

Tackling Traffic Congestion in New York

A Case Study on Congestion Pricing and Urban Mobility

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"New York's Landmark Congestion Pricing Plan: A Bold Step for Sustainable Urban Transport"

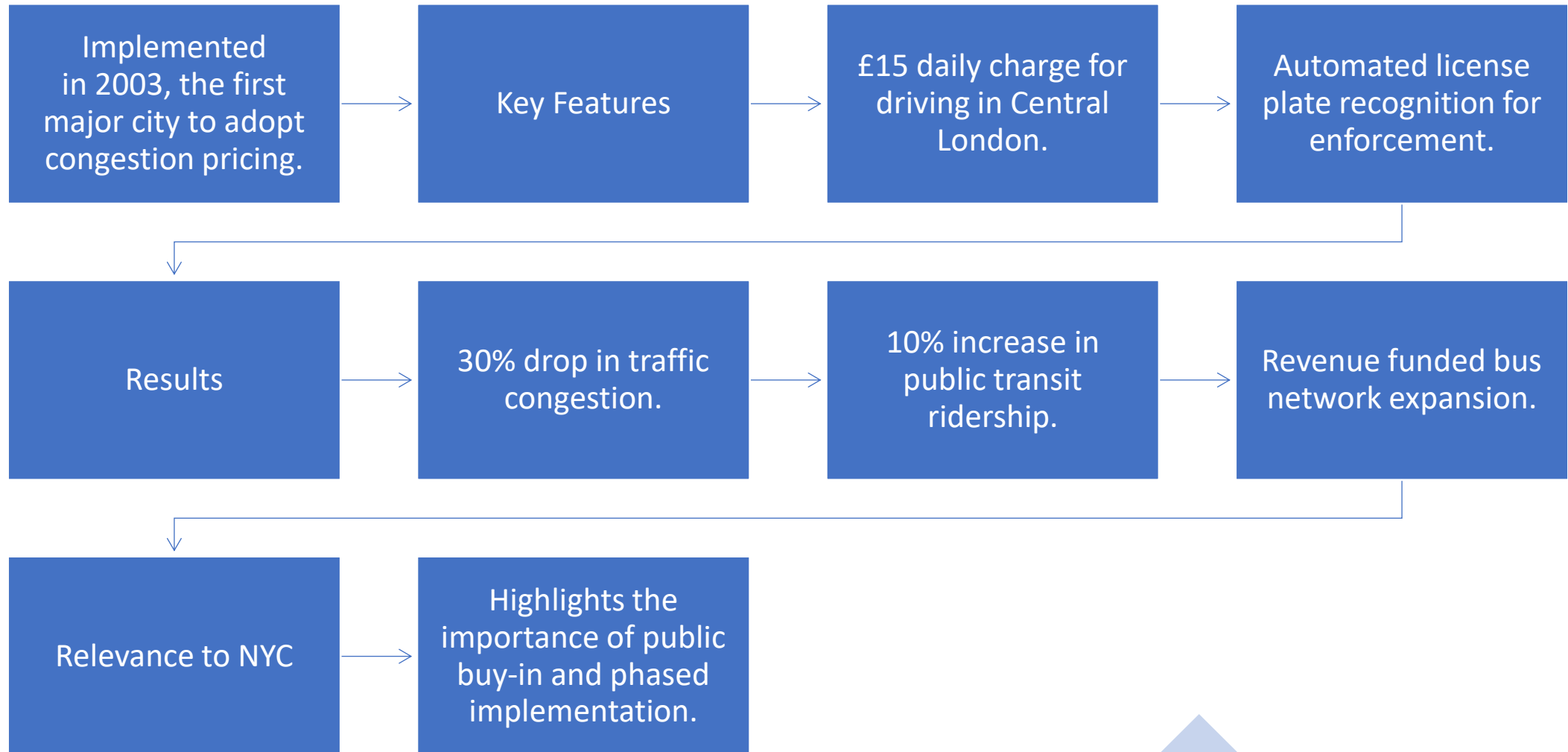
Source: The New York Times (2023) and American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Journal (2023)

- Objective: Reduce traffic congestion in Manhattan's Central Business District (below 60th Street).
- Mechanism: 15–36 tolls for vehicles entering the zone during peak hours.
- Expected Outcomes:
 - ✓ 15–20% reduction in traffic volume.
 - ✓ \$1 billion annual revenue for public transit upgrades (subways, buses).
- Challenges:
 - ✓ Legal battles and opposition from commuters.
 - ✓ Equity concerns for low-income drivers.



Case Study

London's Congestion Charge: Lessons for New York



Recommendations for NYC's Congestion Pricing



Dynamic Pricing Model:
Adjust fees based on real-time
traffic (e.g., higher during peak
hours)



Equity Measures:
Discounts for low-income
residents and essential workers



Reinvestment Transparency:
Public dashboard to track
revenue allocation (e.g.,
subway repairs, electric buses)



Complementary Infrastructure:
Expand bike lanes and
pedestrian zones to reduce
reliance on cars



Public Awareness Campaigns:
Educate stakeholders on long-
term benefits (e.g., cleaner air,
faster commutes)



Sources & References

Article: “New York’s Congestion Pricing Plan Clears Final Federal Hurdle” – The New York Times (2023)

Case Study: Transport for London (TfL). “Central London Congestion Charge: Impacts Monitoring.” (2022).

Data: U.S. Department of Transportation. “Urban Congestion Pricing: Global Best Practices.”

Additional Resources: American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). Infrastructure Report Card for New York

THANK YOU!

