

***Statements of Community  
District Needs  
and  
Community Board  
Budget Requests***

Fiscal Year  
2023

**Manhattan  
Community District  
11**

Published by:

**NYC  
PLANNING**

December 2021

## INTRODUCTION

The annual Statements of Community District Needs (CD Needs Statements) and Community Board Budget Requests (Budget Requests) are Charter mandates that form an integral part of the City's budget process. Together, they are intended to support communities in their ongoing consultations with city agencies, elected officials and other key stakeholders and influence more informed decision making on a broad range of local planning and budget priorities. This report also provides a valuable public resource for neighborhood planning and research purposes, and may be used by a variety of audiences seeking information about New York City's diverse communities.

## HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

This report represents the Statement of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023. This report contains the formatted but otherwise unedited content provided by the community board, collected through an online form available to community boards from July to November, 2021.

Community boards may provide substantive supplemental information together with their Statements and Budget Requests. This supporting material can be accessed by clicking on the links provided in the document or by copying and pasting them into a web browser, such as Chrome, Safari or Firefox.

If you have questions about this report or suggestions for changes please contact:  
[CDNEEDS\\_DL@planning.nyc.gov](mailto:CDNEEDS_DL@planning.nyc.gov)

This report is broadly structured as follows:

### 1. Overarching Community District Needs

Sections 1 – 4 provide an overview of the community district and the top three pressing issues affecting this district overall as identified by the community board. Any narrative provided by the board supporting their selection of their top three pressing issues is included.

### 2. Policy Area-Specific District Needs

Section 5 is organized by seven distinct policy areas aligned with the service and program areas of city agencies. For each policy area, community boards selected the most important issue for their districts and could provide a supporting narrative. The policy area section also includes any agency-specific needs and a list of relevant budget requests submitted by the community board. If the community board submitted additional information outside of a specific policy area, it may be found in Section 6.

### 3. Community Board Budget Requests

The final section includes the two types of budget requests submitted to the City for the FY23 budget cycle; one list for capital and another for expense budget requests. For each budget request, community boards were able to provide a priority number, explanation, location, and supporters. OMB remains the definitive source on budget requests submitted to city agencies.

## Disclaimer

This report represents the Statements of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests of this Community District for Fiscal Year 2023. This report contains the formatted but otherwise unedited content provided by the community board.

*Budget Requests:* Listed for informational purposes only. OMB remains the definitive source on budget requests and budget request responses.

*Budget Priorities:* Priority numbers apply to expense and capital Budget requests from all policy areas. A complete list of expense and capital budget requests by this Board sorted by priority can be found in Section 7 of this document.

*Supporting Materials:* Some community boards provided substantive supplemental information. This supportive material can be accessed by clicking on the links provided in the document or by copying and pasting the links provided in the Appendix into a browser.

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## 1. COMMUNITY BOARD INFORMATION

Manhattan Community Board 11

Address: 1664 Park Avenue

Phone: (212) 831-8929

Email:

Website: [www.cb11m.org](http://www.cb11m.org)

Chair: Nilsa Orama

District Manager: Angel Mescain

## 2. 2020 CENSUS DATA

The following two pages contain data from the most recent 2020 Decennial Census, which includes basic demographic and housing characteristics for New York City, the borough, and this community district. The data also includes a view of change over time since 2010.

## New York City

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage Point
<b>AGE</b>							
Total population	8,175,133	100.00	8,804,190	100.00	629,057	7.7	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	1,768,111	21.6	1,740,142	19.8	-27,969	-1.6	-1.8
<b>MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>							
Total population	8,175,133	100.0	8,804,190	100.0	629,057	7.7	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	2,336,076	28.6	2,490,350	28.3	154,274	6.6	-0.3
White non-Hispanic	2,722,904	33.3	2,719,856	30.9	-3,048	-0.1	-2.4
Black non-Hispanic	1,861,295	22.8	1,776,891	20.2	-84,404	-4.5	-2.6
Asian non-Hispanic	1,028,119	12.6	1,373,502	15.6	345,383	33.6	3.0
Some other race, non-Hispanic	78,063	1.0	143,632	1.6	65,569	84.0	0.6
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	148,676	1.8	299,959	3.4	151,283	101.8	1.6
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>							
Total housing units	3,371,062	100.0	3,618,635	100.0	247,573	7.3	0.0
Occupied housing units	3,109,784	92.2	3,370,448	93.1	260,664	8.4	0.9
Vacant housing units	261,278	7.8	248,187	6.9	-13,091	-5.0	-0.9

## Manhattan

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage Point
<b>AGE</b>							
Total population	1,585,873	100.00	1,694,251	100.00	108,378	6.8	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	234,435	14.8	232,511	13.7	-1,924	-0.8	-1.1
<b>MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>							
Total population	1,585,873	100.0	1,694,251	100.0	108,378	6.8	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	403,577	25.4	402,640	23.8	-937	-0.2	-1.6
White non-Hispanic	761,493	48.0	793,294	46.8	31,801	4.2	-1.2
Black non-Hispanic	205,340	12.9	199,592	11.8	-5,748	-2.8	-1.1
Asian non-Hispanic	177,624	11.2	219,624	13.0	42,000	23.6	1.8
Some other race, non-Hispanic	7,882	0.5	16,112	1.0	8,230	104.4	0.5
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	29,957	1.9	62,989	3.7	33,032	110.3	1.8
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>							
Total housing units	847,090	100.0	913,926	100.0	66,836	7.9	0.0
Occupied housing units	763,846	90.2	817,782	89.5	53,936	7.1	-0.7
Vacant housing units	83,244	9.8	96,144	10.5	12,900	15.5	0.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files  
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

## Manhattan Community District 11

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage Point
<b>AGE</b>							
Total population	120,511	100.00	125,771	100.00	5,260	4.4	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	27,048	22.4	23,954	19	-3,094	-11.4	-3.4
<b>MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>							
Total population	120,511	100.0	125,771	100.0	5,260	4.4	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	59,290	49.2	56,743	45.1	-2,547	-4.3	-4.1
White non-Hispanic	14,442	12.0	18,865	15.0	4,423	30.6	3.0
Black non-Hispanic	37,590	31.2	35,311	28.1	-2,279	-6.1	-3.1
Asian non-Hispanic	6,654	5.5	9,825	7.8	3,171	47.7	2.3
Some other race, non-Hispanic	722	0.6	1,249	1.0	527	73.0	0.4
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	1,813	1.5	3,778	3.0	1,965	108.4	1.5
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>							
Total housing units	50,226	100.0	54,738	100.0	4,512	9.0	0.0
Occupied housing units	47,109	93.8	51,823	94.7	4,714	10.0	0.9
Vacant housing units	3,117	6.2	2,915	5.3	-202	-6.5	-0.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files  
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

### Statement on Data Accuracy

Under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the Census Bureau is legally bound to protect the privacy of individuals participating in the decennial census. To adhere to the law and to avoid the disclosure of information about individual respondents, the Census Bureau has historically applied a host of techniques, such as top- and bottom-coding, imputation, table- and cell-suppression, and data swapping. The Census Bureau is employing a new technique with the 2020 Census, referred to as the Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS), based on differential privacy. With this approach, the Census Bureau “infuses noise” systematically across census data and sets a quantified disclosure risk, referred to as the Privacy Loss Budget (PLB).

While the new DAS approach may diminish the risk of disclosure concerns, it comes at a cost to data accuracy. Consequently, 2020 Census data users should be aware that all sub-state counts, except for housing units (which are unaffected by the DAS), may be adjusted to protect the privacy of Census participants and may be subject to reduced accuracy. Because DAS noise infusion is randomized, it is impossible for data users to know the degree to which any individual statistic is altered. However, it is possible to say that in general the relative size of errors decreases as counts increase. Consequently, data users should have greater confidence in the accuracy of the data as counts get larger. Further, an evaluation of a Privacy-Protected Microdata File (PPMF), treated with a Disclosure Avoidance System like the one applied to 2020 redistricting data, showed that counts of 300 or more rarely have sizable errors (error beyond +/- 10% of the count). Therefore, while data users need to be cognizant of data accuracy limitations, they should have confidence in conclusions based on sizable counts, which are relatively unaffected by the Census Bureau’s latest disclosure avoidance method.



### 3. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT

Community Board 11 (CB11) is proud to represent East Harlem and Randalls/Wards Island. Our district is a racially and ethnically diverse community; home to a total population of 120,511, 45.1% of residents identify as Hispanic/Latino, 28.1% identify as Black non-Hispanic, 15% identify as white, and 7.8% identify as Asian. Throughout our district visitors will discover bustling streets and local businesses, engaged cultural institutions, vibrant street art and murals, carefully tended-to community gardens, and a community dedicated to advocating for and preserving their home. While we welcome new neighbors, we wish to maintain our rich cultural heritage, enduring legacy of social justice activity, and the existing character of our community. Thus we demand that the City, incoming neighbors, and interested developers dedicate time and effort to understanding our district's unique history, culture, strengths and vulnerabilities, and commit to preserving and enhancing this beloved community.

Residents frequently express concerns about gentrification, displacement, and ever-increasing rents in the district. The recently released 2020 Census data shows a 4.4% increase in our district's population from 2010, as well as an additional 4,512 housing units. While our population and housing stock increased over the last 10 years, our Hispanic and Black communities have decreased. Between 2010 and 2020, East Harlem's Black and Hispanic populations have declined by 6.1% and 4.3% respectively. During that same period there was a significant increase for all other racial groups. Notably, the number of non-Hispanic whites rose by 30% and the Asian population saw an increase of almost 73%. Given the pressures on current infrastructure and systems that accompany an increase in population, it's imperative that the City meaningfully invest in our community.

Our neighborhood has seen change throughout its history but it has always maintained its working-class identity and culture. Unguarded neighborhood change brought on by rapid redevelopment and displacement threatens to undermine neighborhood character and the communities' sense of place. The people of the community determine its character and uniqueness, however, these aspects will be stripped away without careful consideration and planning ahead of change. It's incumbent on the City to ensure that communities like East Harlem remain affordable to working-class families while maintaining the unique culture, traditions, and lifestyle that comprise the fabric of our district.

Preservation of existing affordable and public housing, as well as construction of new, deeply affordable housing, including opportunities for affordable homeownership, are incredibly important to ensure that current residents are able to continue to live in East Harlem even as new residents move into the district. Senior citizens, many of whom are on fixed incomes, are especially in need of permanently affordable housing so that they can age in place.

To accommodate the continued need for affordable housing, the City must prioritize the completion of its East Harlem Rezoning Points of Agreements commitments -- particularly the development of affordable housing on publicly-owned sites. The development of affordable housing on the site that M11 garage currently occupies on 99th Street is a high priority for our board, as is the siting, funding and development of a new consolidated M11 garage.

Public housing remains an affordable housing lifeline for many of our residents, accounting for more than one-third of rental apartments in Community District 11 (CD11). According to New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) data from 2018, East Harlem is home to 27,342 NYCHA residents -- the largest NYCHA population citywide and over 5.5 times the City's average. That said, the ongoing disinvestment and deprioritization of public housing by federal, state and city agencies have serious implications for our residents. With over \$32 billion in capital needs citywide, NYCHA residents suffer from collective neglect and lack of necessary repairs impacting their housing security, health, and livelihood. Our office has received countless complaints from NYCHA residents regarding mold, broken elevators, and lack of heat and hot water.

Approximately 28.36% of families in CD11 live below the federal poverty level. Worse disparities exist for youth below the age of 18 and seniors over 65, whose poverty rates are 45.6% and 34.9% respectively (2019 ACS 1-year estimate). These statistics show a community that is in need of affordable housing, quality education and local hiring initiatives to increase economic development and employment. Quality schools and early childhood education are keys to lifting young people out of poverty. Affordable and convenient adult education programs are equally important to help adults adapt to changes in industries and job opportunities.

Gun violence continues to be an issue in our district; both the 23rd and 25th Precincts report an upward trend in shooting incidents since 2018 (CompStat 2.0). Reducing crime, especially around NYCHA developments and other more volatile areas of the district, ensures that residents feel safe to move throughout the neighborhood. Identified solutions include building trust between the police and community residents, in addition to bolstering prevention and early intervention services.

Redlining and systemic racism have forced deep economic, environmental, and health disparities upon the residents of CD11 leaving them vulnerable to direct and indirect harm. The most vulnerable are those living on the cusp as well as below the poverty line including the elderly, at-risk and unemployed youth, those with existing illness, and families/individuals residing in public housing.

CD11 carries more than its fair share of drug treatment centers. The concentration of these facilities creates challenges to the quality of life of our residents and the viability of our commercial corridors. Our residents are daily faced with groups of individuals actively using drugs in parks and playgrounds throughout the district; discarded hypodermic needles litter playground equipment and green areas in our parks and several of our public housing campuses. The City must endeavor to abide by the Fair Share Criteria “with due regard for the social and economic impacts of such facilities upon the areas surrounding the sites.”

