

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

Fiscal Year
2019



Submitted to:

NYC
PLANNING

January 2018

**Manhattan
Community District 03**

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 Manhattan Community Board 3's *Statement of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019*. This report contains the formatted but otherwise unedited content provided by the community board, collected through an online form available to community boards from June to November 2017.

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

This report is broadly structured as follows:

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) Community Board Budget Requests

The final section includes the two types of budget requests submitted to the City for the FY19 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 Manhattan Community Board 3 for Fiscal Year 2019. 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 3

Address: 59 East 4th Street,

Phone: 212-533-5300

Email: ssetzer@cb3manhattan.org

Website: www.cb3manhattan.org

Chair: Mr. Jamie Rogers

District Manager: Susan Stetzer

2. Community District Profile

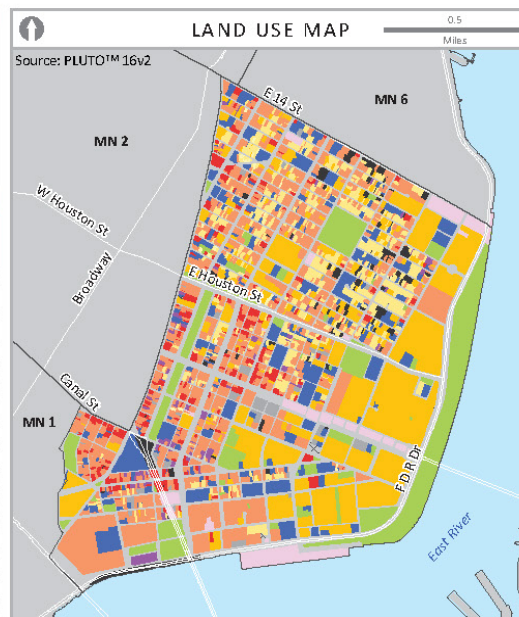
Visit the Community District Profiles to view data, maps, and other resources describing New York City's 59 community districts at: <https://communityprofiles.planning.nyc.gov/>

Manhattan Community District 3



Neighborhoods¹: Chinatown, East Village, Lower East Side, NoHo, Two Bridges

POPULATION & DENSITY		
2000 ²	2010 ³	2000-2010
164,407	163,277	-1%
2011-2015 Estimate ⁴		163,970
Square Miles		1.7
Population Density		96,045/sq mi



COMMUNITY BOARD PERSPECTIVES

Top 3 pressing issues identified by Manhattan Community Board 3 in 2017:

1. Affordable housing
2. Senior services
3. Youth and children's services

To learn more, please read [Manhattan CD 3's Statements of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests for Fiscal Year 2018](#).

Website: www.cb3manhattan.org
Email: info@cb3manhattan.org

Land Use Category	# Lots	% Lot Area
1 & 2 Family Bldgs	69	<1%
Multifamily Walk-up	957	8%
Multifamily Elevator	269	25%
Mixed Use	1,971	24%
Commercial	284	4%
Industrial	108	1%
Transportation/Utility	28	4%
Public/Institutional	282	10%
Open Space	71	16%
Parking	64	1%
Vacant	148	6%
Other	10	<1%

[Click here for a more detailed land use map of Manhattan CD 3](#)

A Snapshot of Key Community Indicators

COMMUNITY ASSETS ⁵	
Public Schools	63
Public Libraries	5
Hospitals and Clinics	33
Parks	61
Click to visit the NYC Facilities Explorer	

RENT BURDEN ^{4, 6}	
Manhattan CD 3	Manhattan
39%	37%
of households spend 35% or more of their income on rent	NYC
	45%

ACCESS TO PARKS ⁷	
Manhattan CD 3	Citywide Target
100%	85%
of residents live within walking distance of a park or open space	

MEAN COMMUTE TO WORK ^{4, 8}	
Manhattan CD 3	Manhattan
31	31 minutes
minutes	NYC
	40 minutes

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY ⁴	
Manhattan CD 3	Manhattan
29%	16%
of residents 5 years or older have limited English proficiency	NYC
	23%

CRIME RATE ⁹	
Manhattan CD 3	Manhattan
15.0	15.7
major felonies were reported per 1,000 residents in 2016	NYC
	11.8

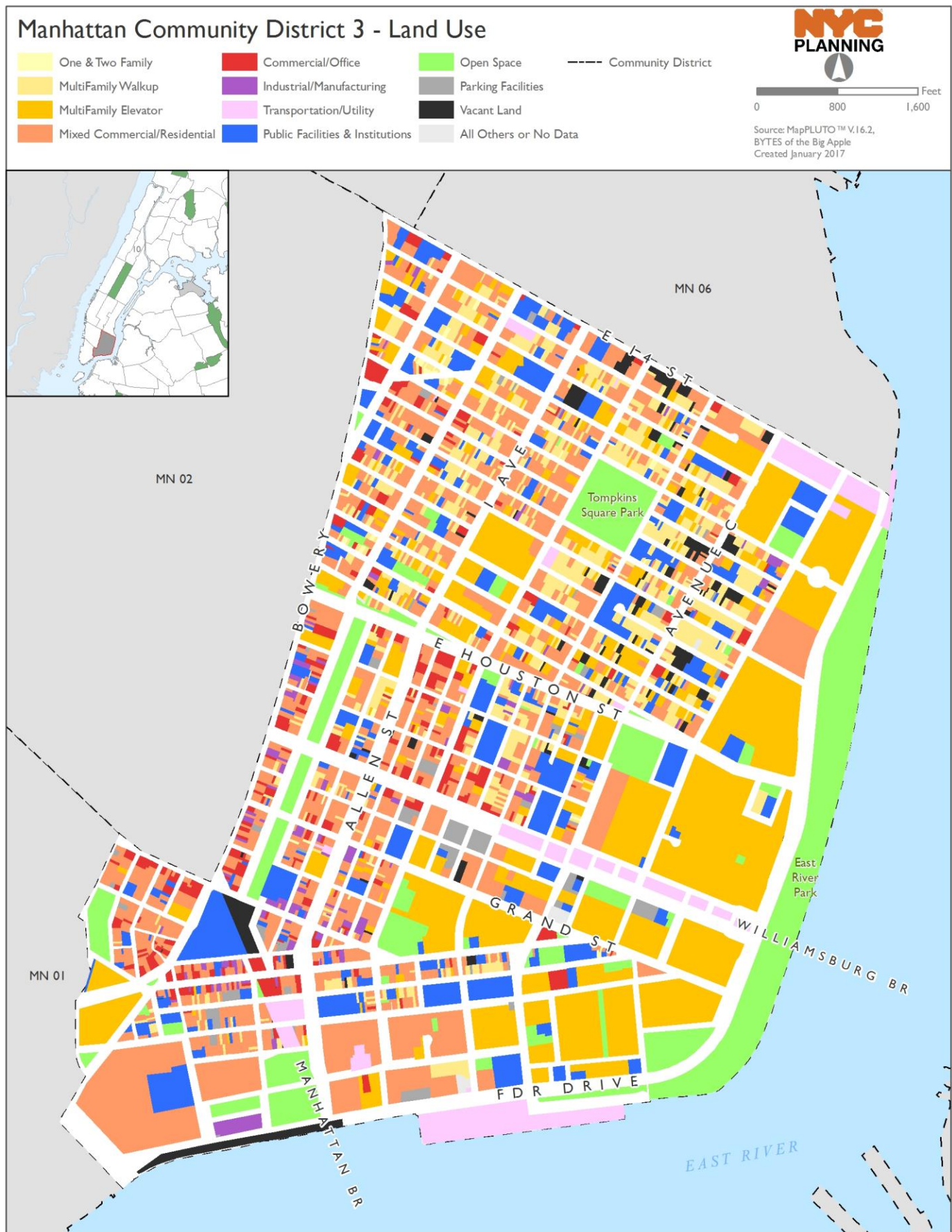
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT ^{4, 10}	
Manhattan CD 3	Manhattan
43%	60%
of residents 25 years or older have earned a bachelor's degree or higher	NYC
	36%

UNEMPLOYMENT ^{4, 10}	
Manhattan CD 3	Manhattan
7.8%	7.5%
of the civilian labor force was unemployed on average from 2011 to 2015	NYC
	9.5%

NYCgov POVERTY MEASURE ¹¹	
Manhattan CD 3	Manhattan
19%	14%
of residents have incomes below the NYCgov poverty threshold. See the federal poverty rate here .	NYC
	21%

¹Neighborhoods may be in multiple districts. Names and boundaries are not officially designated. ²2000 US Census; ³2010 US Census; ⁴American Community Survey 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates, calculated for Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). PUMAs are geographic approximations of community districts. ⁵NYC Dept of City Planning Facilities Database (2017); ⁶Differences of less than 3 percentage points are not statistically meaningful. ⁷NYC Dept of Parks and Recreation (DPR) (2016). DPR considers walking distance to be 1/4 mile for parks less than 6 acres, and 1/2 mile for larger parks and pools. ⁸Differences of less than 2 minutes are not statistically meaningful. ⁹NYCPD CompStat, Historic Complaint Data (2017); ¹⁰Differences of less than 2 percentage points are not statistically meaningful. ¹¹2011-2015 NYCgov Poverty Measure by PUMA. This metric from the Mayor's Office for Economic Opportunity accounts for NYC's high cost of housing, as well as other costs of living and anti-poverty benefits.

2. Community District Land Use



3. Overview of Community District

Community Board 3 Manhattan spans the East Village, Lower East Side, and a vast amount of Chinatown. It is bounded by 14th Street to the north, the East River to the east, the Brooklyn Bridge to the south, and Fourth Avenue and the Bowery to the west, extending to Baxter and Pearl Streets south of Canal Street. This community is filled with a diversity of cultures, religions, incomes, and languages. Its character comes from its heritage as a historic and present day first stop for many immigrants. CD 3 is one of the largest board Districts and is the fourth most densely populated District, with approximately 164,063 people. Our residents are very proud of their historic and diverse neighborhood, however, the very characteristics that make this District unique also make it a challenging place to plan and ensure services for all residents and businesses.

For many years now, Community Board 3 has experienced a sustained loss of independent "mom- and-pop" stores due to exponentially increasing costs of doing business and increased competition from chains, banks and destination bars and restaurants. As the local economy becomes more and more homogenous, and the availability of local goods and services continues to decrease, residents must increasingly leave our community or shop online in order to affordably meet their basic needs.

Our community is an example of the growing income inequality that is endemic in New York City. In a report by the Furman Center, CB 3 is ranked third out of the 59 boards in the City for a high diversity ratio between lower-income and higher-income residents. The same report shows that approximately 30% of our residents have household incomes under \$20,000 while nearly 25% earn more than \$100,000.

Higher-income households have continued to increase since 2000, a trend similar to that of lower-income households. Further, the income diversity ratio, which is the gap between incomes, has increased over the last three years and CB 3 has the third highest income diversity gap of the 59 community boards. Market rate housing and high-end retail continues to grow although many people within our community continue to live on the edge of homelessness and economic survival. An estimated 27% of people in CB 3, as well as approximately 41% of their children under the age of 18, and 33% of seniors are living below the poverty level.

