unfortunately, this one neighborhood has seen an increase in reported crime, and has become a focus Pittsburgh Police resources on weekend nights. In 2010, City Councilman Bruce Kraus, 3 engaged the Responsible Hospitality Institute, a national organization that provides consulting 4 and reccomendations to cities seeking to better manage their nighttime economy. Working 5 with RHI and Councilman Kraus, I was not surprised to hear that an essential component to 6 their management plan was moving people efficiently and safely away from the business 7 district after bars had closed. With Pennsylvania ranked 4th in the nation for DUI fatalities, the 8 regulation and influx of transportation network companies like Lyft and Uber could prove to be 9 10 an important component of any cities overall plan to ensure everyone can enjoy the attractions of nightlife and get home safely. 11 12 Given my involvement in all of these initiatives as a private citizen, it should have been no 13 surprised to anyone when, as elected official, I carried my concern over transportation 14 alternatives, which had by then become a passion, to Harrisburg. I was an outspoken advocate 15 of Act 89, the 2014 infusion of revenue to roads, bridges, and mass transportation across the 16 commonwealth. I see that Act as a first step in many we need to make Pittsburgh and 17 Pennsylvania attractive and competitive in the 21st Century. My passion is one of the reasons I 18 am here today to share with you my personal experience with this issue. 19 20 Lyft and Uber are the latest iterations of a possible solution to this ongoing need. I am excited. 21 Their operation has sparked an enthusiasm for the future of transportation options in 22 Pittsburgh like I have never seen. 23 24 So, on the question of a need standard: I submit my remarks, point to the constituent outcry 25 for the continuation of these TNC services, and the overwhelming success of both of these 26 business models in cities across the United States and in sharing economies around the world. 27

- 1 I compliment the PUC on a process that resulted in granting experimental licenses, I commend
- 2 the ridesharing companies on the stringent guidelines and insurance policies that at times
- 3 exceed standards set by statute, and I overwhelmingly support Senator Fontana's efforts with
- 4 SB1457.

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6 Thank you.

ⁱ http://www.nextpittsburgh.com/business-tech-news/economist-names-pittsburgh-livable-city/

[&]quot;http://travel.nationalgeographic.com/travel/best-trips-2012/