The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed ongoing systemic racism and inequities. According to data released by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the death rate in East Harlem is 28% higher than the rest of NYC. As of September 2021, approximately 71% of the East Harlem population has received at least one COVID-19 vaccine compared to 81% of Manhattan. Beyond the direct health impact of the pandemic, a much larger group of vulnerable East Harlem residents and small business owners are economically devastated by job loss and the elimination of their primary income, leaving them unable to afford housing, food, and healthcare. The City must prioritize its resources in a targeted manner to support the most vulnerable among us and invest in the protection and expansion of the social safety net services upon which so many of our residents depend.

Overall, the health and vitality of East Harlem is improving, but it is still far from the averages for other Manhattan and New York City neighborhoods. The following sections highlight a variety of challenges and needs categorized by policy area, however, the issues presented are interconnected and underpinned by systemic inequity. Rather than operating in silos and implementing fragmented policy change, the City must administer comprehensive and multidisciplinary solutions that require collaboration across City agencies. By meeting the budget priorities and policy recommendations laid out in this document, city agencies can improve conditions for the existing residents while ensuring that the community is prepared for future changes.

## 4. TOP THREE PRESSING ISSUES OVERALL

### Manhattan Community Board 11

The three most pressing issues facing this Community Board are:

#### **Affordable housing**

East Harlem is largely a community of renters; there are 46,311 renter-occupied units in CD11. With an adjusted annual median income of \$33,780 our renters depend on the availability of affordable housing. As housing costs continue to rise, our residents face an ever-increasing rent burden – 47% of residents spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent and 23% of residents spend more than 50 percent of their income on rent. While the average gross rent in CD11 of \$1,102 is lower than average NYC gross rent, it is still out of reach for many in our community. A limited supply of affordable units combined with ever-higher rents and units lost to deregulation feed displacement concerns and spotlight the mounting need for affordable housing in CD11. To truly meet this existing and growing need will require the application of policies that ensure the preservation of existing affordable housing, including NYCHA, and the creation of new affordable housing particularly at the lower incomes levels. Mayor De Blasio's Housing New York plan to build or preserve hundreds of thousands of affordable housing units throughout our city will deliver a significant number of new or newly rehabilitated affordable units to our neighborhood. We were pleased that the definition of “affordable” has begun to consider and better reflect local neighborhood median incomes, but there is much more to be done as those earning the lowest incomes continue to face the highest risk of displacement. CB11 calls on the next mayoral administration to continue the focus on preserving and developing affordable housing units but to also work diligently toward bridging gaps to ensure affordable units are meeting the need for deep affordability and across household compositions. Affordable housing preservation. Housing displacement is a constant and pernicious concern for too many in our community. Those residing in rent-regulated housing are often faced with deteriorating housing conditions left unaddressed by unscrupulous landlords seeking to displace them to deregulate those units and charge market rates. The City must continue to support and expand anti-tenant harassment protections, particularly for lower-income tenants. The city must also remain diligent in pursuing opportunities to extend contracts to ensure existing affordable housing remains rent-regulated for the long term. Public housing. NYCHA remains the critical permanent affordable housing lifeline for thousands of East Harlemites. However, after decades of underfunding and mismanagement public housing continues to suffer from neglect and lack of necessary repairs. Essential services like heat and hot water, working elevators, and maintenance repairs are frequently lacking or unsatisfactory. Sustained advocacy to appropriately fund the New York Housing Authority (NYCHA) has not yet produced the ultimate desired result and though some advances have been made many residents are left to endure poor housing conditions. NYCHA's A Blueprint for Change plan “proposes transferring 110,000 apartments to a newly created public entity – a Public Housing Preservation Trust. With this Trust, repairs and improvements will be made faster, and the properties will receive more funding through switching from traditional Section 9 subsidy to the more reliable and valuable Tenant Protection Vouchers (Section 8 subsidy). NYCHA will remain the permanent owner of the properties, and a long-term ground lease with the Trust allows NYCHA to raise money for major rehabilitations”. NYCHA also continues to expand PACT/RAD, “a public-private partnership that rehabilitates and manages public housing properties. With both initiatives, residents maintain their full rights and protections, including rent capped at 30 percent of household income. And both programs keep NYCHA as the permanent owner of the buildings and the land by using a 99-year ground lease”. It is vital that NYCHA work with the affected housing developments and community stakeholders, including CB11, when planning and executing each of these plans. Affordable housing development. In addition, it is imperative to continue development of new affordable housing to build the supply and ensure this vital resource. While much needed affordable development has resulted from Mandatory Inclusionary Housing and 2017 East Harlem Neighborhood rezoning, there remains a need to create significantly more units of deeply affordable housing to serve low-income and very low-income households including low and very low-income seniors, and supportive housing. The new ShareNYC program should be expanded to provide more opportunities for the development of affordable shared housing for low to moderate-income households. CB11's Affordable Housing Development Guidelines details how our board expects City Agencies and developers to design proposals that fit the housing needs of CD11. CB11 expects that any residential development on property wholly publicly owned will be 100%

affordable and contain a representative percentage of units for those households earning 30% of area median income. Similarly, any developments must include affordable units that reflect our neighborhood median income. Developers of residential properties must work with the community board and local stakeholders to thoroughly market the availability of all residential units in their project. CB11 requests that all our local elected officials support these guidelines and promote them amongst their colleagues and developers seeking their support to ensure future housing proposals in CD11 will serve the housing needs of its residents.

### **Crime and public safety**

Over the summer, we collected public input from 235 residents through a District Needs Assessment Survey. Generally, there is a perception that crime has increased in the district. Nearly half of respondents (47.2%) indicated that crime and public safety are among the top three most pressing needs in East Harlem, citing gun violence, substance misuse in our playgrounds and on our sidewalks, open-air drug dealing, petty crimes, and traffic violations impacting pedestrian safety. While overall crime has not risen much, or at all, in the 23rd and 25th precincts in the last year, we have seen a significant increase in major crimes in housing developments in both precincts (CompStat 2.0, October 2021 Year-To-Date). Felony assaults are up 20.4% Year-to-Date in October 2021 compared to October 2020 in the 23rd Precinct; in the 25th Precinct, felony assaults are up 14.5% (CompStat 2.0). Moreover, both precincts have seen an upward trend in shooting incidents since 2018. NYPD has attributed the uptick in violence to turf wars among youth crews across our district's NYCHA developments. As a result, residents don't feel safe or comfortable traveling throughout the district by themselves or with their children, especially at night. Concerns about safety and an inability to feel comfortable in their environment negatively impacts our residents' quality of life. Further, parents worry about raising their children in proximity of public drug use and sales and the presence of street homelessness. Residents have reported a lack of responsiveness by the police, as well as a lack of trust of police among East Harlem residents. Many residents would like to see increased police presence throughout the district not only to deter criminal activity, but to also foster relationships with residents and businesses and build trust. That said, the City's education system, youth and family services, and general social safety net must be prioritized as the primary deterrents to crime and negative outcomes in East Harlem. Elements of the built environment also factor into feelings of unsafety among residents, including poorly lit areas due to broken street lamps, and the obstruction of lighting by poorly maintained street trees. The Department of Transportation, Department of Buildings, Metropolitan Transportation Authority, New York City Housing Authority, and NYC Parks must work together to ensure that our sidewalks, streets, parks, NYCHA campuses, and corridors beneath the MetroNorth are properly lit.

### **Homelessness**

According to the Coalition for the Homeless, "In August 2021, there were 47,979 homeless people, including 14,881 homeless children, sleeping each night in the New York City municipal shelter system. A near-record 18,357 single adults slept in shelters in August 2021". The Bowery Mission estimates that "every night, nearly 4,000 people sleep on the street, in the subway system or in other public spaces". Many factors contribute to why a family or individual may become homeless including a lack of affordable housing, poverty, unemployment, eviction, substance abuse, mental illness, untreated medical issues, violence and abuse or a history of incarceration. Public policy has also contributed to the increase in homelessness in NYC, including reductions in government housing assistance, deinstitutionalization, and the decline of Single-Room Housing (SRO's). Communities like East Harlem which suffer from concentrated poverty and are burdened with high crime rates, poor health outcomes, and poor housing conditions are especially vulnerable to homelessness. As such, it is incumbent on our government to fund and support initiatives and organizations working to assist individuals and families to overcome these socio-economic challenges. While it is the collective responsibility of our society to do for those in most need, it is not acceptable that support services including shelters for the homeless be concentrated in lower-income communities and communities of color. Further, the City must do a better job of vetting shelter operators to ensure they have the capacity and experience to provide the necessary wrap-around supportive services to assist the individuals and families that they serve on-site. The current practice shows a disregard of those being served and the host communities. It is past time that our government ensured that "Fair Share" is more than a slogan. Sadly, street homelessness has increased across our city and is evident locally along the commercial corridors of 125th Street, 116th Street and 110th Street; and within our public parks including Harlem River Park and Marcus Garvey Park. Many of the street homeless population suffer from untreated mental illness and drug addiction. Many others are

undocumented immigrants without resources to secure housing. The City must increase its street homelessness outreach efforts in order to more effectively engage with this population. Further, the City should increase the non-congregant shelter housing options for single adults that can live independently, including partnering with proven and effective supportive and transitional housing providers. Lastly, it is vital that the City expand eviction prevention services for low-income residents to remain in their homes, including providing rental assistance and legal services.

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## 5. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

### HEALTH CARE AND HUMAN SERVICES

#### Manhattan Community Board 11

##### Most Important Issue Related to Health Care and Human Services

##### **Mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs**

There is an oversaturation of mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs in CD11. This has created a strain on resources and contributed to a range of quality of life and public safety concerns. Data from the OASAS shows that 75% of their clients receiving services in our community reside outside of CD11. According to the OASAS Data Warehouse, over 12% of all Opioid Treatment Programs are located in CD11. Further, an examination of the zip code data included in admissions to East Harlem OTPs shows that 84% of these clients commute to CD11 for treatment. In March 2021, CB11 adopted a resolution asserting that it is time for a fair share model to be made a priority of our city and state agencies as well as elected officials. CB11 recognizes the need for treatment and support services for those living with mental illness and struggling with drug addiction, we maintain such services should not be concentrated in low-income communities. Such services must be of the highest quality and provided with care and respect for clients and the host communities. A condition of service provider contracts must be that they abide by a “good neighbor policy” requiring they engage with community stakeholders including community boards, to work together to acknowledge and address community concerns. There is a proliferation of discarded hypodermic needles which are found throughout the district. Funding must be allocated to drug treatment and service organizations to provide regular discarded hypodermic needle recovery daily through the communities they service. Our district is among two participating in the Diversion Center pilot program that aims to connect individuals who may have committed low-level offenses with mental health, shelter, and other social services as an alternative to incarceration. The City should establish a citywide crisis intervention program with a dedicated call number for mental health crises, which pairs “peers” with lived mental health experience and emergency medical technicians trained in de-escalation. Police officers must be trained on how to assist on mental health crisis calls where law enforcement is requested so they can better assist. The City must create a comprehensive mental health services infrastructure across the city so that individuals living with mental illness. It is imperative that the City prioritize providing accessible mental health care and support services, and special needs housing throughout the city not just in lower-income communities of color. Special needs housing for those living with mental illness must not only be sited in communities where resources are stretched thin and so many other challenges are pervasive. The City’s current siting policy is irresponsible to the individuals in need of care but also to the communities that are already oversaturated with other services.

##### Community District Needs Related to Health Care and Human Services

##### **Needs for Health Care and Facilities**

The Covid-19 pandemic underscored the health inequity that is systemically entrenched in East Harlem. According to the 2015 Summary of Vital Statistics for the City of New York, “Upper East Siders enjoy the highest life expectancy in the city—85.9 years—while directly to the north in East Harlem, the life expectancy is only 77.3.” According to the 2018 Community Health Profile report, East Harlem’s premature mortality rate (death before age 65) is 70% higher than NYC, driven by higher death rates due to cancer, heart disease, HIV, accidents and drug-related death. Relative to the five wealthiest neighborhoods, 42% of deaths could have been averted in East Harlem. The asthma emergency department visit rate among children ages 5 to 17 in East Harlem is [1.6] times more than the citywide rate, (580 vs 223 per 10,000 children). According to the 2018 Community Health Profile report, “Many childhood asthma emergency department visits could be prevented by reducing the presence of pests, mold, other asthma triggers...” According to the 2018 Community Health Profile, “resources and opportunities are at the root of good



health”, these include secure jobs with benefits, well-maintained and affordable housing, safe neighborhoods with clean parks, accessible transportation, healthy and affordable food, and quality education and health care”. In East Harlem, a significant portion of our vulnerable residents lacks such resources.

Federal initiatives to expand health care to the uninsured must be supported locally through the equitable distribution of health insurance navigator programs to reduce the high number of uninsured residents. According to the 2018 Community Health Profile, “in East Harlem, 12% of adults are uninsured and 14% report going without needed medicare care in the past 12 months...” DOHMH and Health and Hospitals should work to promote greater use of primary care physicians and expand the availability of urgent care programs to reduce the strain on local emergency rooms and decrease the number of avoidable hospital visits. The East and Central Harlem Health Insurance Assistance Demonstration Project assists NYCHA residents with insurance navigation and health services follow-up in order to increase the number of persons enrolled in insured health plans should be expanded to serve all NYCHA residents.