Income inequality is tied into the escalating rate of gentrification. When we look at gentrification indicators, we see rising incomes, changing racial composition, shifting commercial activity, and displacement of original residents. The Lower East Side/Chinatown District was the third highest gentrifying District in the City in 2016, the last year this was measured. We have seen a 7% increase in average rent from 2010-2015, along with an 8% decrease in average income. The demographics have changed to an increase of 56.6% of non- family households—young adults make up a growing share of the population. These changes all create a new culture in the community alongside of middle- and lower-income residents.

CB 3 is the fourth highest racially diverse neighborhood in the City, with a foreign born population of 36%. We are approximately 33% White, 30% Asian, 27% Latino, and 7% Black or African American. The percentage of Latino, Black, and Asian residents has decreased while the numbers of White residents has increased. Generally, these population increases and declines are the opposite of demographic changes seen in the city overall.

In 2012, CD 3 was severely impacted by Superstorm Sandy. A significant portion of CD 3 lost electricity for five days or more and flooding along the waterfront of the Lower East Side and East Village went inland several blocks. Residents of NYCHA developments along the East River were disproportionately impacted. Many small businesses lost all their inventory and days of business. Due to rising sea levels, the number of buildings in CD 3 at risk of flooding will double by 2050.

Community District 3 is a federally designated health professional shortage area in the fields of primary care, dental care, and mental health. There is a need to increase the number of Chinese-speaking providers and provide more urgent care locations. CB 3 is concerned by the plan of Mt Sinai/Beth Israel ("MSBI") to downsize inpatient beds and services. MSBI plans to close several of its facilities at its 16th Street campus and construct a new facility in CD 3. MSBI currently has 799 licensed beds, 450 of which are occupied daily. Of these, 150 beds are behavioral health beds. The new facility will contain only 70 beds and plans to shift the remaining 230 patients in need of a hospital bed daily to

3. Overview of Community District

facilities uptown and in Brooklyn. In addition, MSBI plans to eliminate services such as cardiac surgery, geriatrics and hospice care.

Community District 3 continues to be a community with a diverse immigrant population. More than one in three residents living in CD 3 are foreign born. It is home to the largest concentration of Asian foreign-born residents in Manhattan with a growing base of Latino foreign-born residents (especially from the Dominican Republic).

Of the foreign born, 67% are from China, 12% are from six different Spanish speaking countries (Dominican Republic, Mexico, Ecuador, Honduras, Colombia, Peru) and 21% are from more than 13 other countries. About 30-40% (total) are not proficient in English.

CD 3 has historically been a destination for new immigrants who must continue to receive support. Local grassroots nonprofit organizations are needed to provide the following services to immigrants regardless of their status. These services are: legal services, know your rights education, and English as a Second Language and civics classes.

CB 3 is rich in buildings of historic, cultural, and architectural significance. The Landmarks Preservation Commission should expedite designation of historic Districts and individual landmarks in a community whose character is rapidly changing under the onslaught of new development. Emphasis needs to be given to designation of buildings of historical and cultural significance, including buildings on the Bowery.

CB 3, a primarily residential District, is among the highest of all Manhattan community Districts in number of 311 commercial noise complaints year to year, regularly registering more than 2,000 in each of the past four years. The metamorphosis of this District into a nightlife destination has increased the quality-of-life complaints.

Our District has historically been an incubator of the performing and visual arts, with a higher concentration of artists and arts organizations than most Districts.

- The arts serve as an important means of expression, preservation and exploration of our diverse community and cultures.
- District arts venues, including theaters, libraries, community gardens and parks, balance the scales of gentrification by providing local, often low cost and free access to arts expressions.
- Cultural venues have a powerful synergistic relationship with neighborhood small businesses and are economic drivers to our local neighborhoods.
- Funding to turn these linkages into viable projects needs to be increased rather than further reduced which would counteract the negative consequences of rapid gentrification for artists, youth, seniors, the educational system, small businesses, visitors, and others.
- Fourth Arts Block estimates that their local 28 member arts organizations alone generate more than \$24.8 million in annual economic benefits for local restaurants, shops, and support services. Across the Lower East Side, the economic impact of neighborhood arts groups is over \$50 million.

Community Board 3, like most Districts in New York City, is underserved in terms of open space because it has less than 2.5 acres of open space per 1000 residents.

- Median ratio at the Citywide Community District level is 1.5 acres of open space per 1,000 residents – CB 3 is slightly below that average at 1.2 acres.
- While 95% of residential units in CB 3 are located within ¼ mile of a park, not all parks are easily accessible or maintained at an acceptable level.
- Open space is not evenly distributed throughout the District, with the area west of Avenue A and the Chinatown area lacking adequate open space.
- Lack of park space is compounded by lack of recreational sports fields. This is further exacerbated by permits allocated to groups from outside the community.

3. Overview of Community District

Rodents Community Board 3 is finally seeing a downward trend in rat failure inspections. It was almost 13% last year, but is now down to a failure rate of 10.5%. This is still high, but shows that increased funding and the rat reservoir project is successful and should be continued. While CB 3 has the highest failure rate for rat inspections in Manhattan and one of the highest in the City, the positive result is that CB 3 just became one of the three Districts in the City for the new \$32 million Neighborhood Rat Reduction program. This program will provide for CB 3 everything requested in previous District Needs Statements and has target of reducing rat inspection failures by 70%. Much of the initiative will focus on parks, including Columbus Park and Tompkins Square Park, and community gardens.

4. Top Three Pressing Issues Overall

The three most pressing issues facing Manhattan Community Board 3 are:

- *Affordable housing*
- *Senior services*
- *Social services (including services for the homeless)*

The CD 3 population is changing in many ways. The 2000 census reported that 23% of our population, over 38,000 of our residents, required income support. By 2014, this number had jumped to about 41% of the total population, over 68,000 persons. The number of people receiving Medicaid-only assistance also continues to increase, climbing from 45,724 in 2005 to more than 48,200 people currently.

Affordable Housing

The crisis in affordable housing in Community Board 3 continues to worsen:

- Government cut-backs in subsidized housing and rent vouchers;
- Increasing rents in New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) developments; and
- The expiration of restrictions on former Section-8 and Mitchell- Lama housing.
- The median rent for all renters in our District increased by 28% between 2000 and 2015, from \$780/month to \$1090/month. During this time, the median rent for all renters in NYC as a whole increased by just 23%.
- Although the average household income in gentrifying neighborhoods such as the Lower East Side and Chinatown has gradually increased since 1990 a higher share of the population is still below the poverty line compared to the citywide average of gentrifying, non-gentrifying, and higher income neighborhoods.

Significant governmental action is necessary to curb the alarming change in the community's profile from the most historically important immigrant community in the country – where low-income people from every corner of the world were able to gain a foothold – to a neighborhood that is increasingly stratified and upper income. The income gap is growing:

- CD 3 is third most rapidly gentrifying neighborhood in NYC.
- CD 3 has the third highest income diversity ratio in NYC.
- The 2016 Furman Center report indicates that recent movers into the District pay nearly double the monthly rent amount compared to renters who have been in the area longer.
- Since 2010, the percentage of rent-burdened households in the District has grown; 36% of renter households are severely rent burdened and low income.

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) owns and manages over 14,000 units of low-income housing in CB 3, and the preservation of these apartments as viable, secure, publicly-owned housing is vital to ensure that our community remains diverse and economically integrated. In addition to the more than 14,000 units of NYCHA housing on CD 3, there are 2,705 units of HDHC cooperative housing, over 1,000 units of HDHC low income rental housing (including supportive housing), and over 1,000 units of HUD and HPD project based Section 8 housing. Together, these affordable housing programs comprise 23% of the community District's housing stock. Affordable units provided by local non-profit housing developers in CB 3 are being threatened due to the expiration of programs. The City should increase subsidies and renew existing programs that sustain affordable housing.

4. Top Three Pressing Issues Overall

Over the last decade, federal, state and local government have drastically reduced funding available for the construction or renovation of new affordable housing. The current Administration in Washington has proposed a HUD budget that will drastically reduce most federal contributions.

CB 3 was once a prime beneficiary of new subsidized low-and moderate-income housing, but, despite the planned 500 units of affordable housing in the Seward Park Urban Renewal Area (SPURA), the rate of this production has slowed. Other than SPURA, the only affordable housing being built is in 80/20 buildings, and most of these 'affordable' units do not meet the needs of our low income residents and seniors living on fixed income. This gap between incomes needed for the first 2 buildings and the actual incomes of existing residents was evident in the two recent lotteries for Essex Crossing. Additionally, the 2 HPD-designated Housing Ambassadors for the community acknowledge the huge numbers of people applying, as well as the numbers of former site tenants and seniors living in walk-up apartments, who could not meet the income levels required. This is a serious disconnect that is likely to have dire displacement-related consequences.

Virtually no new Section-8, public housing or Mitchell-Lama housing has been built to replace lost housing stock. This has made it vastly more difficult for low- income and homeless families to find decent affordable housing on the private market. This is a citywide trend affecting extremely low and very low income renter households.

In CD 3, which has a poverty rate four times greater than that of neighboring Community Districts 1, 2, and 6 and two times greater than that of neighboring CBs 4 and 5, increasing the supply of affordable units is a priority. We call on the City to do the following:

- Convert illegal Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units into affordable housing units
- Increase supportive housing
- Rely less on private development to provide affordable housing
- Increase subsidies in this District

Seniors

Department for the Aging and the U.S. Census Bureau report:

- Approximately 24,700 seniors in CB 3, roughly 15% of CB 3's population
- 58% of CB 3 seniors (65+) are foreign born
- 26% of seniors speak Spanish at home and 43% speak Asian and Pacific Island languages
- Approximately 8200 seniors (65+) in CB 3 live below the poverty line, which is approximately 33% of seniors in the District
- Over 66% of senior center participants say their main reason for visiting the center is for opportunities to socialize and avoid isolation

There are 26,082 seniors over the age of 65 living in CD 3. Another 8,000 people in CD 3 are between ages 60-64. Together they make up 20% of CD 3's population. An estimated one in 10 people age 65 and older has Alzheimer's dementia. Studies show that elders 65 and older over live an average of 4-8 years after being diagnosed with Alzheimer's; some as long as 20 years. Our seniors need care on a continuum that will effectively ensure their health and well being and there is no single approach. Seniors need support with a variety of models - membership in senior centers that serve the most mobile and healthy, to in-home caregivers (paid and unpaid family members), supported

4. Top Three Pressing Issues Overall

NORCS, services for the most infirm who need short or long-term rehabilitation or skilled-nursing care in a facility. Seniors who stay in close proximity to their familiar language, history and social networks are more likely to age with stability and dignity.