Additional funding should be targeted to expand existing community-based, peer-led preventive interventions to promote weight loss and prevent diabetes. DOE should devote more resources to develop physical education programs for all local schools and expand organized athletics. It is recommended that HPD and NYCHA host a series of workshops to educate tenants and landlords on the various indoor triggers for asthma and how they can be mitigated, including pest control. Funding should be increased for pest extermination and mold remediation services throughout NYCHA developments. Funding should be allocated towards education and awareness for children and families suffering from the symptoms of illness that can directly and/or indirectly be traced to conditions in public housing.

### **Needs for Older NYs**

According to the 2019 ACS estimates, seniors aged 65 and older now account for 13.4% of East Harlem’s population. Almost 35% of our community’s seniors are living below the federal poverty line compared to 19% of seniors in Manhattan. In addition, seniors in East Harlem also face high rates of social isolation and have many concerns about safety in the community, which compounds the isolation issue. Almost 32 percent of seniors are mobility-impaired as compared to 26.5 percent citywide; in-home delivery of services are critical and senior facilities and programs need to be accessible to those with mobility concerns. There is also a tremendous need for culturally appropriate, bilingual social work and case management; increased access to dietary and religiously appropriate food options through meals on wheels and other services; and the need to expand home check-in and home healthcare hours so those who are too afraid to leave their apartments for wellness visits during the pandemic have the proper and food they need.

It is well-known that HIV/AIDS is a pervasive issue in East Harlem, but senior citizens are an overlooked population when it comes to addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. One in every six new HIV diagnoses in the United States occurs in a person over the age of 50. Data from the NYS Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program show that people 60 and older had the highest rate of any age group for concurrent new HIV/AIDS diagnoses in New York City in 2013. This indicates that senior citizens are not getting tested early enough for HIV. East Harlem has a very high death rate from HIV/AIDS, and more targeted interventions and campaigns are needed to address this issue. Senior centers and assisted care facilities should be educating their residents about safe sexual practices to reduce the risk of infection.

### **Needs for Homeless**

It is essential that homeless shelters provide safe accommodations free of pests, rodents, mold and violence. It is incumbent on the City to require that shelter operators provide on-site wrap-around support services for shelter residents. Further, operators must be required to provide the necessary facility maintenance and security to provide a safe and healthy environment for shelter residents during their stay. As a condition of their contract, operators should be required to establish community advisory boards in coordination with their respective community boards, to include representations from relevant community stakeholders.



To further reduce the shelter population and help to stabilize families experiencing homelessness, the City must accelerate its efforts to transition families in shelter to permanent housing. This can be done, in part, by converting Tier II residences, which provide temporary housing accommodations and social services to homeless families until viable housing alternatives become available, to permanent supportive housing operated by reputable, local not-for-profit housing providers.

#### *Street Homelessness*

The City must increase its street homelessness outreach efforts in order to more effectively engage with this population. Further, the City should increase the number of non-congregant shelter housing options for single adults that can live independently, including partnering with proven and effective supportive and transitional housing providers.

It is vital that the City expand eviction prevention services to help low-income residents remain in their homes, including providing rental assistance and legal services.

#### **Needs for Low Income NYs**

East Harlem's housing insecure and low-income residents are at great risk of homelessness. In 2019, 24.7% of renter households in East Harlem were severely rent-burdened (spent more than 50% of household income on rent), and 21.5% were moderately rent-burdened (spend more than 30% of household income on rent)(NYU Furman Center Neighborhood profiles, 2019). Nearly 29.2% of family incomes are below the Federal poverty line (ACS 1-year estimate, 2019).

The pandemic has only exacerbated pre-existing racial and economic inequities and highlighted the need to protect and expand the City's social safety net. Cash assistance, rental assistance, and eviction prevention programs are especially vital as we approach the end of the NYS Covid-19 emergency eviction moratorium on January 15, 2022. Anti-tenant harassment and code enforcement should also be prioritized as key components of the fight against displacement.

With the full implementation of the City's Right to Counsel legislation, all cases that are moving forward in Housing Court will be assigned lawyers regardless of tenants' income, zip code, or immigration status. Still, the legislation is limited to tenants brought to housing court by their landlords due to non-payment. There is a need for pre-emptive legal services for tenants in need of building repairs.

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## Capital Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

The Community Board did not submit any Budget Requests in this category.

## Expense Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/50	HRA	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance homeless prevention programs/anti-eviction legal services</b>	<i>Increase funding for cash assistance, rental assistance, eviction prevention programs and pre-emptive legal services for tenants at risk of eviction. These services are especially vital as we approach January 15, 2022, which marks the end of the NYS COVID-19 emergency eviction moratorium.</i>	
6/50	DOHMH	<b>Create or promote programs to de-stigmatize mental health needs and encourage treatment</b>	<i>The rate of adult psychiatric hospitalization in East Harlem is nearly triple the citywide rate(1,901 per 100,100). Funding should be targeted to improve programming in East Harlem. Supportive programs should be developed and better targeted to particular populations to encourage people to reach out and get help before needing hospitalization so that their mental health needs can be positively managed. Programs should annually assess and evaluate to provide assistance with jobs, housing, education, medical issues, and any other needs that this vulnerable population may have.</i>	
9/50	DFTA	<b>Enhance home care services</b>	<i>Funding is needed to expand home care services for low income seniors. Specifically, the Expanded In-home Services for Elderly program (EISEP), which historically has a waiting list due to being underfunded.</i>	
17/50	DFTA	<b>Increase case management capacity</b>	<i>Provide funding for more caseworkers. Increase the number of culturally competent caseworkers in CD11, specifically those who are able to provide services in Spanish and French/Creole.</i>	

19/50	DOHMH	<b>Other programs to address public health issues requests</b>	<i>More peer support, outreach workers, and social workers are needed in CD11 to provide information and support for people suffering from drug addiction. These workers should specifically be employed to work with individuals on 103rd, 110th, 116th and 125th street corridors. Also, more social workers are needed to support drug users enrolled in court diversion programs.</i>
24/50	DOHMH	<b>Promote vaccinations and immunizations</b>	<i>Funding for health outreach effort is needed. Repeated booster shots would be required to address COVID disease in a way similar to the Flu. Since neighborhoods of color including East Harlem, continue to have lower vaccination rates, additional funding should be provided to help raise awareness of the benefits of vaccination through outreach efforts, e.g., to hire more outreach workers and to advertise</i>
26/50	DOHMH	<b>Provide more information and services related to STIs, HIV/AIDS, and family planning</b>	<i>HIV/AIDS continues to be one of the leading infectious diseases in East Harlem. Funding for pertinent sex education and access to HIV preventive drugs should be made available to vulnerable populations.</i>
29/50	DFTA	<b>Enhance home care services</b>	<i>Provide funding for Expanded In-home Services for the Elderly including expanding hours of homecare provided to insure fewer re-hospitalizations.</i>
30/50	DOHMH	<b>Animal and pest control requests including reducing rat and mosquito populations</b>	<i>Provide funding for proactive measures to mitigate rodent population in public housing, empty lots, construction areas, and train stations where rats establish colonies.</i>
31/50	DOHMH	<b>Other programs to address public health issues requests</b>	<i>Explore alternative interventions for homelessness and substance abuse in parks, including Marcus Garvey Park and Randall's Island. For example, contracting local community-based organizations to station a trained mental health worker in Marcus Garvey Park to provide assistance when necessary.</i>

33/50	DFTA	<b>Allocate funds for outreach services to homebound older adults and for programs that allow the elderly to age in place</b>	<i>Provide funding to ensure faster service for seniors transitioning from hospital/rehab to home.</i>
34/50	DFTA	<b>Enhance home care services</b>	<i>Provide funding to hire more Spanish speaking home care workers are needed in the community.</i>
45/50	DOHMH	<b>Other programs to address public health issues requests</b>	<i>Newer less lethal drugs are now available as an alternative to methadone, but lack of funding is usually cited as reasons why the drug is slow to be adopted. An independent non-profit should assess whether there is a subset of &gt;7000 methadone patients who would benefit from transitioning to newer less lethal drugs and to help with the transition. This would also allow patients to reduce frequency and distance travelled to obtain drug treatment in Harlem</i>
46/50	HHC	<b>Other health care facilities requests</b>	<i>A portion of the 1200 residents of homeless shelters on Wards Island suffer from chemical misuse. Recommend providing mobile drug treatment support to Wards Island shelters. Requesting mobile treatment units be deployed to Ward's Island to increase access to treatment.</i>
47/50	DFTA	<b>Other senior center program requests</b>	<i>There is a need for more culturally sensitive social support for Asian seniors. More than 8% of East Harlem's population are Asians. Amongst them, many are seniors with limited means and no English language skills. Funding is needed for the social service providers that support Asian seniors, including funding for bilingual case workers, in-home care workers, and translators as well as culturally sensitive programming, culturally sensitive meals, English classes, and Tai -chi classes</i>

## YOUTH, EDUCATION AND CHILD WELFARE

### Manhattan Community Board 11

#### Most Important Issue Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

##### **After school programs**

After school programs support social, emotional, cognitive, and academic development, reduce risky behaviors, promote physical health, and provide a safe and supportive environment for children and youth. After school programming also supports working parents, especially single parents, who might otherwise have to choose between earning income and taking care of their children. In East Harlem, 62.4% of families with children under 18 are headed by a single parent (2015-2019 ACS). About 39% of families with children under 18 years old live below the poverty level; 65.4% of those families are single-parent households (2015-2019 ACS). Additionally, East Harlem youth face safety concerns due to the high rates of violence and gang activity, especially in public housing. To address the unique challenges associated with the youth population in East Harlem, the community and City must work together to improve after-school programs, provide opportunities for youth employment, and increase extracurricular educational services. Job training and placement programs and other youth activity initiatives should target public housing developments and other areas with high gang activity to encourage positive development and prevent negative outcomes. DYCD should expand after-school and evening programming, provide viable alternatives to disconnected and at-risk youth and target older teenage students with evening recreational activities. Finally, there is a lack of physical spaces for youth to spend constructive and safe time in during after-school hours, weekends and summertime. Developers should be incentivized to work with nonprofits to build these needed facilities and provide programming.

#### Community District Needs Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

##### **Needs for Youth Education**

Students in East Harlem struggle academically. Only 42.9% of students in East Harlem (3rd through 8th grade) are performing at grade level in English language arts, and only 36.8% of students are performing at grade level in math (DOE, 2019). Challenges for students have only been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, especially for homeless students, students with disabilities, and students with other special needs. In the 2019-2020 school year, there were approximately 2,011 homeless students (9.9%) in East Harlem (CCC New York, 2020). According to the Citizens Committee for Children of New York, 23.5% of District 4 students received Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) in the 2020-2021 school year. Approximately 37% of CD11 children aged 5 to 17 speak a language other than English at home (ACS 2019 1-year Estimate). DOE must dedicate additional resources, including special education teachers and on-site mental health care providers, for our students with special needs and their families to ensure their academic and social-emotional success and deter future negative life outcomes.

East Harlem's low academic performance can partially be attributed to our district's rate of chronic absenteeism. With 31.1% of District 4 students considered chronically absent, East Harlem's chronic absenteeism rate is higher than the rate for NYC overall. The rate of absenteeism is considerably higher for our students with disabilities at 40.4% (DOE End-of-Year Attendance and Chronic Absenteeism Data, 2018-2019). Missing too many days of school can cause students to fall behind and increases their risk of dropping out.

Low educational attainment contributes to a cycle of unemployment and poverty that becomes increasingly difficult to change with each generation. Educational attainment in East Harlem begins to fall behind as early as nursery and preschool (East Harlem Neighborhood Plan, p 45). Of the 2,902 children under the age of 5 years in East Harlem, 62.4% (1,812) are enrolled in nursery school or preschool (2015-2019 ACS). According to the 2015-2019 American Community Survey, 25.7% of residents 25 and older have not attained a high school diploma or the equivalent. Although those that have a Bachelor's degree or better account for 31.5% of the population, East Harlem still lags behind the rest of Manhattan where recipients of higher degrees are 61% of the population.

The Department of Education should continue to expand its focus on STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) and include more arts, music, culture, local history, special education programs, financial education and vocational training. Considering East Harlem’s diversity in population, it’s important that East Harlem schools place “culturally responsive-sustaining education (CR-SE)” at the center. CR-SE embraces students’ identities, placing aspects of their race, social class, gender, language, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, or ability at the center of their education. According to DOE, students that learn using CR-SE are more active in class, achieve higher grades, and graduate more often.

School facilities face significant capital and capacity limitations, which can lead to overcrowding, large class sizes, and increased competition between schools for resources. DOE and SCA continue to make important upgrades and advancements to facilities in the district, but more remains to be done. Some Pre-K, daycare and after-school program facilities need repairs, while others lack access to a diversity of spaces for different types of activities. A survey of principals conducted as part of the 2016 East Harlem Neighborhood Plan found that the top three capital needs of District 4’s public schools are: technological upgrades, playground redevelopments and auditorium upgrades (EHNP, pg 47).

### **Needs for Youth and Child Welfare**

Youth, aged 0-18, make up 19% of East Harlem’s population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). A disproportionate amount of youth in East Harlem live in poverty, with 39% of residents under the age of 18 living below the poverty level (ACS 2015-2019). Children raised in poverty encounter a number of disadvantages that impact their ability to perform well in school, including food and housing insecurity, poor physical and mental health, and reduced concentration and motivation. Our families need resources and services to reinforce the positive development of their children.