- Between 2006 and 2016 the number of long-term care facility beds in Lower Manhattan decreased from 1,085 beds across eight facilities to 418 beds across three facilities. This includes the 219 beds lost when Rivington House was closed.
- The largest remaining long-term care provider is Gouverneur Skilled Nursing Facility with 235 beds: 58 rehabilitation beds and 177 long term care beds. Gouverneur serves over 700 people annually with over 77,000 Resident Days and returns more than 360 people to the community following rehabilitation.
- Gouverneur partners with Metropolitan Jewish Hospice to provide care for 7-10 residents on Hospice; over 20 individuals were served by the program in 2016. Residents on hospice are typically identified as those having less than 6 months to live, and these residents vary in age; some younger residents with cancers and older residents at the end stages of dementia. Nursing homes in all of Manhattan were at 95% capacity as of July, 2016.

Homeless

Community Board 3 for the past three years has experienced a continuing increase in resident reports and complaints regarding street homeless. There are also more homeless encampments and more substance abuse reported by residents. The Department of Homeless Service's (DHS) Hope Count of street homeless performed in February and released July 2017 reports a 39% increase in NYC.

According to DHS, there are currently over 58,000 people in shelters - 22,000 are children. DHS also reported the opening of two additional hotels in CB 3 this past year to shelter those seeking beds. Manhattan Outreach Consortium has reported that there have been street homeless waiting for safe haven beds who will not accept other shelter.

CB 3 is the summer destination of young, homeless travelers. There are many complaints of aggressive and inappropriate public behavior and drugs. This population is younger than the general homeless population, often have dogs, and seem to have more substance abuse and be more aggressive. The City needs targeted plans to engage and shelter this population; both NYPD and Manhattan Outreach Consortium report lack of successful engagement for services from this population. This population has special needs for engagement and new ways to work with them must be tried.

Moreover, residents report that CD 3 parks have become the year-round day and evening home for homeless individuals. Services for this population need to be sited or made available wherever possible.

There has been improved funding and new programs to work with the homeless. Outreach workers report that a further increase in attempted engagement is counterproductive. However, coordination between agencies is lacking, and there is outreach to the same people by various teams without planning and information sharing. There needs to be a protocol for coordination of plans and outreach and also for transfer of information, particularly when there are staff changes at precincts.



Main Issue Related to Health Care and Human Services

Mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs

Mental Health Adolescents exposed to childhood adversity, including family malfunctioning, abuse, neglect, violence, and economic adversity, are nearly twice as likely to experience the onset of mental disorders and the risk to their mental health grows with additional exposures. The adult psychiatric hospitalization rate in the Lower East Side and Chinatown is higher than the rates in NYC overall. CB 3 supports continued availability of convenient prevention as well as inpatient and outpatient mental health services for pediatric, adolescent and adults that accept various insurances including Medicaid and have accessible and multilingual resources to service diverse populations. **Cancer and Tobacco Use** The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYCDOHMH) reported cancer to be the leading cause of death among Chinese New Yorkers. While lung cancer deaths decreased by 16.4 overall in NYC during 2000-2014, it increased 70% among Chinese New Yorkers in the same period. This is of concern in CD 3 where 27% of residents are Chinese. There are programs to help smokers quit, but a language and culturally appropriate comprehensive approach is needed to address this problem. **Alcohol abuse and Substance Abuse** Both the alcohol-related and drug-related hospitalization rate in the Lower East Side and Chinatown is higher than the rates in NYC overall. CB 3 supports the continued availability of convenient inpatient and outpatient alcohol and drug detoxification and rehabilitation services as well as prevention services that accept various health insurances including Medicaid and have accessible and multilingual resources to serve diverse populations. **Unintentional Drug Overdose** NYCDOHMH reported that: • In 2015 - of all races/ethnicities, Latino New Yorkers had the largest increase (46%) in unintentional drug overdose deaths involving heroin and/or fentanyl • In 2016, of all races/ethnicities, Black New Yorkers had the largest increase (80%) unintentional drug overdose deaths This is of concern in CD 3 where 33.9 % of CD 3 residents are Black or Latino (7.3% black, 26.6% Latino). Currently there has been funding for “overdose prevention” and the distribution of “NARCAN” kits throughout the community; yet this alone is not enough to curtail the heroin and opiate epidemic. While some funding has been put into overdose prevention, much more support is required for programs to follow-up with help and resources to navigate those addicted into formal therapy or addiction treatment. One effective program design currently in the early stages of development is the community navigator model, where trained and certified “recovery coaches” or “peer mentors” work in the community and engage individuals and families, steering them towards appropriate resources. Many of these former addicts or individuals who have personal or family experience, have been trained and certified as “advocates” or “navigators” to help those addicted access the resources and information they need. City and state agencies need to expand this model and funding to other neighborhoods including CD 3 where there is a need and the existence of community-based organizations who have experience in doing this work.

Community District Needs Related to Facilities and Programming for Older New Yorkers

Senior Centers serve those healthy enough to travel to centers. They provide vital services such as: • Socialization and recreation • Health promotion and education • Assistance with benefits and agency referrals • Nutritious meals In CB 3, senior centers are particularly important as they are culturally sensitive to our diverse community. In addition to senior centers, NORCs are also vital in CD 3. A Naturally Occurring Retirement Community (NORC) is a multi-age housing development or neighborhood that was not originally designed for seniors but that now is home to a significant number of older persons. NORCs in CD 3, of which there are six, provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents. These programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings or neighborhoods. Accessibility and pedestrian safety are a Community Board 3 priority, especially with over 8.5% of residents reporting ambulatory difficulty: • Many existing curb cuts need repair. NYC Department of Transportation (DOT) should prioritize identification and repair of curb cuts that do not meet smoothly with street bed. • Ponding makes it difficult for pedestrians to cross some streets in the District. The source of ponding on streets must be identified. Such sources may include uneven street grading, impervious surface cover, storm drain blockage or the fact that much of the District is located in a flood zone. For example, a ponding problem at Delancey and Columbia Streets has been investigated by agencies without success in curing the problem. NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) should correct these ponding problems by increasing pervious surfaces such as bioswales and continue regular maintenance of catch



Community District Needs Related to Facilities and Programming for Older New Yorkers

basins. • Improved accessibility of bus stops is necessary for seniors and the disabled. There are complaints to the community board regarding bus stops used as loading zones, which render the stops inaccessible for those in wheelchairs and walkers, and reports of stops lacking benches and shelters that would improve their accessibility. There are frequent complaints of intercity buses laying over and picking up and discharging passengers illegally in MTA bus stops. This results in buses not being able to discharge and pick up passengers at the curb. Disabled passengers are therefore unable to board or disembark. A frequent example of this is the M9 stop at East Broadway. • Essex Street is in need of pedestrian safety improvements and traffic calming measures. In 2016, there were 34 traffic crashes resulting in injuries along Essex Street from Stanton Street to Canal Street. Thirteen of those resulted in injuries to pedestrians. Wide corridors with high traffic volumes need pedestrian safety improvements. In 2012 the Delancey Street Pedestrian Safety Plan improved safety along that corridor significantly. As can be seen in the Vision Zero interactive crash map, other corridors such as Canal Street and East Houston Street are also in need of pedestrian safety improvements and traffic calming measures. Both of these corridors were identified as priorities in DOT's 2015 Manhattan Pedestrian Safety Action Plan.

Community District Needs Related to Facilities and Services for the Homeless

CD 3 is home to over 15 shelters, among the highest in the City. Most of these facilities are absorbed into the community without notice. • Project Renewal Third Street Men's Shelter is a large shelter that needs more effective security for the safety of both shelter residents and neighbors. DHS peace officers are urgently needed for this facility. NYPD reported decrease in calls and incidents when a police car was assigned to this block, but lack of funding for overtime ended this program. • There is a need for more supportive housing. In the last fiscal year, MOC reports placing 193 clients into permanent housing and the retention rate is 91% after one year. CB 3 also supports additional efforts to combat youth homelessness. According to Safe Horizon, there were over 1,600 homeless youth in NYC in 2016 – over 1,100 of which accessed their "Streetwork" program. However, these numbers are difficult to track and the organization suspects the actual number was much higher. • Approximately 40% of homeless youth identify as LGBTQ, compared to 10% of the general youth population in the United States. LGBTQ runaway and homeless youth face a unique set of challenges, from greater exposure to HIV/AIDS to being ostracized by their families and communities. Specialized outreach services are required to address these challenges. In FY 17, nearly \$28 million was included in the City budget to address youth homelessness. CB 3 supports the baselining of this funding and an expansion of programs to reach out to homeless youth, especially LGBTQ youth. • Homeless youth identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender are more likely to commit suicide than other youth. In order for the City to identify and address this vulnerable population, CB 3 supports the inclusion of sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression in the DHS's Homeless Outreach Population Estimate.



Community District Needs Related to Services and Programming for Low-Income and Vulnerable New Yorkers

Providing adequate funding to Community-Based Non-Profit Housing Advocacy and Legal Organizations is essential to safeguard existing affordable housing. These groups provide essential assistance to tenants who are fighting the lack of basic services, building code violations, and threatened evictions. Without the work of these community-based organizations, harassment of rent-regulated tenants will be unchecked and long-term residents displaced. • While the City has taken an initiative to fund tens of millions of dollars in legal services fees for tenants brought to housing court, this does not address the dire need in our District. The city must increase funding of community-based housing organizing groups that provide the first line of defense to prevent the eviction with Know Your Rights information, Tenant Association assistance, and referrals. The city must increase funding of these groups that provide the first line of defense to community residents. • Housing groups in CB 3 need more funding for organizing, since it is the most effective way of addressing the serious issue of harassment and displacement, which has resulted in the deregulation of thousands of apartments over the past decade. A modest investment in the staffing capacity of housing groups has a large payoff in terms of preserving affordable housing. Legal service groups such as Urban Justice Center and Manhattan Legal Services will only work with organized tenant groups, many of which are brought to them by housing groups such as Cooper Square Committee, CAAAV, GOLES and AAFE. The Department of Homeless Services has reported to CB 3 that the number one cause of homelessness for families in NYC is eviction at 30%. This further underlines the need for more affordable housing as well as funding for HPD and community groups to enforce anti-harassment laws. NYCHA has acknowledged that its buildings require more than \$16 billion of urgent capital improvements, but the agency lacks funds to tackle these critical needs. In CB 3, where NYCHA properties were hard hit by Superstorm Sandy, promised resiliency funding that is thoughtfully planned in coordination with projects proposed by other sources is key to the preservation of our developments. This calls for increased efforts towards Emergency Preparedness, especially for the young, elderly and disabled. We fear the growing trend toward privatization of NYCHA properties and attempts to shift rent and amenity costs to residents who already struggle to keep up with the high cost of living. As cost of living is not "one size fits all," we encourage NYCHA, where possible, to push for an adjustment in HUD's funding formula to ensure that housing in any given community is representative of the particular needs of that community's residents. Increased development should address the shortage of affordable housing, jobs, and community space for local residents seeking to stay in their communities. These residents are, in many cases, doubled up, overcrowded, and among the most vulnerable (elderly, youth and disabled) and underscore the call for broader engagement and recruitment for Section 8 opportunities within NYCHA and surrounding community.

Capital Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
43/44	DFTA	<i>Renovate or upgrade a senior center</i>	<i>Capital funding for senior centers Explanation: Many centers are badly in need of major repair and rehabilitation and there is no capital budget dedicated for this purpose.</i>	<i>Community Wide</i>

5. Summary of Community District Needs and Budget Requests



Health Care and Human Services

Expense Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/27	DFTA	Enhance NORC programs and health services	Baseline funding for city funded NORCS Explanation: NORCs in CD 3, of which there are six, provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents. Many of the City's NORCs can access health and social services in their own buildings, building complexes or locally within their neighborhoods. These programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings or neighborhoods.	Community Wide
2/27	DHS	Improve safety at homeless shelters	Increase DHS funding for DHS Peace officers and include Third Street Mens Shelter as designated shelter requiring Peace Officers Explanation: CB 3 is home to over 15 shelters, among the highest in the City. Project Renewal Third Street Mens Shelter is a large shelter that needs more effective security for the safety of both shelter residents and neighbors. DHS peace officers are urgently needed for this facility. NYPD reported decrease in calls and incidents when a police car was assigned to this block, but lack of funding for overtime ended this program.	Third Street Men's Shelter 8 East 3rd Street
3/27	DFTA	Increase case management capacity	Increase DFTA funding for social services for senior affordable housing Explanation: Approximately 8200 seniors (65+) in CB 3 live below the poverty line, which is approximately 33% of seniors in the District. Many of these seniors rely on affordable housing. An increase in DFTA funding would ensure a social worker at each facility along with other needed senior services.	Community Wide
5/27	DFTA	Other senior center program requests	Fully fund senior centers increase funding for over-utilized senior centers Explanation: Many senior centers in CB 3 have experienced a recent increase in membership without an increase in funding. This is in addition to centers that have historically been over-utilized and under-funded. A large number of senior centers are currently funded by DFTA with each DFTA funded senior center being contracted for a specific number of meals and other services. However, the senior centers that do not receive enough funding go to the City Council. DFTA should fully fund all senior centers and more equitably allocate resources to meet service needs in over-utilized centers.	Community Wide
7/27	HRA	Provide case management, cash assistance, or social services	Increased HASA funding for supportive housing Explanation: in 2016, the HASA program was expanded. Now, all NYC residents with HIV or AIDS who meet financial need requirements are eligible. This eligibility expansion guarantees a rental subsidy to low-income people living with HIV regardless of if they are HIV+ or have an AIDS diagnosis. It has a significant impact on addressing the number of HIV+ people who are homeless.	Community Wide

5. Summary of Community District Needs and Budget Requests



Health Care and Human Services

Expense Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
10/27	DHS	<i>Other facilities for the homeless requests</i>	<i>Increased funding for Social workers in family shelters Explanation: Even with the recent rollout of the Social Worker in the Shelter initiative, CB 3 is still severely lacking in the number of social workers at our 72 families with children sites.</i>	<i>Community Wide</i>
26/27	DHS	<i>Other facilities for the homeless requests</i>	<i>Funding for additional safe haven beds Explanation: Community Board 3 is currently experiencing a crisis with street homeless. There are not only more homeless, some of the beds previously designated for street homeless have been re-designated for subway homeless, which is also dramatically increasing. Safe haven beds are low-threshold housing that enable street homeless to transition to housing and have proven effective. Currently there are not always beds available and street homeless have had to wait for this form of shelter.</i>	<i>Community Wide</i>
27/27	HRA	<i>Provide, expand, or enhance rental assistance programs</i>	<i>City's Special Exit and Prevention Supplement (SEPS) Program Explanation: In CB 3, 36% of renter households are severely rent burdened and low income. This program can help eligible individual adults and adult families (families without children) at risk of entry to shelter and those already in shelter to secure permanent housing. The number of households that can be approved to receive the SEPS Rent Supplement is limited due to available funding. Therefore increased funding is necessary. This is a necessary anti-eviction program to prevent increase in homelessness.</i>	<i>Community Wide</i>



Main Issue Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Support services for special needs youth (disabled, immigrant, non-English proficient, etc.)

The priority education issues we are focusing on for fiscal year 2019 are the needs of homeless students, students with special needs, and the need for a new school at Essex Crossing. School is often a child's second home, a secure dependable part of their lives that offers a solid base and support. For our homeless students it can often be the only part of their lives that is stable, giving them strong roots to grow and flourish. Homeless students lose the support of their school team if they are placed in housing outside of the District. School transfers set students back 6 months causing academic and social-emotional damage. Families who choose to remain in their home schools despite moving away from the District deal with commutes that may be over an hour long – contributing to chronic lateness and absenteeism. Late enrollment means the student misses out of funding set available for basic supplies. Being homeless or having a disability are daunting challenges to a student. Often these go hand in hand, creating an almost impossible avenue for success for the student. Between 2014 and 2016, our city has seen a sharp increase in the number of homeless students, peaking at 18.8 percent of our student population in Manhattan that is homeless³². Our District is home to two schools each with more than 40% of the student population being homeless.³³ Families with special needs students face the daunting task of navigating the annual changes in the rules and regulations for proving the need and finding services to support their child. Having a knowledgeable advocate is necessary to ensure that the students' needs are met on their IEPs. This is a greater challenge to parents who are struggling with language barriers and financial strains. When homelessness is added in, making appointments with advocates and keeping files on the child's progress can become neglected with everything they face. Students lose progress made in school and IEP's are not properly implemented causing graduation rates to plunge to half the average of the general student population.

Community District Needs Related to Educational Facilities and Programs

Community District 3 is home to 38 public schools (29 in Community School District 1 (CSD1) and 9 in CSD2) and 5 charter schools. Over 11,700 students were enrolled in CSD1 schools in the 2016-2017 academic year. Demographically: • 41% identify as Hispanic or Latino, 22% as Asian or Pacific Islander/Other, 16% as Black or African-American, and 18% as White • 69% live at or below the poverty level • 9% are English Language Learners • 21% are Students with Disabilities Homeless Students • In CSD1, homeless students are highly segregated into two schools – PS 188 and PS 15, where over 40% of the student population is homeless. These two schools have an alarming number of homeless students – far above the citywide average. • Citywide, 8% of students are homeless at some point in the year. The CB 3 region overall averages 11% homelessness among the student population. Our District has an alarmingly high rate of homelessness in comparison, creating a crisis in our schools. • To exacerbate the problems faced by these students, 24% of homeless students transfer mid-year. This situation creates delays in identifying needs of students quickly if the student has an Individualized Education Program (IEP) as many do, and in providing services in a timely manner. It sets the student learning curve back by up to 6 months. Students fall behind when they transfer due to a change in curriculum and subject matter covered in the new school. The support system that the student relies on is missing. • Currently, DOE assigns Family Assistants (FA's) to work with homeless families to review their children's educational rights regarding school enrollment and transportation under the McKinney Vento law, and to coordinate the logistics of both. These FA's work with families in multiple shelters and do not have time to do other things such as provide needed educational services. Moreover, both the DOE's Family Assistants and DHS case workers do intake with families at the shelter and track attendance. This results in both duplication of efforts and gaps in services. Disabled Students • Within the school Districts in CD 3, 85% of homeless students with disabilities are identified late, which is higher than the rate across the city – 65%. Often this is due to the high rate of homeless students. • Mid-year transfers contribute to delays in identifying and providing services for these students. • Other factors preventing the delivery of critically necessary services are language barriers. Our District has a high percentage of immigrant students and the parents often do not have command of the English language and no easy access to an interpreter. • Over the last 4 years, the number of disabled students many whom are also homeless, has increased 15%. • The graduation rate for students with an IEP, across the city schools, is half of that for general education students. This data has been constant for past 20 some odd years. As the total population of our District increases, and



Community District Needs Related to Educational Facilities and Programs

the number of disabled students increase, this appalling disparity remains constant.

Community District Needs Related to Youth and Community Services and Programs

Families and youth are in need of intervention services and support system programming. Agencies working with at risk youth agree that proactive programs are needed. Community centers, after school programs, and employment opportunities are necessary to positively engage youth.

- **Expand Access to COMPASS Programming** - COMPASS funding for elementary school and high school students remains in high demand and continuing expansion of this funding is needed. The success of universal middle school COMPASS programming (SONYC) can be built upon by ensuring high quality elementary and high school programs can also operate on a stable and consistent basis.
- **Increase Youth Employment & Job Training Opportunities** - Older youth, especially at risk youth, need employment and job training opportunities such as the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) and the Young Adult Internship Program (YAIP), which helps produce critically important and positive outcomes, such as higher lifetime earnings and higher rates of high school attendance and graduation. Contractors including CB 3's Chinese American Planning Council, Henry Street Settlement, and Chinatown Manpower will provide summer job opportunities for approximately 70,000 students citywide in summer 2017. While this is an all-time high, nearly 140,000 youth applied and many were turned away in 2016. Youth unemployment rates continue to be at record highs in NYC. There is also a need to expand existing programs and/or add new programs to ensure that our older and at risk youth have the job training and employment opportunities necessary to succeed. Work, Learn, Grow is a year-round youth employment program, currently funded by City Council for 6,500 youth, which should be expanded.
- **Provide Services for Youth Aging out of Foster Care** - Teens often age out of care without having acquired the skills necessary for a successful transition to independence. According to NYC Administration for Children's Services, CD 3 was the third highest District of origin in Manhattan for foster care placements with 75 children in 2016. While the majority of placements in CD 3 are age 5 and younger, 13% of CD 3's placements previously aged out of care. According to the Children's Aid Society, many of these young people will exit the foster care system "without the knowledge, skills, experience, attitudes, habits and relationships that will enable them to be productive and connected members of society." Programs must be maintained and expanded to help this youth population make the transition from our foster care system to independence and adulthood.
- **Support LGBTQ Youth Programs** – Expansion of services is needed for LGBTQ youth programs, such as ProjectSpeakOutLoud, that offer safe spaces for some of the city's most at risk youth. Further expansion of comprehensive services for LGBTQ youth is needed.
- **Cornerstone Programs: NYCHA-based Community Centers** - CB 3 currently has four Cornerstone Programs, which provide engaging, high-quality, year-round programs for adults and young people that enhance skills and promote social interaction, community engagement, and physical activity. CB 3 programs are run by Chinatown YMCA, Henry Street Settlement, University Settlement, and Grand Street Settlement.