Childcare is crucial for both the development of young children and for the economic stability and mobility of working parents, however, access to affordable childcare is out of reach for many of our families. According to the [Citizen Commission for Children of New York](#), only 5.6% of East Harlem families with children under 5 can afford infant and toddler childcare. The cost of child care is even more burdensome for single parents. If the City’s elected leaders intend to promote equity and excellence for all students regardless of family income, race, nationality, disability, or language spoken at home, then they must start with expanding child care assistance for working parents in need of support.

Finally, services and opportunities for youth must not be limited to youth in school. Approximately 12.6% of East Harlem’s youth aged 16 to 24 are not in school and not working (CCC New York, 2019). The City not only must expand programs like Advance & Earn that target disconnected youth, but also dedicate additional resources and time to outreach efforts for these programs.

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## Capital Requests Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
5/27	SCA	<b>Provide technology upgrade</b>	<i>Although DOE has resumed in-person learning, funding should be allocated to ensure each school has access to the laptops, ipads, and tablets needed to effectively implement remote-learning models. There is also a continued need for electronic accessories, including headsets, keyboards and chargers.</i>	
8/27	SCA	<b>Renovate interior building component</b>	<i>Upgrade the bathrooms at The Lexington Academy located at 131 East 104th Street. Currently, the Agency's bathroom initiative renovates only two student restrooms, one for girls and one for boys, however more funding is needed to renovate the other restrooms in need of repair. At the very least, the Agency should consider funding an additional restroom this fiscal year in order to comply with the mandate to provide gender neutral bathrooms.</i>	131 East 104 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
15/27	SCA	<b>Renovate interior building component</b>	<i>Upgrade the wiring at P.S. 146 Ann M. Short. The wiring in the building is the original (1965). Currently, the wiring accommodates 2400 amps, however the building needs to accommodate 4200-4500 amps in order to sustain all technology, modern equipment, refrigeration (kitchen) and AC's.</i>	421 1 Avenue, Manhattan, New York, NY

## Expense Requests Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
4/50	DYCD	<b>Other expense budget request for DYCD</b>	<i>Increase the amount of after school program seats for high school-aged youth in East Harlem, with a focus on social-emotional learning (SEL). Special attention should be given to freshman and sophomores to ensure a smooth transition from remote learning to a new school.</i>	



11/50	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance skills training and employment services for high school students at risk of dropping out</b>	<i>Special attention must be paid to high school students at risk of dropping out, however at-risk youth are generally the hardest to reach. More resources are needed to expand outreach and connect these vital programs to the youth who need them most.</i>
18/50	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance the out-of-school youth program for job training and employment services</b>	<i>According to the 2014-2018 American Community Survey, 28.6% of residents 25 years and over do not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. East Harlem's low rate of educational attainment contributes to a cycle of unemployment and poverty that becomes increasingly difficult to change with each generation. Funding should be allocated to expand the out of school youth program for job training and employment services to help mitigate the impacts of low educational attainment and help individuals without a degree find jobs that pay a living wage.</i>
21/50	DOE	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance funding for Child Care and Head Start programs</b>	<i>In lieu of the administration's push for PreK for All, there is a gap of service during the hours between the end of the school day and 5:00 PM. Expand Child Care, Head Start Programs, and 3K and Pre-K for All programs to cover after-school hours and support working parents.</i>
27/50	ACS	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance preventive services and community based alternatives for youth</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to enhance services that both prevent youth violence and provide creative alternatives to incarceration.</i>
28/50	DYCD	<b>Other youth workforce development requests</b>	<i>Expand Work, Learn &amp; Grow to provide more opportunities for employment and to expand career and college readiness for high schoolers.</i>
41/50	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance English for speakers of other languages (ESOL) services</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to enhance ESOL services in light of COVID-19 and the necessity of hybrid learning.</i>



**Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services**

*Funding should be allocated to allow for more mental health and social workers in East Harlem schools. All signs point toward better outcomes for students and teachers when there is greater access to mental health care providers on-site at schools.*

## PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

### Manhattan Community Board 11

#### Most Important Issue Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

##### **Crime prevention programs**

Although respondents were generally concerned about crime in East Harlem, they indicated that they'd like preventive services -- including youth services, after school programming, job training, and mental health services -- to be prioritized. Programming for high-risk youth and their families should be expanded throughout the district and should include late-night and weekend programming. Resources should be funneled toward improving the socioeconomic determinants of crime, particularly educational attainment, unemployment, and poverty. Local organizations that offer these resources should be supported. According to input from the East Harlem Neighborhood Plan, the potential for strong collaboration between the police and local groups exists, but more extensive neighborhood-specific training, deeper local partnerships and increased community policing approaches are needed in order to make efforts work properly. Many individuals in East Harlem have a negative view of the police and law enforcement needs to continue to work to rebuild trust within the community. Finally, the incarceration rate in East Harlem is the third highest in the city and more than double the citywide rate (2018 Community Health Profile). Incarceration has a devastating effect on the futures of those incarcerated, as well as on families and the larger community. People who have been incarcerated are more likely to experience mental and physical health problems, and may also have trouble finding employment and housing. New York City should expand targeted reentry support for neighborhoods with high incarceration rates.

#### Community District Needs Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

##### **Needs for Public Safety**

As noted previously, public safety is a major concern among our residents. Compared with the citywide rate, East Harlem has a significantly higher rate for non-fatal assault hospitalizations with 130 per 100,000 residents annually-- more than double NYC's and Manhattan's rates (Community Health Profile, 2018). Though many residents reported the need for increased police presence, the demand for police accountability, transparency, and respect for residents remains paramount.

Additional public safety concerns include public nuisance -- specifically increased noise levels by businesses, neighbors, motorbikes, and individuals loitering on residential streets -- and street homelessness.

##### **Needs for Emergency Services**

In 2019, there were 546 residential fires (Data2go.nyc). Studies show that the decrease in death due to fires is directly correlated with strong public education programs. The City should continue to provide targeted fire safety and prevention education.

## Capital Requests Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
27/27	NYPD	<b>Renovate or upgrade existing precinct houses</b>	<i>Utilize existing NYPD resources to improve police-community relations by renovating precinct buildings to include community space. NYPD precincts should also be renovated to include parking facilities to minimize on-street parking.</i>	

## Expense Requests Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
35/50	FDNY	<b>Expand funding for fire prevention and life safety initiatives</b>	<i>Provide additional funding to continue FDNY's "Get Alarmed" program. \$1 million for 63,000 alarms to be installed and/or given away.</i>	
40/50	NYPD	<b>Increase resources for youth crime prevention programs</b>	<i>Utilizing existing resources, NYPD must prioritize youth crime prevention programs as a strategy to mitigate crime in East Harlem. The City should not only bolster support for NYPD youth programs, but also allocate resources to community partners to engage at-risk youth.</i>	
43/50	NYPD	<b>Provide resources to train officers, e.g. in community policing</b>	<i>NYPD should allocate existing resources toward improving police-community relations. Increased accountability, communication, and transparency by NYPD can help to foster trust among East Harlem residents.</i>	

# CORE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY SERVICES AND RESILIENCY

## Manhattan Community Board 11

### Most Important Issue Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency.

#### **Cleanliness/trash collection**

Residents overwhelmingly identified cleanliness and trash collection as the most important issue related to Core Infrastructure, City Services, and Resiliency. Overflowing corner bins, lack of corner bins, canine waste, clogged catch basins, street dining, vacant lots, and illegal dumping all contribute to unsanitary conditions and increased rodent activity throughout the district. Such conditions impact residents' quality of life and morale. In order to address the issue of cleanliness, DSNY alongside CB11 should work together to identify problem intersections and introduce rodent-proof corner bins to each identified problem area. The agency should increase the frequency of litter basket collection and sanitation enforcement of illegal dumping and canine waste laws. Additionally, there should be a campaign, led by the DSNY, consisting of community workshops, advertisements, and public service announcements in community-relevant languages to reach the population of East Harlem to educate the community on the importance of keeping the streets clean. This can help mitigate the sanitary issues of CD11, as well as bring awareness to the quality of life and health issues created by littering.

### Community District Needs Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency.

#### **Needs for Water, Sewers, and Environmental Protection**

The City's environmental justice law defines "Environmental Justice Areas" as low-income or minority communities in New York City. As an identified Environmental Justice Area, East Harlem has been and continues to be more vulnerable to potential environmental injustices and intersectional health equity complications due to factors including a history of systemic racism and inequitable resource distribution.

According to the Community Health Profile 2018, the asthma hospitalization rate in East Harlem is among the highest of all neighborhoods in New York City. The number of adults with asthma is 60 percent higher than the NYC average and the hospitalization rate is 200 percent higher than the NYC average. Among East Harlem's children, the hospitalization rate for asthma attacks is more than two times the city average. Many pollutants within East Harlem, such as the two sanitation garages, proximity to the FDR Drive and other large highways, and a lack of green spaces, contribute to high levels of particulate matter in the air.

The Vision Plan for a Resilient East Harlem highlights East Harlem's vulnerability to climate change. The vast majority of CD11 lies in an evacuation zone, with many large public housing complexes located in Zone 1-- the most vulnerable area. Our neighborhood is particularly vulnerable to flooding from extreme rain, sea-level rise, and storm surge; managing inland drainage is a critical priority as water is easily trapped in low-lying areas. As such, East Harlem suffered severe flooding during Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and Hurricane Ida in 2021. East Harlem also experiences high average summertime surface temperatures, due to a variety of physical factors including high density and lack of green space.

CD11 needs significant investment in hard and soft infrastructure, including centralized and decentralized stormwater management interventions, living shorelines (oyster beds, marshes, berms), and floodgates, as well as community education around climate change and emergency preparedness to prepare residents for future disasters. Bold interventions, although costly, are necessary to combat the dangers of climate change and ensure the livability of our neighborhood for generations to come. Earlier this year, Mayor Bill de Blasio announced that NYC Parks would receive \$284 million to renovate segments of the East River Esplanade in need of repairs. It's crucial that the City invest in and install green infrastructure throughout the esplanade as part of the repairs.

Finally, CB11 would like to see policies implemented and designed to close the gap on environmental health disparities achieved through a process that ensures transparency, access, and inclusion for people at every level of the planning and decision-making process.

## Needs for Sanitation Services

Community District 11 currently hosts three Department of Sanitation facilities:

The Manhattan District 11 (M11) garage is currently located on 99th Street and First Avenue and will be relocated temporarily to a surface parking lot located on 128th Street between Second Avenue and Third Avenue. The temporary M11 garage will be located adjacent to an elementary school, a heavily utilized public park, and a newly opened cancer treatment facility. CB11 opposed the temporary relocation in part because it would result in three surface level open-air sanitation garages located within ten blocks of each other within our community, and the related exacerbation of health, quality of life, and environmental issues for East Harlem residents.

The Manhattan District 10 (M10) garage which serves Central Harlem is located at 132nd Street and Park Avenue, just five blocks from the new M11 garage. Because of the poor condition of the M10 garage building, most of the sanitation equipment is parked in the street and under the Metro-North railroad viaduct. The upcoming reconstruction of the Metro-North Viaduct will displace the sanitation vehicles and equipment and, if not planned for ahead of time, encumber already limited on-street residential parking and impact the quality of life and cleanliness of the immediate surrounding area.

The Manhattan Lot Cleaning Unit currently utilizes a surface parking lot on 123rd Street between Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue. While this lot is intended to be used for official DSNY equipment, it is evident that it is instead very often used to park personal vehicles. This site was identified in the 2017 East Harlem Rezoning Points of Agreement for the development of affordable housing and its redevelopment is a high priority for our board.

To resolve this underserved burden on our community and direct violation of the City's Fair Share Mandate, CB11 proposed funding be allocated for the construction of a new state-of-the-art consolidated facility to house the M11 and M10 garages. This request was incorporated in the 2016 East Harlem Neighborhood Plan and the subsequent 2017 East Harlem Rezoning Points of Agreement which states that the City would "working with community stakeholders, plan for the development of an enclosed consolidated DSNY sanitation facility for M10 and M11, which meets LEED gold standards". The POA also states that "DSNY will immediately begin planning for a permanent, long-term facility to serve District 11 sanitation needs, which includes the following goals:

- explore options for a permanent consolidated facility that could house multiple garages, including District 11, District 10, District 9, and/or the Manhattan Lot Cleaning Unit;
- assess suitable sites for the permanent facility that will serve residents for the next 100 years. Explore all City-owned sites and appropriate privately-owned sites in Manhattan Community Boards 9, 10, and 11, as well as the potential acquisition of the entire Block 1792.

The distinct needs and budget requests relating directly to fulfilling this promise to East Harlem have been determined to be unable to be accommodated within the city budget, and yet other neighborhoods in the city have been allocated funds for the renovation and creation of new garages.