Capital Requests Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/44	SCA	<i>Provide a new or expand an existing elementary school</i>	<i>New K-8 school at Essex Crossing Explanation: Eighty-five of Community School District 1 schools share a building with one or more schools, resulting in reduced access to gym, arts and enrichment, science labs, and acceptable hours for school lunch. With 1,000 new apartments slated for Essex Crossing by 2024, as well as the proposed development of over 3,000 additional units of housing in the Two Bridges neighborhood, there is a need for a new K through 8th grade school at Essex Crossing site 5.</i>	<i>Essex Crossing Site 5 145 Clinton Street</i>



Expense Requests Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
6/27	DYCD	Other runaway and homeless youth requests	<i>Funding for Runaway Homeless Youth Explanation: Runaway and homeless youth need protection and help reuniting with their families whenever possible. According to Safe Horizon, there were over 1,600 homeless youth under 24 years old in NYC in 2016. Funding is needed for programs that provide services such as drop-in centers, crisis shelters, transitional independent living programs, and street outreach and referral services. Funding is also needed for specialized programming for runaway and homeless pregnant and parenting youth, as well as LGBTQ youth.</i>	Community Wide
8/27	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults)	<i>Cornerstone Explanation: CB 3 currently has four Cornerstone Programs, which provide engaging, high-quality, year-round programs for adults and young people that enhance skills and promote social interaction, community engagement, and physical activity. CB 3 programs are run by Chinatown YMCA, Henry Street Settlement, University Settlement, and Grand Street Settlement.</i>	Community Wide
9/27	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5)	<i>COMPASS Explanation: CB 3 is home to more than 20,500 children under 18 years of age, many of whom need programs like the Comprehensive After School System of NYC (COMPASS), which is made up of over 800 programs serving K-12. Many programs in the Lower East Side have waitlists and there is a lack of funding particularly for neighborhood-based elementary as well as high school slots that need to be increased.</i>	Community Wide
25/27	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program	<i>Funding for Summer Youth Employment Explanation: Youth unemployment rates continue to be at record highs in NYC. The Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) provides New York City youth between the ages of 14 and 24 with paid summer employment for up to six weeks in July and August. This year, there were over 70,000 jobs available, but more than 140,000 applications were received. In the current economy, more slots are needed for our low- and moderate - income youth.</i>	Community Wide



Public Safety and Emergency Services

Main Issue Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Other/Youth prevention programs including services for youth to combat crime and violence

CB 3 is home to more than 20,500 children under 18 years of age. The 2011-2015 American Community Survey found that approximately 41% of the population under 18 years had income below the poverty level and roughly 35% of family households with related children under 18 were below the poverty level. Over 26% of households received public assistance or food stamps/SNAP. According to the 2016 Furman report, 28% of households residing within CD 3 have a household income of \$20,000 or less, and many of these families rely on community-based programs such as Beacon community centers during after-school hours and on weekends and holidays. Families and youth are in need of intervention services and support system programming. Agencies working with at risk youth populations agree that proactive programs are needed, such as employment, training opportunities, and programs in addition to sports. Community centers, after school programs, and employment opportunities are necessary to positively engage youth.

Community District Needs Related to Policing and Crime

In the past fiscal year, CB 3 had the highest number of 311 NYPD commercial noise (bar) complaints of all community boards in New York City. Local precincts often measure the noise coming from these establishments, but need better decibel meters to be able to do this.

Community District Needs Related to Emergency Services

Funding will allow FDNY to purchase their own equipment rather than borrowing from other City agencies.

Expense Requests Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
21/27	NYPD	<i>Other NYPD facilities and equipment requests</i>	<i>Decibel meters that can measure the 2007 noise code Explanation: Current NYPD decibel meters are old ones that cannot measure bass which is the usual problem causing quality of life complaints in CB 3.</i>	<i>Community Wide</i>
22/27	FDNY	<i>Other FDNY facilities and equipment requests</i>	<i>Funding for needed FDNY heavy equipment: Tow Trucks and Grapplers Explanation: Funding will allow FDNY to purchase their own equipment rather than borrowing from other City agencies.</i>	<i>Community Wide</i>



Main Issue Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency

Noise pollution

Noise pollution in CB 3 includes construction and commercial bar noise, horn honking, and bridge noise during all hours and late night. In the past fiscal year, CB 3 had the highest number of 311 NYPD commercial noise (bar) complaints of all community boards in New York City. This drastic increase in 311 commercial noise complaints for licensed businesses has occurred although there has been a decline in the number of liquor license applications in CB 3 in the past four years. These complaints are difficult to resolve because no agency has sole jurisdiction over complaints such as noisy crowds on the street, lines outside businesses, overcrowding, and monitoring loud music. The continuing increase of 311 noise complaints despite the decrease in liquor license applications demonstrates that the City and State are unable to adequately address the growing number of SLA related quality-of-life complaints. The SLA, which issues licenses and has jurisdiction over compliance with the Alcohol Beverage Law, does not inspect businesses without complaints and believes that noise and other quality of life problems caused by the saturation of liquor licenses are not within the agency's jurisdiction, but must be enforced by the NYPD. Our precincts must make responding to quality of life complaints a lower priority than responding to criminal activity. Large rowdy crowds, traffic congestion, and horn honking are a constant result of the saturation of bars, but as these conditions are not criminal there is very little the police can do in response to noisy, crowded streets and sidewalks. CB 3 has several recommendations to mitigate the negative impacts of nightlife proliferation:

- Strict adherence by the SLA to the 500-foot rule not allowing new liquor licenses in saturated areas is necessary to stem the increasing complaints generated by conditions caused by over-saturation of licenses, particularly in residential neighborhoods.
- The City needs to utilize existing tools to address increasing quality of life complaints that result from the oversaturation of eating/drinking establishments and more effectively use its limited police resources, such as: "6 in 60" legislation that was enacted in 2010 which allows police to refer noncompliant businesses to the SLA, violation of noise laws, and failure to control unruly crowds.
- With the ever increasing volume of people and vehicles in this District, vehicular and pedestrian traffic and horn honking continues to be a major complaint. TLC and NYPD should perform targeted horn honking enforcement operations.

Community District 3 has few city resources allocated to reduce significant and persistent disparate air, water, noise and light pollution from the traffic and infrastructure of:

- Three bridges (300,000 average daily vehicles and the J,M,Z,B,D,N,Q,R train lines).
- Major Transportation corridors (i.e. FDR drive; 135,000 average daily vehicles).
- Vehicles approaching bridges on the east or tunnels on the west side.
- New and pending large-scale developments.
- Vehicle idling, and widespread curbside bus operations.
- The expanded 14th Street Con Edison fossil fuel power plan.
- Concrete and asphalt (impervious) land cover comprise much more of our District than the city average rate of 72%.



Main Issue Related to Land Use, Housing and Economic Development

Other/affordable housing and affordable commercial rents

CB 3 has worked to retain its affordable housing stock and its local businesses while still serving the needs of its newcomers. The displacement of long-time residential and commercial residents is a great loss to this community. Many small family-owned stores, especially those that serve local retail needs and arts businesses, have been replaced by an ever-growing number of bars and restaurants. Families have been displaced from their homes because they cannot afford increasing rents. Community-based organizations, which provide essential services for community residents, struggle to provide more services and fund themselves with fewer resources. The growing need to provide for our lower-income residents in a gentrifying District as well as provide services for all residents continues to be a challenge for CB 3. CB 3 has historically been a neighborhood where affordable government assisted housing has been welcomed. We have several major Mitchell-Lama developments and probably the largest concentration of small limited equity cooperatives, also known as Housing Development Fund Cooperatives (HDFCs), of any District in New York City. The HDFCs were formed as an affordable alternative ownership model for abandoned buildings which went into City ownership and then sold to low and moderate income residents largely through HPD's Alternative Management Programs. Because of economic pressures resulting from gentrification, escalating operating costs, the lack of affordable refinancing, and lax government oversight, both Mitchell-Lama and HDFC cooperatives apartments are now being converted to market rate housing at an alarming rate or being lost to foreclosure. The City must take strong action to avert these trends in order to assure that this low and moderate income housing resource survives.

- NYC's Rent Stabilized/Controlled units were 1,238,387 in 1981 and in 2011 have fallen to 1,025,214. That is a loss of over 213,000 Rent Stabilized/Controlled units.
- Since 2002, the percentage of rent-regulated units in CB 3 declined from 55.8% of the rental stock to only 42% in 2011.
- In CB 3 alone, the median market rent in 2011 was \$2,680/month, while the regulated rent was less than half that amount at \$1,205/month.

The loss of this housing stock has a profound effect on our community. We must reverse the deregulation that has been seriously eating away at our stock of affordable housing since 1981. Loss of rent regulated units are caused by several different factors, including: tenant harassment, buyouts, and major capital improvements/individual apartment improvements. The city should utilize their ability to levy real estate taxes as an incentive. NYC's housing stock that is affordable to low-income households are mostly in buildings that currently receive no government subsidies to maintain low rents. With NYC's soaring real estate and the limited amount of supply, the upward trend in prices is likely to continue. The city and its agencies might be better off looking at tax benefits or levies as a way to incentivize private landlords to continue to provide affordable housing.

Community District Needs Related to Land Use

Upgrade Enforcement of Housing and Building Codes and Fund Community-Based Housing Organizations Because affordable housing is as threatened as it is, we must fully utilize available governmental enforcement tools to assure that existing housing is maintained adequately, and that developers do not alter the housing stock in ways that threaten existing tenants or force them from their homes.

- For every 1000 privately owned rental units in CB 3, 30 units have serious housing code violations. NYC Department of Housing Preservation & Development (HPD) and Department of Buildings (DOB) must vigorously enforce the Housing, Building and Zoning Codes. HPD needs to ensure that residential structures are adequately maintained and safety standards are met at all times, and that threats to children's health from asthma triggers, lead, and vermin are eradicated.
- DOB must ensure that buildings are not overdeveloped beyond the legal limits and that fire safety regulations are not side-stepped when additions are built on occupied tenement buildings. "Construction as harassment" is a chronic issue through the community.
- Effective plan examination and increased enforcement with tools to enforce regulations is necessary so that non-compliant development and illegal construction does not go unchecked.
- Follow up on Environmental Control Board (ECB) and DOB violations to ensure that all violations, including those overseen by the ECB, are corrected and the fines are not merely absorbed by developers as part of their cost of doing business.
- Legislation is needed to address disruptive renovation in occupied buildings, which is often used in tandem with buyout offers and harassment aimed at making tenants leave rather than suffer through a disruption of essential services and unsafe/unhealthy conditions. The City Council is currently considering the Stand for Tenant Safety legislative package that would bolster DOB enforcement.



Community District Needs Related to Land Use

Such legislation includes requiring landlords to post a “Safe Construction Bill of Rights” in buildings undergoing renovation describing the work being done, hours of construction, projected completion date, and contact numbers in case there are problems; “real time enforcement” or timely inspection of complaints about construction work especially for repeat offenders; increased fines for work done without a permit, outside the scope of a permit, or in violation of a stop work order; placing liens on properties where the owner has not paid large ECB fines; providing tenants with a “safe construction bill of rights”, inspecting buildings within 7 days after construction commences to ensure that contractors are complying with tenant protection plans; denying self-certification for building owners who have been found guilty of harassment, increase these fines to a level that makes them a real deterrent to over-development as well as other tools for enforcement. • Federal cutbacks in Community Development Block Grant funding, which has long been used to support HPD and DOB enforcement, will diminish these essential code enforcement services and further threaten our housing stock. These cuts must be reversed.

Community District Needs Related to Housing Needs and Programming

Community land trusts are increasingly recognized by affordable housing policy makers as an effective mechanism for permanently preserving low income housing. In light of the fact that only 207 of the 1,274 HDFC cooperative buildings in NYC (16%) have regulatory agreements in effect with HPD, over 80% of the 26,195 HDFC housing units are increasingly being sold for market rate prices, denying the next generation an opportunity to live in an affordable housing resource that the city created and subsidized. Given the uncertain outcome of current efforts by HPD to craft new regulatory agreements and encourage HDFCs to sign them in exchange for long term tax abatements, future affordable housing preservation and development efforts (including the pending HDFC regulatory agreements) need to give serious consideration to utilizing the community land trust model. CLTs could be an important tool to insure the permanent affordability of many of the 200,000 housing units in the pipeline under the Mayor’s 10 year housing plan, including preservation of existing affordable housing units threatened with deregulation and distressed HDFCs. There has been encouraging movement by HPD towards incorporating community land trusts into its affordable housing plans in response to strong community interest in this affordable housing model, and there needs to be a commitment to supporting the creation of CLTs at the community level. The Cooper Square Community Land Trust, formed in 1994, is an example of this unique affordable housing model. Today it owns the land under the Cooper Square Mutual Housing Association's 21 cooperative buildings, located in CB 3, containing 328 housing units and 22 storefronts. The community land trust has a 9 member board that ensures that the buildings will always remain affordable to low income households. For more than a decade NYCHA has been threatened by chronic disinvestment from every level of government, and this situation is now at a crisis point. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has a primary obligation to provide sufficient capital and operating funds to support NYCHA, but state and city officials must do their part to preserve this resource without regard to political influence. We are pleased that for the past 2 years, the city has not charged NYCHA for police services and has also committed to eliminating the PILOT (payment in lieu of taxes) payments, but the practice of charging such fees should be permanently eliminated. Building maintenance has dramatically deteriorated as repair wait-times have become intolerably long, well below NYCHA’s service response goals. Compounded by language access, limited English proficient residents have even longer wait times and challenges with accessing essential services and repairs that cause poor living conditions and health hazards. NYCHA residents are physically threatened when elevators are in dangerous condition, unrepaired roofs cause mold, and the grounds and entranceways are unsecure because of faulty lighting, inoperative/non-existent cameras and broken doors. Residents have legitimate quality of life concerns as rats run rampant in developments, sanitation services are poor, and open space and play equipment are under-maintained and inaccessible.



Community District Needs Related to Economic Development

The rapid growth of chain stores is of great concern, as their growth has contributed to rising rents in the neighborhoods. Chain stores are altering the character of the Lower East Side by shifting purchasing power to mass-market retailers and constructing facades out of place with the rest of the community. The Center for an Urban Future's "State of the Chains" report identified the East Village as one of the neighborhoods most burdened by the growth of national chains. In 2015 and 2016, ZIP code 10003, of which the Lower East Side is part of, registered over 160 chain stores, the second highest total in Manhattan. Additionally, ZIP code 10009 has seen an 8% increase from 2015 to 2016 in the number of chain stores opened there, following a 20% increase the previous year. Retail stores that do survive in our community are threatened by rising costs of rents, utilities and taxes – identified as major challenges to small business survival in several CB 3-initiated surveys of local businesses. Property taxes have risen dramatically over the last nine years as well, and they are largely passed on to businesses by property owners creating a rent burden that the businesses cannot sustain – leading to a continued cycle of storefront vacancies, suppressed daytime foot traffic in the District, and nightlife business proliferation. The effect of property taxes is also visible for Off and Off-Off Broadway theaters as the rise in the tax has endangered these smaller, local theaters who are often not-for-profit and renting space. As our community continues to gentrify and remains burdened by a high cost of doing business, Community Board 3 has identified several ways that the City can help us grow and strengthen our local economy:

- Rollback of CRT – Given that Commercial Rent Tax (CRT) is a barrier to small business survival in CB 3, we recommend a rollback of CRT to support local business development.
- Support for Merchant Organizations – Despite the presence of these organizations, many merchants are still under-supported in a substantial portion of the District. Continued financial support for our local community-based organizations, such as East Village Independent Merchants Association (EVIMA).
- Consideration of Special District – A Special District recognizes the historic and unique character of the neighborhood and uses a variety of zoning requirements to support independently owned businesses and level the competitive field of operation.
- Business Incubator - To help diversify our local economy, attract daytime office space, and reduce vacancies, CB 3 would welcome the establishment of a business incubator in the District that would foster startup businesses and also provide pathways to lucrative employment for our underserved residents.
- Disaster Response - The 2015 gas explosion tragedy on 2nd Avenue, in addition to Hurricane Irene and Superstorm Sandy before it, illustrated the need for well-developed disaster response plans for impacted businesses. Additional resources should be identified and set aside for future need, including a well-funded small business disaster fund, increased staffing at SBS, and the continued availability of low-interest loans.

5. Summary of Community District Needs and Budget Requests

Land Use, Housing and Economic Development



Capital Requests Related to Land Use, Housing and Economic Development

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
4/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade public housing developments	Vladeck I and II: Mailboxes Explanation: Upgrades to mailboxes will help ensure secure ease of access and privacy for NYCHA residents.	Vladeck Houses
5/44	NYCHA	Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades	Rutgers CCTV upgrades (buildings 2,4,5 have old camera system) Explanation: Secure buildings will help ensure the safety and well-being of NYCHA residents.	Rutgers Houses
6/44	NYCHA	Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades	Vladeck I and II: Layered Access Doors Explanation: Secure buildings will help ensure the safety and well-being of NYCHA residents.	Vladeck Houses
7/44	NYCHA	Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades	Seward Park Extension: Camera upgrades for building number 2 Explanation: Secure buildings will help ensure the safety and well-being of NYCHA residents.	Seward Park Extension
8/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Meltzer: Community Center upgrades Explanation: The community center is widely used, including as a senior center. Upgrades will help preserve this vital resource in our community.	Meltzer Tower
9/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Campos Plaza: Community Center upgrades Explanation: The community center is widely used. Often, residents report that this development suffers from chronic sewage problems where standing water backs up without proper drainage. Upgrades will help preserve this vital resource in our community.	Campos Plaza
10/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Smith Houses: Community center Upgrades (Kitchen upgrades) Explanation: The community center is widely used. Upgrades will help preserve this vital resource in our community.	Smith Houses
11/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Rutgers Houses: Community center upgrades Explanation: The community center is widely used. Upgrades will help preserve this vital resource in our community.	Rutgers Houses
12/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Vladeck I and II: Playground Explanation: Redesign and reconstruct the heavily used playground.	Vladeck Houses

5. Summary of Community District Needs and Budget Requests

Land Use, Housing and Economic Development



Expense Requests Related to Land Use, Housing and Economic Development

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
4/27	NYCHA	Improve public housing maintenance and cleanliness	NYCHA Staffing: Housing maintenance staff: ground and building maintenance and skilled trades Explanation: There is a serious backlog of repairs and maintenance. Building maintenance has dramatically deteriorated as repair wait-times have become intolerably long, well below NYCHAs service response goals	Community Wide
11/27	SBS	Provide or expand business education to businesses and entrepreneurs	Increased funding for Chamber on the Go Explanation: SBS deploys specialists to small businesses. CB 3 would like this expanded to our district.	Community Wide
18/27	DCP	Study land use and zoning to better match current use or future neighborhood needs	Chinatown Rezoning Resources Explanation: This rezoning is very high priority for the community. City Planning is working with many rezoning projects, including Mandatory Inclusionary Housing. Additional resources are needed to ensure the appropriate planning for Chinatown.	Chinatown
19/27	DOB	Assign additional building inspectors (including expanding training programs)	DOB Staffing (priority need is first another liaison for Manhattan. Additionally more plan examiners and inspectors are very needed). Explanation: Construction has increased considerably in the last few years. An additional liaison is needed to accommodate the additional work. Regarding inspectors and examiners, for the first time DOB is not meeting its goal of auditing 20% of professionally certified applications. Some inspections have been documented as taking up to a year to close that were formerly closed in a few weeks.	Community Wide
20/27	HPD	Other affordable housing programs requests	HPD Staffing--Project Managers for Inclusionary Housing Program Explanation: The Inclusionary Housing Program has grown in terms of units produced and projects in pipeline. The Program now needs project managers to coordinate with necessary divisions.	Community Wide
23/27	HPD	Expand tenant protection programs	Stabilizing NYC baseline funding in HPD Explanation: This is a coalition comprised of fifteen CBOs, a citywide legal service provider and a citywide housing advocacy to combat tenant harassment and preserve affordable housing. This project combines legal, advocacy and organizing resources into a citywide network to help tenants take their predatory equity landlords to task for patchwork repairs, bogus eviction cases, and affirmative harassment. This Network has received City Council discretionary funds for the past 3 years and needs to have baselined funding to ensure continued effectiveness in preserving affordable housing.	Community Wide



Transportation

Main Issue Related to Transportation

Bus service (frequency and access)

Public Transportation Community Board 3 is underserved by public transportation, though fewer than 9% of workers in Community Board 3 use a car to commute to work. • The eastern and southern-most residents of the District will continue to be without public transportation until the MTA/NYCT restores or extends cross-town bus routes. • Despite the District's density, many of our residents are poorly served by the subway system and 11% live more than half a mile from the nearest subway stop. • There is a need for more east/west bus service south of 8th Street. The ease of East/West travel has been diminished by the elimination of the Grand Street Bus in the early 1980's and by the limited number of M14A's. • The City should take strong, creative measures in the District to reduce traffic congestion, which contributes to a vicious cycle of reduced ridership and reduced service. The MTA/NYCT will reduce service after ridership on a bus route drops below a certain threshold. Service cuts have a severely negative impact on vulnerable populations, including the disabled, who rely on public transportation. Bus Management • The Intercity bus permit system has not been effective because there is not a means to enforce compliance and collect violations. Most of the buses are registered in other states; the Department of Finance has not been able to follow up on summons as they have not been adjudicated. It appears that bus companies have realized this and stopped applying for permitted stops. The City must find a way to enforce compliance with designated intercity bus regulations, especially in light of the court settlement directing DOT to assign a stop to a "bad actor" company.



Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Main Issue Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Community board resources (offices, staff and equipment)

Community District Needs Related to Parks and Recreational Facilities and Programming

Some Parks Department buildings in our community are used as store houses for citywide Parks operations. CB 3 already has so few community facilities, our local park houses should not bear this unfair burden for other neighborhoods. • Stanton Street Park House. Three out of four Parks buildings in Sara D. Roosevelt Park are used for Citywide Park's maintenance or communication centers. Stanton Street Park House was a community center until the 1970's and must be returned to community use. • The "White House" in Baruch Houses and the abandoned bathhouse in La Guardia houses are not operational and reconstruction has been found to be not financially viable. These buildings should be demolished and use for the space should be returned to the community. Community Gardens Even though CB 3 has the highest concentration of Greenthumb gardens, there remains limited open green space in the community. • It is essential our community gardens be protected. Currently gardens can still be sold as they are not legally parks property. A Community Garden District will offer a measure of protection for the gardens. All community gardens under Parks should be mapped and designated as permanent parkland to protect them. • Since all community gardens have the same maintenance and resource needs as public parks, all gardens under NYC Parks jurisdiction should receive funding through Greenthumb and be provided with adequate infrastructure. Constant maintenance by trained DPR professionals is required. Although staffing citywide has increased compared to the previous year, DPR's operations and maintenance budget has not kept up with the demands to maintain parks and playgrounds. The number of gardeners, tree pruners and other maintenance staff is still inadequate, based on inspection results, and results in cleanliness and overall conditions that are deemed "unacceptable" by the Parks Department. Out of 37 rated Park's properties in CB 3, 18 were rated unacceptable for litter. This documents the need for better maintenance. Tompkins Square Park Events Tompkins Square Park is popular for loud events, but is the only park in NYC with a concert area in close proximity to residents. In FY 2017, over 200 complaints were filed in 311 for park noise. • Parks Enforcement Police have been trained with decibel meters to monitor and enforce the noise code in parks, but CB 3 has not seen results from use of this tool. PEP trained with decibel meters should be assigned to cover some Tompkins Square Park concerts. Comfort Stations Toilets in CB 3 parks, recreational fields, playgrounds and park buildings with park programming are badly needed. Additionally, all comfort stations must be opened, secured and maintained. Funding is still needed for comfort stations in other parks throughout the District such as Baruch Playground, Sara D Roosevelt Park, Columbus Park, Tompkins Square Park, and the East River Park. Underground water pipe access to the existing comfort station in East River Park must also be repaired to ensure reliable supply of water to the facility.



Community District Needs Related to Library Facilities and Programming

A study conducted by the Center for an Urban Future found that across the city, although library visits, book circulation and program attendance have consistently increased in the past decade, our libraries are open fewer hours than the state's largest counties and trail behind cities throughout the nation. Community Board 3 has five branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL) system: Chatham Square, Hamilton Fish, Ottendorfer, Seward Park, and Tompkins Square. The branches in Community Board 3 have amongst the highest numbers of visits in the NYPL system. Hamilton Fish, Seward Park, and Tomkins Square have all seen significant increases in the number of visits during FY17. According to NYPL statistics, in Fiscal Year 2017 the libraries in CB 3 had 1,046,690 visits. • The three library systems received a total of \$100 million in capital funding; of that, the NYPL received \$40 million in the FY18 city budget. Across the three library systems, the libraries advocated for \$150 million in capital funding for critical maintenance needs across our branches and \$43 million in expense funding for 7 day service in every council District. The three systems received no increase in expense funding in FY18's city budget. • The additional \$40 million in capital funding in FY18 will support our critical maintenance needs across the three boroughs and work to ensure that we are able to provide the high quality, safe and welcoming environments our patrons deserve. • The arts and cultural programming along with English for Speakers of Other Languages in this neighborhood are extremely important to many residents, particularly families with children and seniors, who cannot otherwise afford access to commercial alternatives. • In FY19 the three systems will continue to advocate for significant capital and expense funding to support the needs of our branches across the city.

5. Summary of Community District Needs and Budget Requests



Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Capital Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
2/44	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Funding to continue constructing new park at Pier 42 Explanation: This will be a destination park that will provide waterfront access with various amenities needed by the community.	Pier 42
3/44	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Funding to construct remaining 7 malls of Allen Pike St Malls Explanation: Six malls have been completed and seven malls remain to be reconstructed. This is a highly visible location, and currently unreconstructed malls attract garbage and derelict bikes. This has a negative impact on local businesses and does not address the lack of amenities needed by the community and tourists. Additionally, \$2 million has been allocated for the Delancey Street Comfort Station. If this project does not move ahead, the Parks Department should reallocate the funding to the remaining malls.	Allen Street and Pike Street
13/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	SDR Park turf field at Canal Street Explanation: Replacement of heavily used synthetic turf field at Canal Street.	Sara D Roosevelt Park
14/44	DPR	Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting	Columbus Park: new permanent fencing on Baxter St, between Hogan Place to childrens playground and reconstruction of bathrooms and additional lighting. Explanation: The bathrooms need upgrade due to dilapidated fixtures and require better lighting	Columbus Park
15/44	DPR	Other park programming requests	Community Gardens: Funding for community garden capital needs Explanation: Funding is needed for water source installations, electricity conduits, soil replenishment, fencing and other capital needs for community gardens and related programs.	Community Wide
16/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	SDR Park: Funding to Reconstruct Rivington Playground Explanation: Funding needed to replace play equipment and safety surface and address drainage and pavement problems.	SDR Park Rivington Playground
17/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Tompkins Square Park: Renovate the Men's and Women's Restrooms Explanation: This is one of the most heavily used parks in CB 3. The bathrooms are in need of major reconstruction beyond DPR's maintenance budget. There have been complaints from the community regarding the condition of these rest rooms.	Tompkins Square Park
18/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Hamilton Fish Recreation Center Roof Explanation: Roof needs to be replaced and lighting needs to be replaced with energy-efficient fixtures.	128 Pitt Street

5. Summary of Community District Needs and Budget Requests



Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Capital Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
19/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Corlears Hook Park Explanation: Funding is needed to replace equipment in the children's playground and renovate water play area to include drainage, removal/relocation of basketball hoop, new spray showers and renovate batting fencing and netting in batting cages. A second funding request is to repair concrete steps in entrance at Jackson Street.	Corlears Hook Park
20/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct first floor of Stanton Street park building (storehouse) to create community space and make bathroom accessible to the public Explanation: This building should be reconstructed for community use to increase recreational and programmed space as this space is accessible and has a usable bathroom, features which make it appropriate for use by the community in an area with a serious lack of community spaces.	Sara D Roosevelt Park
21/44	NYPL	Create a new, or renovate or upgrade an existing public library	Chatham Square Library: Funding to replace 4 HVAC units with energy efficient models Explanation: Chatham Square has seen significant increases in the number of visits during FY17, making it the second most visited public library in CB 3. The scope of this project will include replacement of HVAC.	Chatham Square Library
22/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Reconstruct Clinton Cherry Playground Explanation: The one full size and two half-sized basketball courts are in need of upgrade.	Clinton Cherry Playground
23/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Seward Park: Renovation of Parkhouse Explanation: Main room needs reconstruction, new boiler, plumbing for rear bathrooms and new windows, to make the building usable for community activities.	Seward Park
24/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Columbus Park bathrooms and lighting Explanation: Bathrooms need upgrades due to dilapidated fixtures and require better lighting.	Columbus Park
25/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Tanahey Playground: Basketball courts, hockey rink, and sitting area, including pavement, fences, benches, perimeter sidewalk, landscaping and gates Explanation: Recreational areas need renovation and neighboring residents have complained about being awoken at night by late-night use of the basketball court, which does not have a gate or fence. Fences are needed to lock the basketball court at night and the park..	Tanahey Playground
26/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Tompkins Square Park: In-ground mini-pool, including decking and fencing Explanation: This is one of the most popular and heavily used parks in CD 3. Many children use the pool as well as daycare, school and summer camp groups.	Tompkins Square Park

5. Summary of Community District Needs and Budget Requests



Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Capital Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
27/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Sidney Hillman Playground Explanation: Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.	Sidney Hillman Playground
28/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Columbus Park multi-purpose field Explanation: Replace the synthetic turf multi-purpose field, a popular location for multiple sports and general recreation and relaxation.	Columbus Park
29/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	East River Park Fire Boathouse Explanation: Additional funding needed for interior renovation of Fire Boathouse for LES Ecology Center.	East River Park Boathouse
30/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Alfred E. Smith Recreation Center: Renovate rec center building Explanation: Replace windows and doors throughout. Reconstruction of locker rooms, bathrooms, and adjacent areas including new plumbing, plumbing fixtures, partitions, lockers, tile work and floors.	Alfred E Smith Recreation Center 80 Catherine Street
31/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Seward Park: Restoration of the historic Schiff Fountain Explanation: Restoration includes the replacement of missing granite and bronze elements, the cleaning and repointing of the existing granite, and the repair or replacement of the plumbing to make the foundation operable	Seward Park
32/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Columbus Park pavilion Explanation: Heating system needs to be upgraded. Flooring needs replacement and air conditioning is needed to make the lower level of the historic pavilion useable for programming.	Columbus Park
33/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Tompkins Square Park Explanation: The multi-purpose play area (asphalt field) at Avenue A and 10 st needs renovation	Tompkins Square Park
34/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Little Flower Playground Explanation: The two full-sized basketball courts need renovation	Little Flower Playground
35/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Baruch Playground Explanation: Renovate the full size basketball court	Baruch Playground



Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Capital Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
36/44	DPR	Other park maintenance and safety requests	Dry Dock Playground: Explanation: Repave the sidewalks surrounding three sides of the pool and playground.	Dry Dock Playground
37/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Montgomery/East Broadway Triangle Park area Explanation: This area needs redesign and renovation to be useable by local residents	E Broadway and Montgomery St
38/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Baruch Bathhouse Explanation: Demolish abandoned building and develop area as usable park space.	Baruch Bathhouse
39/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	LaGuardia Bathhouse Explanation: Demolish abandoned building and develop area as usable park space.	La Guardia Bathhouse
40/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	ABC Playground Explanation: Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.	ABC Playground
41/44	NYPL	Create a new, or renovate or upgrade an existing public library	Seward Park Library Explanation: Seward Park Library has seen significant increases in the number of visits during FY17, making it the most visited public library in CB 3. New windows and facade upgrades are needed and elevator replacement.	Seward Park Library
42/44	DPR	Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting	Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct park pathways, adjacent brick walls and sidewalks and other areas Explanation: Need restoration of the running track and AstroTurf at the southern end (Hester between Forsyth and Eldridge), which is used by 1,100 students and the public. Sprinklers near Stanton Street are also in need of repair as well as the pathways and sidewalks which are so badly deteriorated that they present safety issues. The brick walls surrounding the park need reconstruction to improve users' safety inside and adjacent to the park's walls.	Sara D Roosevelt Park



Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Expense Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
12/27	DPR	Other park maintenance and safety requests	Park Maintenance Staff Explanation: Additional funds are needed to increase year-round workforce for parks maintenance so that there is less of a need to rely on temporary or seasonal staff.	Community Wide
13/27	DPR	Other park programming requests	Playground Associates Explanation: Playground Associates provide seasonal recreation activities for children.	Community Wide
14/27	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Funding for in-house synthetic fields and purchase of materials and installation Explanation: In-house installation of synthetic turf will allow installation to be done much more quickly and less expensively. There are not adequate recreational fields in CB 3, creating need for installation of new fields.	Community Wide
15/27	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Funding for in-house synthetic field repair crew Explanation: Funding to allow repair of heavily used fields by an in-house crew will facilitate quicker and less expensive repair.	Community Wide
16/27	DPR	Other park programming requests	Funding for CB 3 Community Gardens Explanation: General expense funding for gardens, soil, garden-related programming is needed.	Community Wide
17/27	DPR	Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement)	Additional Parks Enforcement Police Explanation: Parks Enforcement Police provide a uniformed presence where they safeguard Parks properties and facilities and enforce rules and regulations in regard to quality-of-life conditions.	Community Wide
24/27	DPR	Forestry services, including street tree maintenance	Tree pruning and stump removal Explanation: Funding would go towards keeping up with demand for pruning and stump removal requests.	Community Wide