## Capital Requests Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
3/27	DSNY	<b>Provide new or upgrade existing sanitation garages or other sanitation infrastructure</b>	<i>Build a permanent, state-of-the-art dual district sanitation garage to service Manhattan Community Districts 10 and 11. The new building should meet or exceed LEED Gold standards and be equipped with the most advanced indoor air filtration systems and zero emissions sanitation trucks.</i>	
7/27	DEP	<b>Evaluate a public location or property for green infrastructure, e.g. rain gardens, stormwater greenstreets, green playgrounds</b>	<i>Seeing as multiple segments along the East River Esplanade are slated for repairs in the upcoming years, DEP should work alongside NYC Parks and EDC to incorporate green infrastructure along the length of the waterfront.</i>	

## Expense Requests Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
7/50	DSNY	<b>Provide more on-street trash cans and recycling containers</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to provide more on street big belly trash cans to reduce the occurrence of overflowing corner bins and garbage on the street.</i>	
16/50	DSNY	<b>Other cleaning requests</b>	<i>DSNY should provide sidewalk cleaning services district wide, with a focus on major business corridors, including, but not limited to along East 116th Street, Lexington Avenue, Madison Avenue, and East 110th Street.</i>	
22/50	DSNY	<b>Provide more frequent litter basket collection</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to increase the frequency of litter basket collection along major corridors, including East 116th and 110th Streets. Residents report that bins are overflowing and that streets are littered with garbage.</i>	East 125 Street 1 Avenue 1 Avenue

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36/50	DSNY	<b>Increase vacant lot cleaning</b>	<i>East Harlem has multiple vacant lots pending development that have become illegal dumping sites. Funding should be allocated to increase vacant lot cleaning to discourage illegal dumping and prevent the accumulation of garbage.</i>
<hr/>			
50/50	DSNY	<b>Increase enforcement of canine waste laws</b>	<i>The Community Board 11 office receives a lot of complaints regarding canine waste on our sidewalks and streets. Increased enforcement is needed to encourage improved behavior. Additionally, DSNY should provide waste bags at designated locations.</i>

# HOUSING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

## Manhattan Community Board 11

### Most Important Issue Related to Housing, Economic Development and Land Use

#### **Affordable housing preservation**

CD11's housing stock is largely subsidized, rent-stabilized or public housing; only 22% of units are currently unregulated. Data provided by the Regional Plan Association projects that 4,230 subsidized and rent-stabilized units are at risk over the next 15 years due to expiring affordability programs. This, combined with the pressures on regulated housing due to increased development in the area, makes affordable housing programs the top concern in CD11. The East Harlem Neighborhood Plan estimated "affordable housing need" in CD11 as 12,000 households. Ours is one of only four districts in Manhattan that saw a net increase in stabilized units in the period of 2007-2020. It did this by gaining over 6,000 new units while losing 4,300 units over the same period. Data suggests that the efforts of CB11 to attract new housing that would be affordable and stabilized has been beneficial to the community in terms of the supply of such units in the aggregate. However, the mounting pressures of rising rents, landlord harassment, and stagnant wages continue to demand the production and preservation of affordable housing in order to forestall wider residential displacement, particularly for low and extremely-low-income households. NYCHA operates more than 15,000 apartments across 21 developments in CD11, one of the largest concentrations of public housing in New York City. Public housing accounts for more than one-third of CD11's rental apartments and remains an affordable housing lifeline for so many. NYCHA has experienced unprecedented disinvestment and deprioritization by federal, state, and city agencies for generations. With over \$32 billion in capital needs citywide, NYCHA residents suffer from collective neglect and lack of necessary repairs impacting their housing security. Further, the defunding of public housing has manifested short and long-term impacts on the integrity of NYCHA's building stock and the health and safety of their residents. It is critical that the city, along with the state and federal government, prioritize and properly invest the necessary funds in public housing.

### Community District Needs Related to Housing, Economic Development and Land Use

#### **Needs for Land Use**

Though large swaths of the district were rezoned as a result of the 2017 East Harlem Neighborhood Rezoning, we encourage the Department of City Planning to reopen and expand the rezoning area, as requested in the East Harlem Neighborhood Plan and consider expanding Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) to cover First Avenue. Fine-grained zoning changes should be made throughout the community that both facilitate the development of housing affordable to existing community residents, as well as incentivizes nonresidential development.

While MIH will be triggered in any new residential development taking advantage of the increased density, it does not go far enough to address the need for housing that is truly affordable to East Harlem residents. We call upon HPD and HDC to identify and commit additional funding sources to provide both (a) capital subsidies to reduce construction costs and (b) ongoing rental subsidies to both extend the term of affordability for affordable units in mixed-income buildings and to enable deeper levels of affordability, including 10-15% of area median income, while still allowing for a diversity of income. We further ask that the City identify significant additional subsidies to allow for affordable homeownership opportunities and to provide a deeper level of affordability in new development, both on City-owned and privately-owned property.

In June 2019, CB11 adopted a resolution detailing its Affordable Housing Development Guidelines, which should be utilized by City Agencies and developers to design proposals that fit the housing needs of our district. CB11 resolved that Development on Publicly Owned Sites should target 100% rent and income-restricted development with deep affordability and at a variety of low- and moderate-income rent levels in perpetuity where units are targeted 20% Extremely Low-Income, 20% Very Low-Income, 20% Low-Income, 20% Moderate-Income, and 20% Middle-Income. Further, development on Privately Owned Sites seeking a zoning change, should include at least 30% of the residential units affordable at an average of 60% AMI in perpetuity. Thirdly, Condominium or Cooperative



Development Developers are encouraged to construct affordable condominiums or cooperatives to provide homeownership opportunities to local residents. Housing proposals that integrate both affordable homeownership and rental units are also encouraged. All condominium or cooperative units should be affordable to low-moderate- and middle-income households earning between 80% and 130% of AMI.

Finally, in order to facilitate the creation of affordable housing, our CB and our broader community need to understand their role in the land use review process. When private developers and DCP do not adequately engage the community in land-use decisions, dissent and apathy can foment based on a lack of information or lack of time to digest information. This can put the creation of affordable housing at risk. As public meetings continue to be digital, the challenges to engaging communities in land-use decisions, particularly our elderly and often most engaged members, have only heightened. CB11 needs the resources to educate our community on how to engage with the new digital ULURP process and make their voices heard in the process of affordable housing creation for CD11.

### **Needs for Housing**

East Harlem has a high need for affordable housing, both preserved in existing buildings and included in new construction. As more development comes to East Harlem and rising rents elevate displacement pressures for low-income tenants, it is vital that they are made aware of their rights as tenants and have access to free legal services to protect themselves and their homes from unscrupulous landlords and developers. The City is moving in the right direction by expanding funding for the representation of tenants, but current legal aid funding must be extended. An anti-harassment/anti-eviction district similar to the Special Clinton District should be studied to add an extra level of protection for East Harlem tenants. Current residents should be better prepared for affordable housing lotteries. Housing preparedness clinics should be held regularly, and developers should be required to hire a third-party organization to conduct credit counseling and marketing.

With a median income of \$33,564 (2014-18 American Community Survey), the housing market continues to be out of reach for most East Harlemites. It is imperative that the City prioritize policies and programs that ensure existing affordable housing units are preserved, and that new affordable units are developed that reflect the income levels of this community. The City must prioritize the completion of East Harlem Rezoning Points of Agreements commitments and develop affordable housing on city-owned sites including the East Harlem Multi-Service Center, the 25th Precinct parking lot at 119th Street, and the lot being utilized by the Department of Sanitation's Lot Cleaning Unit at 123rd Street.

Not only do most East Harlem residents live at or below 30% of AMI, but there is also a substantial number who require supportive housing. There is an ongoing need in our community to preserve and develop affordable supportive housing for our seniors, veterans, disabled, and homeless populations as well as individuals living with substance use disorders and those of our neighbors returning to the community after incarceration.

Any proposals for either infill development or PACT/RAD conversions on NYCHA properties must be considered in consultation with the residents, the community board, and the elected officials that represent the affected developments.

### **Needs for Economic Development**

According to the 2014-2018 ACS survey, the annual median household income in East Harlem was \$33,564, significantly lower than the median NYC median household income of \$64,162, and less than half of the median household income in Manhattan--\$82,459. Some areas of East Harlem are even more distressed; the two census tracts, 192 and 194, that make up Wagner Houses have median incomes of \$19,962 and \$21,379, respectively. Of the 102,464 residents aged 16 and older in East Harlem, 5.3% are unemployed and 41.2% are not in the labor force. Nearly 29.2% of family incomes are below the Federal poverty line; the percentages are even higher for youth and seniors (47.61% and 34.1% respectively).

According to the 2019 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, the population over the age of 16 in CD11 is 93,517, of which approximately 53.7% is in the workforce. Five percent of the workforce are unemployed. Unemployment remains higher among males (5.8%) than females (4.35%). About 51% of households in East Harlem earn less than \$35,000 annually. 31.4% of East Harlem residents aged 25 and over have earned a bachelor's degree.

With so many East Harlem residents out of the labor force and receiving various forms of public assistance, all levels of government must refocus their approach from poverty maintenance to poverty alleviation. Workforce development programs must be targeted to the most vulnerable residents, such as the homeless, youth, women, the formerly incarcerated and those with special needs. This effort must include innovation and a focus on alternative methods of alleviation - a focus on small business creation, entrepreneurship, skills enhancement, and job readiness, as well as low-cost and free childcare to support single-parent households.

As we continue to move away from policies that have contributed to mass incarceration, support is urgently needed to expand programs that meaningfully assist individuals with a history of involvement with the criminal justice system to successfully reintegrate into the workforce. Similarly, policies must be set and enforced to counteract hiring practices that are prejudiced against formerly incarcerated individuals. Paired with social services that aid this population, the opportunity to find meaningful and dependable means of income is vital to successful re-entry and reducing recidivism. These are our family members and neighbors; it is incumbent upon our community, service providers, and our government to aid to the extent possible in their successful reintegration.

Local hiring, including building projects, retail, foodservice, and offices, must be supported and encouraged. This can be accomplished by providing funding for a local workforce development provider that identifies, screens, and refers to local residents to appropriate employers. Labor unions should also build pre-apprenticeship programs and work to ensure apprentices are moving up through the system to earn a living wage.

Overall economic activity must be increased in the community to bring more businesses, commercial activity, and employment opportunities to key commercial corridors including 125th Street, 116th Street, 106th Street, Third Avenue, Second Avenue, and First Avenue. Similarly, opportunities to bring economic activity to Park Avenue and Madison Avenue should be pursued. Support for small business enterprises must be encouraged and supported. The Department of Small Business Services must continue to aid local merchant organizations and providers of business support services.

Severe business interruption is anticipated upon the commencement of construction of the Second Phase of the Second Avenue Subway which will bring three new subway stations at 106th Street, 116th Street, and 125th Street. With construction expected to last approximately ten years, it is necessary for the MTA and the City to mitigate the disruption that this project will bring to small businesses along the project corridor. As was done during the first phase, a task force must be established to coordinate among the MTA, city agencies, and local stakeholders including affected business and property owners, elected officials and the community board. The Department of Small Business Services and the Economic Development Corporation should be working proactively with business and property owners in anticipation of work commencing on this massive infrastructure project.

## Capital Requests Related to Housing, Economic Development and Land Use

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/27	HPD	<b>Provide more housing for special needs households, such as the formerly homeless</b>	<i>Provide funding for the development of affordable housing at deeper levels of affordability targeting households living under 30% of AMI, the developmentally disabled, those living with mental illness and homeless veterans.</i>	
2/27	HPD	<b>Provide more housing for extremely low and low income households</b>	<i>There remain many vacant properties or under-utilized residential buildings in East Harlem. It is imperative that the community, elected leaders and HPD work collaboratively to create the necessary incentive(s) for private property owners to upgrade and maintain their properties for active residential use. Newly developed or rehabilitated apartment buildings must include a balance of mixed-income units that also include a percentage of units for low and extremely-low income households.</i>	
4/27	HPD	<b>Expand loan programs to rehabilitate multiple dwelling buildings</b>	<i>Expand the Home Repair and Preservation Financing Multifamily Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program (HRP) in East Harlem. The expansion of HRP will incentivize necessary building improvements while preserving and creating additional affordable housing units.</i>	
13/27	HPD	<b>Other affordable housing programs requests</b>	<i>Provide 100% funding to the remaining TIL (Tenant Interim Lease) buildings located in the East Harlem community pertaining to the existing tenants and potential homeowners of less than 80% of AMI. This will ensure that these renters become shareholders under the HDFC program.</i>	
23/27	EDC	<b>Invest in infrastructure that will support growth in commercial business districts</b>	<i>Major investments should be allocated to build a major transit hub on 125th Street, connecting the Lexington Avenue line, future Second Avenue Subway, and Metro North, in a way similar to Fulton Station, Brooklyn's Atlantic Station, or Grand Central in Manhattan. 125th Street is a strategic location that connects the railroad, buses to the airport and multiple lines of subway stations. This structure should also include commercial retail space, performance space, and affordable housing.</i>	

24/27	EDC	<b>Other capital budget request for EDC</b>	<i>Funding is needed to redevelop La Marqueta into a robust commercial and recreational space. The Agency should focus on attracting tenants that fill service gaps and providing amenities and sports facilities for youth.</i>
25/27	EDC	<b>Invest in capital projects to improve access to waterfront</b>	<i>Explore improving access to the East River Esplanade and Randall's Island by adding an additional pedestrian bridge across the FDR and East River. The crossing should include space for pedestrians and cyclists.</i>

### Expense Requests Related to Housing, Economic Development and Land Use

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
2/50	HPD	<b>Provide or enhance rental subsidies programs</b>	<i>Increase funding for subsidies that help eligible low-income families to rent decent, safe, and affordable housing in Community District 11.</i>	
3/50	SBS	<b>Provide or expand occupational skills training programs</b>	<i>Allocate funding for more workforce development programs that provide certification, technical training, and career development in growing industries. SBS should work alongside sister agencies (ie. MTA, DEP, NYC Parks, HPD, H+H) to offer paid internships to participants following the certification and training programs. Funding should also be allocated to create incentives for participation and improve outreach.</i>	
10/50	HPD	<b>Expand programs for housing inspections to correct code violations</b>	<i>Increase funding for specialized enforcement programs, such as the Alternative Enforcement Program, The Program Preservation Program, Underlying Conditions Program, and the Anti-Harrassment Unit and inspections to correct code violations.</i>	
12/50	DOB	<b>Expand code enforcement</b>	<i>Provide more funding for tenant harrassment units.</i>	
13/50	NYCHA	<b>Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests</b>	<i>Provide funding for additional service vans, equipment and staffing to assist residents with annual online recertifications, maintenance requests, service vans and other technological needs, including establishing computer labs for resident use.</i>	

14/50	SBS	<b>Assist with on-site business compliance with City regulations</b>	<i>Given the enormous pressure and obligation to abide by COVID 19 safety regulations, city agencies must prioritize having this information readily available to local merchants so that they are educated on current and changing agency regulations to assist business owners in unfairly placed fines and inadequate treatment from city agency inspectors.</i>
15/50	HPD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance community outreach on HPD programs and services</b>	<i>Provide funding to increase awareness regarding housing vouchers and other HPD programs, such as the DRIE and SCRIE.</i>
25/50	DCP	<b>Increased community board training, including on core land use process and practices</b>	<i>Provide funding for digital ULURP trainings, as well as outreach to promote the new trainings in East Harlem. These trainings would educate the community on how to engage with the new digital ULURP process and make their voices heard in the land use development process, including affordable housing creation, for East Harlem.</i>
32/50	EDC	<b>Expand programs in emerging and legacy industries, e.g. fashion, film, advanced and food manufacturing, life sciences and healthcare, offshore wind, freight, and maritime</b>	<i>EDC should implement incentives to attract growing industries to East Harlem, especially businesses that are STEM related, thereby providing additional career opportunities for local residents.</i>
44/50	HPD	<b>Other affordable housing programs requests</b>	<i>Provide funding for returning veterans and families.</i>
48/50	SBS	<b>Support local CBO's efforts to improve a public space through management, maintenance and programming</b>	<i>To help revitalize the 125th Street commercial corridors, fund a non-profit (ie. Neighborhood Benches) with credible messengers or crime reduction specialists to work with the individuals loitering on the nearby streets. Ideally, the organization will survey the street homeless population and connect them with social resources. This organization can support Uptown Grand Central in activating East 125th Street and recruit workers for Positive Work Force and the City's Clean Up Corp.</i>

**Other business  
regulatory  
assistance requests**

*In advance of the commercial organics requirement, the City must provide additional support to local businesses to ensure they're in compliance with the law. Further, funding is needed to incentivize businesses to transition to more sustainable business practices.*

### Manhattan Community Board 11

#### Most Important Issue Related to Transportation and Mobility

##### **Traffic safety and enforcement (cars, scooters, ebikes, etc.)**

Current levels of traffic safety and enforcement are insufficient in meeting the needs of our district. Between October 2020 and October 2021, there have been 1,934 total crashes in CD11, 661 of which resulted in 5 fatalities and 853 injuries. Of the fatalities, 2 were cyclists and 3 were pedestrians. Of the injuries, 126 were cyclists and 141 were pedestrians. All of the contributing factors in the crashes resulting in fatalities -- including driver inattention/distraction, improper passing or lane usage, unsafe speed, and failure to yield right-of-way -- were preventable through enforcement. With proper enforcement, the ongoing presence and threat of illegal ATVS and motorbikes would be diminished. Increased enforcement is also needed to address scooters and cyclists illegally riding on sidewalks. NYPD Traffic Enforcement must do a better job of penalizing placard abuse and enforcing parking rules in pedestrian crossings, bike lanes, traffic-restricted areas, and throughout the Park Avenue Viaduct tunnels.

#### Community District Needs Related to Transportation and Mobility

##### **Needs for Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure**

Overall, street design improvements are needed to reduce sidewalk congestion and improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety. These design improvements are particularly vital so seniors and visually impaired residents can use the streets safely. Uneven curb cuts and cracks in sidewalks raise concerns of accessibility and pose risks to our residents with disabilities and/or mobility impairment.

In 2016, the East Harlem Neighborhood Health Action Center surveyed more than 200 residents in what culminated in the Block by Block: Walking for a Healthier East Harlem report. Of those surveyed, 57% rated the street lighting as fair, poor, or very poor. Insufficient and obstructed lighting contributes to residents' concerns about safety in the neighborhood.

Several bridges and heavily traveled commuter corridors are adjacent to or pass through East Harlem, including the Triboro/RFK Bridge, Willis Avenue Bridge, Third Avenue Bridge, Madison Avenue Bridge, the Harlem River Drive/FDR Drive, and several popular avenues and cross streets. Heavy vehicular traffic has a negative impact on pedestrian safety at several key intersections and causes issues of reliability of NYC Transit bus lines. The Department of Transportation (DOT) should consider making traffic and safety improvements along Fifth Avenue between 96th and 102nd streets and on East 116th and 117th streets by the East River Plaza. DOT should also consider extending the designated bus route on Fifth Avenue North to 110th Street.

It's worth noting that the newly opened 125th Street Plaza underneath the Metro-North station has significantly improved lighting, activation, and pedestrian safety. Still, the old comfort station on the south side of 125th Street remains an issue. MTA and DOT must decide whether they will renovate and utilize the comfort station, or remove it altogether.

Finally, now that congestion pricing will be implemented below 60th Street, it's pertinent that New York City Council, with the support from the Department of Transportation, advocate for state legislation that authorizes the implementation of a residential parking permit system in East Harlem to accommodate local residents and ensure commuters don't park on local streets.

##### **Needs for Transit Services**



Phase 2 of the Second Avenue Subway project must commence, as East Harlem is currently only serviced by the severely overcrowded Lexington Avenue lines. Per suggestions in the East Harlem Neighborhood Plan, a multi-modal transportation hub should be built that connects the Second Avenue Subway, the 125th Street Metro-North Station, and the Lexington Avenue lines. Further, subway stations in East Harlem need to be more accessible for those with disabilities and/or mobility impairments. Although the Lexington Avenue line at 125th Street has an elevator, residents report that it often does not function correctly and needs repairs. The East 110th Street station recently received funding for accessibility upgrades, however, there are no plans for accessibility upgrades at the 116th Street station. All stations in our district are in desperate need of more frequent cleaning.

Many of our residents rely on bus service to travel to, from, and throughout the district, and experience significant delays and unreliable service due to traffic and the lack of enforcement of bus lanes. The Bronx Bus Redesign implemented changes to bus routes that have since improved service and reduced congestion along 125th Street. Now that the City has re-opened following the Covid-19 pandemic shutdown, MTA must move forward with the implementation of the Manhattan Bus Redesign. Until then, DOT should work alongside the community board to identify solutions to delays along North/South-bound bus routes. Specifically, NYC Transit should consider improving the M1 bus line by changing the route to originate north of the Queensboro Bridge, so that commuters in East Harlem are not impacted by the congestion downtown.

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## Capital Requests Related to Transportation and Mobility

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
12/27	DOT	<b>Repair or provide new street lights</b>	<i>The DOT Street Lighting Unit should proactively survey existing street lighting throughout East Harlem. In instances where street trees obstruct lighting, DOT should forward the location to DPR Central Forestry immediately.</i>	

## Expense Requests Related to Transportation and Mobility

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
38/50	DOT	<b>Improve parking operations</b>	<i>Provide funding to study the feasibility of establishing a residential parking permit program in East Harlem.</i>	

## **PARKS, CULTURAL AND OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

### **Manhattan Community Board 11**

#### Most Important Issue Related to Parks, Cultural and Other Community Facilities

##### **Park care and maintenance**

East Harlem's parks serve a critical role in the health, well-being, and quality of life of our residents, however many of our parks need better maintenance, staffing and capital upgrades. Residents report excess garbage, cracked pavement, and outdated facilities in parks. Due to the risks of extreme flood events in the district, improvements to parks should be required to include climate protection and resiliency features as well as additional greenery and landscaping to assist with the retention and slow release of water. Harlem River Park, Each One Teach One, Lincoln Playground, and Marcus Garvey Park, in particular, would benefit from greater sanitation services to address their rodent and trash problems. Safety in East Harlem's parks is also a primary concern. A few of the parks in East Harlem -- including Ronald McNair Park, Harlem River Park, and Marcus Garvey Park -- have been identified as hot spots for homelessness, substance misuse, and illicit activity.

#### Community District Needs Related to Parks, Cultural and Other Community Facilities

##### **Needs for Parks**

According to the Vision Plan for a Resilient East Harlem, the average surface temperature in East Harlem in August is over two degrees higher than that of NYC overall. Key contributing factors include East Harlem's lower than average vegetation cover, as compared to NYC overall. Parks and trees are some of the most effective ways to combat extreme heat. Excess heat not only causes illnesses and higher risks to children and the elderly but also contributes to increases in violence.

On a basic level, the amount of open space in East Harlem is insufficient. While New York City has a standard of 1.5 acres of open space per 1,000 residents, New Yorkers for Parks has set a higher goal of 2.5 and has found that there are 2.9 acres of open space per 1,000 residents city-wide. Without Randall's Island or Central Park, East Harlem falls well below this benchmark with only 0.77 acres of open space per 1,000 residents (East Harlem Neighborhood Plan). With so much of the open space located at the neighborhood's edges, it is critical to address the physical barriers to using these parks. In the case of Randall's Island, Harlem River Park and the waterfront esplanade, there is a need to create better access to recreational spaces, in addition to ensuring that additional green spaces are created wherever possible.

Many of our parks don't have comfort stations, which in effect curtails optimal usership. Currently, CB11 is advocating for the inclusion of a comfort station at the upcoming greenway link between 125th and 132nd Streets. The board also maintains the position that the park, upon its completion, should be named Richard Toussaint Park to celebrate our former boardmember's advocacy for this project.

Finally, our parks perform a vital function in building social cohesion and resilience. Considering the challenges addressed in earlier sections, NYC Parks should increase public programming to meet the specific needs of youth in our district, with a focus on working with the community and Community Board to help guide and conceive of projects at all scales.

##### **Needs for Cultural Services**

East Harlem has a proud and rich cultural history and vibrant artistic community. CD11 is home to important cultural institutions including the Museum of the City of New York, El Museo del Barrio, the National Black Theatre, the Julia de Burgos Cultural Center, the Caribbean Cultural Center African Diaspora Institute, the Africa Center, the Graffiti Wall of Fame, PS 109 Artspace, and, of course, La Marqueta. Our community is also home to many visual, musical and performance artists as well as many beautiful murals including The Spirit of East Harlem at 104th Street and Lexington Avenue.

Operational funding is needed to support these important resources and encourage future growth, preservation and exploration of the arts and culture programming in CD11. Capital funding is also needed to provide the maintenance, upkeep, and revitalization of these institutions. NYC & Company should work with local artists and theater operators to promote East Harlem as a location for “Off-Broadway” theater productions spotlighting both local artists and other aspiring artists. This would be one step towards boosting tourism and bringing much-needed capital into East Harlem.

Funding must be provided for arts/cultural service organizations to enhance, educate, and expand public interest in the arts and culture of East Harlem. A campaign to bring these entities and artists to East Harlem will solidify our community's commitment to the important place our culture has in New York City and re-establish our commitment to the arts. Once established, and representative of a cross-section of the East Harlem community, these organizations should work to develop a comprehensive art and cultural strategic master plan for CD11.

### **Needs for Library Services**

East Harlem is home to two branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL), the 125th Street Library and the Aguilar Library. Two other branches are located across from our district boundary lines and regularly used by residents of CD11, the 96th Street Library and the Harlem Library located on 124th Street. Our libraries are heavily used by the local community and are an especially valuable resource to our low-income residents. In addition to supporting literacy, libraries are community hubs that offer job skills training, computer and language classes, cultural competency, arts appreciation, and community building.

Both the 125th Street Library and Aguilar Library are slated to close for extended periods of time to facilitate much-needed capital improvements and modernization. While these libraries are closed it is vitally important that NYPL offer extended hours and services at the neighboring branches and also provide satellite library services throughout our district. NYPL should pursue partnerships with local educational and cultural institutions and o community-based organizations to house temporary floating collections, offer library programming, skills training, and other classes.

Further, funding must be increased so that NYPL branches can remain open until at least 8 pm on weekdays and offer full-day service on weekends. Lastly, funding should be increased for NYPL to continue to expand its collections, programming, and staffing.

### **Needs for Community Boards**

The operating budget for community boards should be increased to reflect the vital role they play in planning and quality of life advocacy for neighborhoods all across the city. Increased funding would allow boards to hire additional professional staff to support the boards engagement of the community planning and development, municipal budgeting and legislative processes impacting their districts and the city at large.

Funding is needed for boards to meet the unfunded mandate to provide translation services. As public meetings have shifted to virtual platforms, funding is needed to cover the additional costs of remote meetings services, as well as new technology to conduct hybrid meetings and lastly to cover meeting space rental fees.

Lastly, funding is needed to cover increased cleaning and maintenance costs that have resulted since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. Board offices must be adequately funded to provide a safe and sanitary working environment for their employees and visitors alike.

## Capital Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and Other Community Facilities

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
6/27	DPR	<b>Provide a new, or new expansion to, a building in a park</b>	<i>Provide funding for the construction of a comfort station at Thomas Jefferson Park. Thomas Jefferson Park recently received funding for improvements; while the design of the renovated playground reserves space for a comfort station, the existing funding for improvements does not account for the comfort station.</i>	
9/27	DPR	<b>Provide a new, or new expansion to, a building in a park</b>	<i>NYC Parks should ensure that a comfort station is included in the design for the Harlem Greenway Link. The Harlem Greenway Link will create seven acres of waterfront parkland between 125th and 132nd Streets for East Harlem residents and visitors to enjoy, however lack of a comfort station will deter optimal park usage.</i>	90-98 EAST 132 STREET
10/27	DPR	<b>Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to repair or replace lighting and electrical lighting at Marcus Garvey Park, specifically at the upper level of the park on the east side of the mountain.</i>	Mt Morris Park West, Manhattan, New York, NY
11/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Allocate funding for the reconstruction of the Acropolis, paths, staircases and walls leading up the Fire Watchtower in Marcus Garvey Park. NYC Parks estimates that the rehabilitation will cost about \$19.6 million.</i>	
14/27	DPR	<b>Improve access to a building in a park</b>	<i>Provide funding to make the comfort station at P.S. 155 Playground ADA compliant.</i>	East 117 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
16/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to provide park upgrades and a comfort station at Peter Minuit Playground (108th Street &amp; Park Avenue). While the park recently received a soccer pitch (5 year life span), upgrades to the rest of the park are needed.</i>	East 108 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
17/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Provide funding to restore the Community Parks Initiative. NYC Parks should identify East Harlem parks that would qualify for the initiative.</i>	

18/27	DPR	<b>Other requests for park, building, or access improvements</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to repair the playground water features in Harlem River Park.</i>	
19/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Allocate funding to renovate the roof at Pelham Fritz Recreation Center (Mt. Morris Park West &amp; W. 122nd Street)</i>	
20/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Replace the synthetic turf field at Eugene McCabe Playground using natural materials (coconut and sand) using the internal budgeting and staffing in the same manner as the quickly replaced Lion's Gate soccer field in Sara D. Roosevelt Park. NYC Parks estimates that the improvements will cost about \$1.5 million.</i>	
21/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>The Thomas Jefferson Recreation Center is in need of a variety of upgrades, including restroom upgrades, programming space upgrades, a computer room retrofit, fitness room refurbishment, fitness equipment, and new doors. (First Ave. &amp; 112th St.)</i>	
22/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Provide funding to install seating at Det. Omar Edwards Park (E. 124th St. bet. 2nd - 3rd Aves.). Adding seating would make the park a more inviting space and provide an opportunity for nearby residents to activate the space.</i>	
26/27	DPR	<b>Other requests for park, building, or access improvements</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to renovate the back fence at Harlem Art Park.</i>	East 120 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY

#### Expense Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and Other Community Facilities

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
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8/50	OMB	<b>Other community board facilities and staff requests</b>	<i>Provide funding for baseline Increase the PS and OTPS budgets of Community Boards to support the vital role they play in planning and quality of life advocacy for their communities. Increasing the budget would allow additional staff to be hired and result in an overall increase in the quality of responses and services that the community board provides.</i>
20/50	DPR	<b>Forestry services, including street tree maintenance</b>	<i>Additional NYC Forestry staff should be hired to maintain street trees through regular watering, pruning and stump removal. NYC Parks should deploy the street tree watering truck to keep up with demand.</i>
23/50	NYPL	<b>Extend library hours, expand library programs, and enhance library collections (NYPL)</b>	<i>The social impact caused by COVID 19 in our community requires expansion of availability of library operating hours to 7 days a week as well as supportive community resources.</i>
37/50	DPR	<b>Plant new street trees</b>	<i>In order to help mitigate the impacts of climate change, East Harlem needs more trees to absorb carbon and release oxygen. Funding should be allocated to plant new street trees across East Harlem.</i>
39/50	DPR	<b>Other park programming requests</b>	<i>Maintain full funding for the Department of Parks and Recreation M&amp;O staff. This funding is utilized to employ maintenance workers and gardeners, Parks Enforcement Patrol officers, Urban Park Rangers, forestry staff and GreenThumb staff members across the city.</i>

## 6. OTHER BUDGET REQUESTS

### Other Capital Requests

The Community Board did not submit any Budget Requests in this category.

### Other Expense Requests

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
5/50	MOCJ	<b>Other expense budget request for MOCJ</b>	<i>Provide funding for an expansion of the Mayor's Action Plan for Neighborhood Safety to cover all NYCHA developments in East Harlem.</i>	

## 7. SUMMARY OF PRIORITIZED BUDGET REQUESTS

### Capital Budget Requests

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/27	HPD	<b>Provide more housing for special needs households, such as the formerly homeless</b>	<i>Provide funding for the development of affordable housing at deeper levels of affordability targeting households living under 30% of AMI, the developmentally disabled, those living with mental illness and homeless veterans.</i>	
2/27	HPD	<b>Provide more housing for extremely low and low income households</b>	<i>There remain many vacant properties or under-utilized residential buildings in East Harlem. It is imperative that the community, elected leaders and HPD work collaboratively to create the necessary incentive(s) for private property owners to upgrade and maintain their properties for active residential use. Newly developed or rehabilitated apartment buildings must include a balance of mixed-income units that also include a percentage of units for low and extremely-low income households.</i>	
3/27	DSNY	<b>Provide new or upgrade existing sanitation garages or other sanitation infrastructure</b>	<i>Build a permanent, state-of-the-art dual district sanitation garage to service Manhattan Community Districts 10 and 11. The new building should meet or exceed LEED Gold standards and be equipped with the most advanced indoor air filtration systems and zero emissions sanitation trucks.</i>	
4/27	HPD	<b>Expand loan programs to rehabilitate multiple dwelling buildings</b>	<i>Expand the Home Repair and Preservation Financing Multifamily Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program (HRP) in East Harlem. The expansion of HRP will incentivize necessary building improvements while preserving and creating additional affordable housing units.</i>	
5/27	SCA	<b>Provide technology upgrade</b>	<i>Although DOE has resumed in-person learning, funding should be allocated to ensure each school has access to the laptops, ipads, and tablets needed to effectively implement remote-learning models. There is also a continued need for electronic accessories, including headsets, keyboards and chargers.</i>	



6/27	DPR	<b>Provide a new, or new expansion to, a building in a park</b>	<i>Provide funding for the construction of a comfort station at Thomas Jefferson Park. Thomas Jefferson Park recently received funding for improvements; while the design of the renovated playground reserves space for a comfort station, the existing funding for improvements does not account for the comfort station.</i>	
7/27	DEP	<b>Evaluate a public location or property for green infrastructure, e.g. rain gardens, stormwater greenstreets, green playgrounds</b>	<i>Seeing as multiple segments along the East River Esplanade are slated for repairs in the upcoming years, DEP should work alongside NYC Parks and EDC to incorporate green infrastructure along the length of the waterfront.</i>	
8/27	SCA	<b>Renovate interior building component</b>	<i>Upgrade the bathrooms at The Lexington Academy located at 131 East 104th Street. Currently, the Agency's bathroom initiative renovates only two student restrooms, one for girls and one for boys, however more funding is needed to renovate the other restrooms in need of repair. At the very least, the Agency should consider funding an additional restroom this fiscal year in order to comply with the mandate to provide gender neutral bathrooms.</i>	131 East 104 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
9/27	DPR	<b>Provide a new, or new expansion to, a building in a park</b>	<i>NYC Parks should ensure that a comfort station is included in the design for the Harlem Greenway Link. The Harlem Greenway Link will create seven acres of waterfront parkland between 125th and 132nd Streets for East Harlem residents and visitors to enjoy, however lack of a comfort station will deter optimal park usage.</i>	90-98 EAST 132 STREET
10/27	DPR	<b>Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to repair or replace lighting and electrical lighting at Marcus Garvey Park, specifically at the upper level of the park on the east side of the mountain.</i>	Mt Morris Park West, Manhattan, New York, NY
11/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Allocate funding for the reconstruction of the Acropolis, paths, staircases and walls leading up the Fire Watchtower in Marcus Garvey Park. NYC Parks estimates that the rehabilitation will cost about \$19.6 million.</i>	

12/27	DOT	<b>Repair or provide new street lights</b>	<i>The DOT Street Lighting Unit should proactively survey existing street lighting throughout East Harlem. In instances where street trees obstruct lighting, DOT should forward the location to DPR Central Forestry immediately.</i>	
13/27	HPD	<b>Other affordable housing programs requests</b>	<i>Provide 100% funding to the remaining TIL (Tenant Interim Lease) buildings located in the East Harlem community pertaining to the existing tenants and potential homeowners of less than 80% of AMI. This will ensure that these renters become shareholders under the HDFC program.</i>	
14/27	DPR	<b>Improve access to a building in a park</b>	<i>Provide funding to make the comfort station at P.S. 155 Playground ADA compliant.</i>	East 117 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
15/27	SCA	<b>Renovate interior building component</b>	<i>Upgrade the wiring at P.S. 146 Ann M. Short. The wiring in the building is the original (1965). Currently, the wiring accommodates 2400 amps, however the building needs to accommodate 4200-4500 amps in order to sustain all technology , modern equipment, refrigeration (kitchen) and AC's.</i>	421 1 Avenue, Manhattan, New York, NY
16/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to provide park upgrades and a comfort station at Peter Minuit Playground (108th Street &amp; Park Avenue). While the park recently received a soccer pitch (5 year life span), upgrades to the rest of the park are needed.</i>	East 108 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
17/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Provide funding to restore the Community Parks Initiative. NYC Parks should identify East Harlem parks that would qualify for the initiative.</i>	
18/27	DPR	<b>Other requests for park, building, or access improvements</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to repair the playground water features in Harlem River Park.</i>	
19/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Allocate funding to renovate the roof at Pelham Fritz Recreation Center (Mt. Morris Park West &amp; W. 122nd Street)</i>	

20/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Replace the synthetic turf field at Eugene McCabe Playground using natural materials (coconut and sand) using the internal budgeting and staffing in the same manner as the quickly replaced Lion's Gate soccer field in Sara D. Roosevelt Park. NYC Parks estimates that the improvements will cost about \$1.5 million.</i>	
21/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>The Thomas Jefferson Recreation Center is in need of a variety of upgrades, including restroom upgrades, programming space upgrades, a computer room retrofit, fitness room refurbishment, fitness equipment, and new doors. (First Ave. &amp; 112th St.)</i>	
22/27	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Provide funding to install seating at Det. Omar Edwards Park (E. 124th St. bet. 2nd - 3rd Aves.). Adding seating would make the park a more inviting space and provide an opportunity for nearby residents to activate the space.</i>	
23/27	EDC	<b>Invest in infrastructure that will support growth in commercial business districts</b>	<i>Major investments should be allocated to build a major transit hub on 125th Street, connecting the Lexington Avenue line, future Second Avenue Subway, and Metro North, in a way similar to Fulton Station, Brooklyn's Atlantic Station, or Grand Central in Manhattan. 125th Street is a strategic location that connects the railroad, buses to the airport and multiple lines of subway stations. This structure should also include commercial retail space, performance space, and affordable housing.</i>	
24/27	EDC	<b>Other capital budget request for EDC</b>	<i>Funding is needed to redevelop La Marqueta into a robust commercial and recreational space. The Agency should focus on attracting tenants that fill service gaps and providing amenities and sports facilities for youth.</i>	
25/27	EDC	<b>Invest in capital projects to improve access to waterfront</b>	<i>Explore improving access to the East River Esplanade and Randall's Island by adding an additional pedestrian bridge across the FDR and East River. The crossing should include space for pedestrians and cyclists.</i>	
26/27	DPR	<b>Other requests for park, building, or access improvements</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to renovate the back fence at Harlem Art Park.</i>	East 120 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY

**Renovate or  
upgrade existing  
precinct houses**

*Utilize existing NYPD resources to improve police-community relations by renovating precinct buildings to include community space. NYPD precincts should also be renovated to include parking facilities to minimize on-street parking.*

## Expense Budget Requests

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/50	HRA	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance homeless prevention programs/anti-eviction legal services</b>	<i>Increase funding for cash assistance, rental assistance, eviction prevention programs and pre-emptive legal services for tenants at risk of eviction. These services are especially vital as we approach January 15, 2022, which marks the end of the NYS COVID-19 emergency eviction moratorium.</i>	
2/50	HPD	<b>Provide or enhance rental subsidies programs</b>	<i>Increase funding for subsidies that help eligible low-income families to rent decent, safe, and affordable housing in Community District 11.</i>	
3/50	SBS	<b>Provide or expand occupational skills training programs</b>	<i>Allocate funding for more workforce development programs that provide certification, technical training, and career development in growing industries. SBS should work alongside sister agencies (ie. MTA, DEP, NYC Parks, HPD, H+H) to offer paid internships to participants following the certification and training programs. Funding should also be allocated to create incentives for participation and improve outreach.</i>	
4/50	DYCD	<b>Other expense budget request for DYCD</b>	<i>Increase the amount of after school program seats for high school-aged youth in East Harlem, with a focus on social-emotional learning (SEL). Special attention should be given to freshman and sophomores to ensure a smooth transition from remote learning to a new school.</i>	
5/50	MOCJ	<b>Other expense budget request for MOCJ</b>	<i>Provide funding for an expansion of the Mayor's Action Plan for Neighborhood Safety to cover all NYCHA developments in East Harlem.</i>	

6/50	DOHMH	<b>Create or promote programs to de-stigmatize mental health needs and encourage treatment</b>	<i>The rate of adult psychiatric hospitalization in East Harlem is nearly triple the citywide rate(1,901 per 100,100). Funding should be targeted to improve programming in East Harlem. Supportive programs should be developed and better targeted to particular populations to encourage people to reach out and get help before needing hospitalization so that their mental health needs can be positively managed. Programs should annually assess and evaluate to provide assistance with jobs, housing, education, medical issues, and any other needs that this vulnerable population may have.</i>
7/50	DSNY	<b>Provide more on-street trash cans and recycling containers</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to provide more on street big belly trash cans to reduce the occurrence of overflowing corner bins and garbage on the street.</i>
8/50	OMB	<b>Other community board facilities and staff requests</b>	<i>Provide funding for baseline Increase the PS and OTPS budgets of Community Boards to support the vital role they play in planning and quality of life advocacy for their communities. Increasing the budget would allow additional staff to be hired and result in an overall increase in the quality of responses and services that the community board provides.</i>
9/50	DFTA	<b>Enhance home care services</b>	<i>Funding is needed to expand home care services for low income seniors. Specifically, the Expanded In-home Services for Elderly program (EISEP), which historically has a waiting list due to being underfunded.</i>
10/50	HPD	<b>Expand programs for housing inspections to correct code violations</b>	<i>Increase funding for specialized enforcement programs, such as the Alternative Enforcement Program, The Program Preservation Program, Underlying Conditions Program, and the Anti-Harrassment Unit and inspections to correct code violations.</i>
11/50	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance skills training and employment services for high school students at risk of dropping out</b>	<i>Special attention must be paid to high school students at risk of dropping out, however at-risk youth are generally the hardest to reach. More resources are needed to expand outreach and connect these vital programs to the youth who need them most.</i>

12/50	DOB	<b>Expand code enforcement</b>	<i>Provide more funding for tenant harrassment units.</i>
13/50	NYCHA	<b>Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests</b>	<i>Provide funding for additional service vans, equipment and staffing to assist residents with annual online recertifications, maintenance requests, service vans and other technological needs, including establishing computer labs for resident use.</i>
14/50	SBS	<b>Assist with on-site business compliance with City regulations</b>	<i>Given the enormous pressure and obligation to abide by COVID 19 safety regulations, city agencies must prioritize having this information readily available to local merchants so that they are educated on current and changing agency regulations to assist business owners in unfairly placed fines and inadequate treatment from city agency inspectors.</i>
15/50	HPD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance community outreach on HPD programs and services</b>	<i>Provide funding to increase awareness regarding housing vouchers and other HPD programs, such as the DRIE and SCRIE.</i>
16/50	DSNY	<b>Other cleaning requests</b>	<i>DSNY should provide sidewalk cleaning services district wide, with a focus on major business corridors, including, but not limited to along East 116th Street, Lexington Avenue, Madison Avenue, and East 110th Street.</i>
17/50	DFTA	<b>Increase case management capacity</b>	<i>Provide funding for more caseworkers. Increase the number of culturally competent caseworkers in CD11, specifically those who are able to provide services in Spanish and French/Creole.</i>
18/50	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance the out-of-school youth program for job training and employment services</b>	<i>According to the 2014-2018 American Community Survey, 28.6% of residents 25 years and over do not have a high school diploma or the equivalent. East Harlem's low rate of educational attainment contributes to a cycle of unemployment and poverty that becomes increasingly difficult to change with each generation. Funding should be allocated to expand the out of school youth program for job training and employment services to help mitigate the impacts of low educational attainment and help individuals without a degree find jobs that pay a living wage.</i>



19/50	DOHMH	<b>Other programs to address public health issues requests</b>	<i>More peer support, outreach workers, and social workers are needed in CD11 to provide information and support for people suffering from drug addiction. These workers should specifically be employed to work with individuals on 103rd, 110th, 116th and 125th street corridors. Also, more social workers are needed to support drug users enrolled in court diversion programs.</i>	
20/50	DPR	<b>Forestry services, including street tree maintenance</b>	<i>Additional NYC Forestry staff should be hired to maintain street trees through regular watering, pruning and stump removal. NYC Parks should deploy the street tree watering truck to keep up with demand.</i>	
21/50	DOE	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance funding for Child Care and Head Start programs</b>	<i>In lieu of the administration's push for PreK for All, there is a gap of service during the hours between the end of the school day and 5:00 PM. Expand Child Care, Head Start Programs, and 3K and Pre-K for All programs to cover after-school hours and support working parents.</i>	
22/50	DSNY	<b>Provide more frequent litter basket collection</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to increase the frequency of litter basket collection along major corridors, including East 116th and 110th Streets. Residents report that bins are overflowing and that streets are littered with garbage.</i>	East 125 Street 1 Avenue 1 Avenue
23/50	NYPL	<b>Extend library hours, expand library programs, and enhance library collections (NYPL)</b>	<i>The social impact caused by COVID 19 in our community requires expansion of availability of library operating hours to 7 days a week as well as supportive community resources.</i>	
24/50	DOHMH	<b>Promote vaccinations and immunizations</b>	<i>Funding for health outreach effort is needed. Repeated booster shots would be required to address COVID disease in a way similar to the Flu. Since neighborhoods of color including East Harlem, continue to have lower vaccination rates, additional funding should be provided to help raise awareness of the benefits of vaccination through outreach efforts, e.g., to hire more outreach workers and to advertise</i>	



25/50	DCP	<b>Increased community board training, including on core land use process and practices</b>	<i>Provide funding for digital ULURP trainings, as well as outreach to promote the new trainings in East Harlem. These trainings would educate the community on how to engage with the new digital ULURP process and make their voices heard in the land use development process, including affordable housing creation, for East Harlem.</i>
26/50	DOHMH	<b>Provide more information and services related to STIs, HIV/AIDS, and family planning</b>	<i>HIV/AIDS continues to be one of the leading infectious diseases in East Harlem. Funding for pertinent sex education and access to HIV preventive drugs should be made available to vulnerable populations.</i>
27/50	ACS	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance preventive services and community based alternatives for youth</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to enhance services that both prevent youth violence and provide creative alternatives to incarceration.</i>
28/50	DYCD	<b>Other youth workforce development requests</b>	<i>Expand Work, Learn &amp; Grow to provide more opportunities for employment and to expand career and college readiness for high schoolers.</i>
29/50	DFTA	<b>Enhance home care services</b>	<i>Provide funding for Expanded In-home Services for the Elderly including expanding hours of homecare provided to insure fewer re-hospitalizations.</i>
30/50	DOHMH	<b>Animal and pest control requests including reducing rat and mosquito populations</b>	<i>Provide funding for proactive measures to mitigate rodent population in public housing, empty lots, construction areas, and train stations where rats establish colonies.</i>
31/50	DOHMH	<b>Other programs to address public health issues requests</b>	<i>Explore alternative interventions for homelessness and substance abuse in parks, including Marcus Garvey Park and Randall's Island. For example, contracting local community-based organizations to station a trained mental health worker in Marcus Garvey Park to provide assistance when necessary.</i>

32/50	EDC	<b>Expand programs in emerging and legacy industries, e.g. fashion, film, advanced and food manufacturing, life sciences and healthcare, offshore wind, freight, and maritime</b>	<i>EDC should implement incentives to attract growing industries to East Harlem, especially businesses that are STEM related, thereby providing additional career opportunities for local residents.</i>
33/50	DFTA	<b>Allocate funds for outreach services to homebound older adults and for programs that allow the elderly to age in place</b>	<i>Provide funding to ensure faster service for seniors transitioning from hospital/rehab to home.</i>
34/50	DFTA	<b>Enhance home care services</b>	<i>Provide funding to hire more Spanish speaking home care workers are needed in the community.</i>
35/50	FDNY	<b>Expand funding for fire prevention and life safety initiatives</b>	<i>Provide additional funding to continue FDNY's "Get Alarmed" program. \$1 million for 63,000 alarms to be installed and/or given away.</i>
36/50	DSNY	<b>Increase vacant lot cleaning</b>	<i>East Harlem has multiple vacant lots pending development that have become illegal dumping sites. Funding should be allocated to increase vacant lot cleaning to discourage illegal dumping and prevent the accumulation of garbage.</i>
37/50	DPR	<b>Plant new street trees</b>	<i>In order to help mitigate the impacts of climate change, East Harlem needs more trees to absorb carbon and release oxygen. Funding should be allocated to plant new street trees across East Harlem.</i>
38/50	DOT	<b>Improve parking operations</b>	<i>Provide funding to study the feasibility of establishing a residential parking permit program in East Harlem.</i>
39/50	DPR	<b>Other park programming requests</b>	<i>Maintain full funding for the Department of Parks and Recreation M&amp;O staff. This funding is utilized to employ maintenance workers and gardeners, Parks Enforcement Patrol officers, Urban Park Rangers, forestry staff and GreenThumb staff members across the city.</i>

40/50	NYPD	<b>Increase resources for youth crime prevention programs</b>	<i>Utilizing existing resources, NYPD must prioritize youth crime prevention programs as a strategy to mitigate crime in East Harlem. The City should not only bolster support for NYPD youth programs, but also allocate resources to community partners to engage at-risk youth.</i>
41/50	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance English for speakers of other languages (ESOL) services</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to enhance ESOL services in light of COVID-19 and the necessity of hybrid learning.</i>
42/50	DOE	<b>Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services</b>	<i>Funding should be allocated to allow for more mental health and social workers in East Harlem schools. All signs point toward better outcomes for students and teachers when there is greater access to mental health care providers on-site at schools.</i>
43/50	NYPD	<b>Provide resources to train officers, e.g. in community policing</b>	<i>NYPD should allocate existing resources toward improving police-community relations. Increased accountability, communication, and transparency by NYPD can help to foster trust among East Harlem residents.</i>
44/50	HPD	<b>Other affordable housing programs requests</b>	<i>Provide funding for returning veterans and families.</i>
45/50	DOHMH	<b>Other programs to address public health issues requests</b>	<i>Newer less lethal drugs are now available as an alternative to methadone, but lack of funding is usually cited as reasons why the drug is slow to be adopted. An independent non-profit should assess whether there is a subset of &gt;7000 methadone patients who would benefit from transitioning to newer less lethal drugs and to help with the transition. This would also allow patients to reduce frequency and distance travelled to obtain drug treatment in Harlem</i>
46/50	HHC	<b>Other health care facilities requests</b>	<i>A portion of the 1200 residents of homeless shelters on Wards Island suffer from chemical misuse. Recommend providing mobile drug treatment support to Wards Island shelters. Requesting mobile treatment units be deployed to Ward's Island to increase access to treatment.</i>

47/50	DFTA	<b>Other senior center program requests</b>	<i>There is a need for more culturally sensitive social support for Asian seniors. More than 8% of East Harlem's population are Asians. Amongst them, many are seniors with limited means and no English language skills. Funding is needed for the social service providers that support Asian seniors, including funding for bilingual case workers, in-home care workers, and translators as well as culturally sensitive programming, culturally sensitive meals, English classes, and Tai -chi classes</i>
48/50	SBS	<b>Support local CBO's efforts to improve a public space through management, maintenance and programming</b>	<i>To help revitalize the 125th Street commercial corridors, fund a non-profit (ie. Neighborhood Benches) with credible messengers or crime reduction specialists to work with the individuals loitering on the nearby streets. Ideally, the organization will survey the street homeless population and connect them with social resources. This organization can support Uptown Grand Central in activating East 125th Street and recruit workers for Positive Work Force and the City's Clean Up Corp.</i>
49/50	SBS	<b>Other business regulatory assistance requests</b>	<i>In advance of the commercial organics requirement, the City must provide additional support to local businesses to ensure they're in compliance with the law. Further, funding is needed to incentivize businesses to transition to more sustainable business practices.</i>
50/50	DSNY	<b>Increase enforcement of canine waste laws</b>	<i>The Community Board 11 office receives a lot of complaints regarding canine waste on our sidewalks and streets. Increased enforcement is needed to encourage improved behavior. Additionally, DSNY should provide waste bags at designated locations.</i>