6. Additional Information and Other Budget Requests

Other Capital Requests

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
44/44	DHS	<i>Provide, expand, or enhance residential services</i>	<i>Capital funding to build or rehab shelters for homeless youth Explanation: there is no capital funding available for start-up costs for shelters for homeless youth. There are currently 4,000 homeless youth in NYC and 500 beds available. Providers cannot respond to RFPs for new shelters because only programming and staff costs are covered, not capital costs.</i>	<i>Community Wide</i>

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 44 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /
Continued

Support (CS)	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
1/44	SCA	Provide a new or expand an existing elementary school	New K-8 school at Essex Crossing Explanation: Eighty-five of Community School District 1 schools share a building with one or more schools, resulting in reduced access to gym, arts and enrichment, science labs, and acceptable hours for school lunch. With 1,000 new apartments slated for Essex Crossing by 2024, as well as the proposed development of over 3,000 additional units of housing in the Two Bridges neighborhood, there is a need for a new K through 8th grade school at Essex Crossing site 5.	Essex Crossing Site 5 145 Clinton Street	
2/44	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Funding to continue constructing new park at Pier 42 Explanation: This will be a destination park that will provide waterfront access with various amenities needed by the community.	Pier 42	
3/44	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Funding to construct remaining 7 malls of Allen Pike St Malls Explanation: Six malls have been completed and seven malls remain to be reconstructed. This is a highly visible location, and currently unreconstructed malls attract garbage and derelict bikes. This has a negative impact on local businesses and does not address the lack of amenities needed by the community and tourists. Additionally, \$2 million has been allocated for the Delancey Street Comfort Station. If this project does not move ahead, the Parks Department should reallocate the funding to the remaining malls.	Allen Street and Pike Street	
4/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade public housing developments	Vladeck I and II: Mailboxes Explanation: Upgrades to mailboxes will help ensure secure ease of access and privacy for NYCHA residents.	Vladeck Houses	
5/44	NYCHA	Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades	Rutgers CCTV upgrades (buildings 2,4,5 have old camera system) Explanation: Secure buildings will help ensure the safety and well-being of NYCHA residents.	Rutgers Houses	
6/44	NYCHA	Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades	Vladeck I and II: Layered Access Doors Explanation: Secure buildings will help ensure the safety and well-being of NYCHA residents.	Vladeck Houses	
7/44	NYCHA	Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades	Seward Park Extension: Camera upgrades for building number 2 Explanation: Secure buildings will help ensure the safety and well-being of NYCHA residents.	Seward Park Extension	

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 44 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /
Continued

Support (CS)	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
8/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Meltzer: Community Center upgrades Explanation: The community center is widely used, including as a senior center. Upgrades will help preserve this vital resource in our community.	Meltzer Tower	
9/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Campos Plaza: Community Center upgrades Explanation: The community center is widely used. Often, residents report that this development suffers from chronic sewage problems where standing water backs up without proper drainage. Upgrades will help preserve this vital resource in our community.	Campos Plaza	
10/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Smith Houses: Community center Upgrades (Kitchen upgrades) Explanation: The community center is widely used. Upgrades will help preserve this vital resource in our community.	Smith Houses	
11/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Rutgers Houses: Community center upgrades Explanation: The community center is widely used. Upgrades will help preserve this vital resource in our community.	Rutgers Houses	
12/44	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	Vladeck I and II: Playground Explanation: Redesign and reconstruct the heavily used playground.	Vladeck Houses	
13/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	SDR Park turf field at Canal Street Explanation: Replacement of heavily used synthetic turf field at Canal Street.	Sara D Roosevelt Park	
14/44	DPR	Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting	Columbus Park: new permanent fencing on Baxter St, between Hogan Place to childrens playground and reconstruction of bathrooms and additional lighting. Explanation: The bathrooms need upgrade due to dilapidated fixtures and require better lighting	Columbus Park	
15/44	DPR	Other park programming requests	Community Gardens: Funding for community garden capital needs Explanation: Funding is needed for water source installations, electricity conduits, soil replenishment, fencing and other capital needs for community gardens and related programs.	Community Wide	
16/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	SDR Park: Funding to Reconstruct Rivington Playground Explanation: Funding needed to replace play equipment and safety surface and address drainage and pavement problems.	SDR Park Rivington Playground	

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 44 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /
Continued

Support (CS)	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
17/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Tompkins Square Park: Renovate the Men's and Women's Restrooms Explanation: This is one of the most heavily used parks in CB 3. The bathrooms are in need of major reconstruction beyond DPR's maintenance budget. There have been complaints from the community regarding the condition of these rest rooms.	Tompkins Square Park	
18/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Hamilton Fish Recreation Center Roof Explanation: Roof needs to be replaced and lighting needs to be replaced with energy-efficient fixtures.	128 Pitt Street	
19/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Corlears Hook Park Explanation: Funding is needed to replace equipment in the children's playground and renovate water play area to include drainage, removal/relocation of basketball hoop, new spray showers and renovate batting fencing and netting in batting cages. A second funding request is to repair concrete steps in entrance at Jackson Street.	Corlears Hook Park	
20/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct first floor of Stanton Street park building (storehouse) to create community space and make bathroom accessible to the public Explanation: This building should be reconstructed for community use to increase recreational and programmed space as this space is accessible and has a usable bathroom, features which make it appropriate for use by the community in an area with a serious lack of community spaces.	Sara D Roosevelt Park	
21/44	NYPL	Create a new, or renovate or upgrade an existing public library	Chatham Square Library: Funding to replace 4 HVAC units with energy efficient models Explanation: Chatham Square has seen significant increases in the number of visits during FY17, making it the second most visited public library in CB 3. The scope of this project will include replacement of HVAC.	Chatham Square Library	
22/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Reconstruct Clinton Cherry Playground Explanation: The one full size and two half-sized basketball courts are in need of upgrade.	Clinton Cherry Playground	
23/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Seward Park: Renovation of Parkhouse Explanation: Main room needs reconstruction, new boiler, plumbing for rear bathrooms and new windows, to make the building usable for community activities.	Seward Park	

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 44 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /
Continued

Support (CS)	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
24/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Columbus Park bathrooms and lighting Explanation: Bathrooms need upgrades due to dilapidated fixtures and require better lighting.	Columbus Park	
25/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Tanahey Playground: Basketball courts, hockey rink, and sitting area, including pavement, fences, benches, perimeter sidewalk, landscaping and gates Explanation: Recreational areas need renovation and neighboring residents have complained about being awoken at night by late-night use of the basketball court, which does not have a gate or fence. Fences are needed to lock the basketball court at night and the park..	Tanahey Playground	
26/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Tompkins Square Park: In-ground mini-pool, including decking and fencing Explanation: This is one of the most popular and heavily used parks in CD 3. Many children use the pool as well as daycare, school and summer camp groups.	Tompkins Square Park	
27/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Sidney Hillman Playground Explanation: Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.	Sidney Hillman Playground	
28/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Columbus Park multi-purpose field Explanation: Replace the synthetic turf multi-purpose field, a popular location for multiple sports and general recreation and relaxation.	Columbus Park	
29/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	East River Park Fire Boathouse Explanation: Additional funding needed for interior renovation of Fire Boathouse for LES Ecology Center.	East River Park Boathouse	
30/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Alfred E. Smith Recreation Center: Renovate rec center building Explanation: Replace windows and doors throughout. Reconstruction of locker rooms, bathrooms, and adjacent areas including new plumbing, plumbing fixtures, partitions, lockers, tile work and floors.	Alfred E Smith Recreation Center 80 Catherine Street	
31/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Seward Park: Restoration of the historic Schiff Fountain Explanation: Restoration includes the replacement of missing granite and bronze elements, the cleaning and repointing of the existing granite, and the repair or replacement of the plumbing to make the foundation operable	Seward Park	
32/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Columbus Park pavilion Explanation: Heating system needs to be upgraded. Flooring needs replacement and air conditioning is needed to make the lower level of the historic pavilion useable for programming.	Columbus Park	

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 44 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /
Continued

Support (CS)	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
33/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Tompkins Square Park Explanation: The multi-purpose play area (asphalt field) at Avenue A and 10 st needs renovation	Tompkins Square Park	
34/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Little Flower Playground Explanation: The two full-sized basketball courts need renovation	Little Flower Playground	
35/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Baruch Playground Explanation: Renovate the full size basketball court	Baruch Playground	
36/44	DPR	Other park maintenance and safety requests	Dry Dock Playground: Explanation: Repave the sidewalks surrounding three sides of the pool and playground.	Dry Dock Playground	
37/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Montgomery/East Broadway Triangle Park area Explanation: This area needs redesign and renovation to be useable by local residents	E Broadway and Montgomery St	
38/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	Baruch Bathhouse Explanation: Demolish abandoned building and develop area as usable park space.	Baruch Bathhouse	
39/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	LaGuardia Bathhouse Explanation: Demolish abandoned building and develop area as usable park space.	La Guardia Bathhouse	
40/44	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	ABC Playground Explanation: Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.	ABC Playground	
41/44	NYPL	Create a new, or renovate or upgrade an existing public library	Seward Park Library Explanation: Seward Park Library has seen significant increases in the number of visits during FY17, making it the most visited public library in CB 3. New windows and facade upgrades are needed and elevator replacement.	Seward Park Library	

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 44 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /
Continued

Support (CS)	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
42/44	DPR	Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting	Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct park pathways, adjacent brick walls and sidewalks and other areas Explanation: Need restoration of the running track and Astroturf at the southern end (Hester between Forsyth and Eldridge), which is used by 1,100 students and the public. Sprinklers near Stanton Street are also in need of repair as well as the pathways and sidewalks which are so badly deteriorated that they present safety issues. The brick walls surrounding the park need reconstruction to improve users' safety inside and adjacent to the park's walls.	Sara D Roosevelt Park	
43/44	DFTA	Renovate or upgrade a senior center	Capital funding for senior centers Explanation: Many centers are badly in need of major repair and rehabilitation and there is no capital budget dedicated for this purpose.	Community Wide	
44/44	DHS	Provide, expand, or enhance residential services	Capital funding to build or rehab shelters for homeless youth Explanation: there is no capital funding available for start-up costs for shelters for homeless youth. There are currently 4,000 homeless youth in NYC and 500 beds available. Providers cannot respond to RFPs for new shelters because only programming and staff costs are covered, not capital costs.	Community Wide	

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Expense Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 27 expense budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
1/27	DFTA	Enhance NORC programs and health services	Baseline funding for city funded NORCS Explanation: NORCs in CD 3, of which there are six, provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents. Many of the City's NORCs can access health and social services in their own buildings, building complexes or locally within their neighborhoods. These programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings or neighborhoods.	Community Wide	
2/27	DHS	Improve safety at homeless shelters	Increase DHS funding for DHS Peace officers and include Third Street Mens Shelter as designated shelter requiring Peace Officers Explanation: CB 3 is home to over 15 shelters, among the highest in the City. Project Renewal Third Street Mens Shelter is a large shelter that needs more effective security for the safety of both shelter residents and neighbors. DHS peace officers are urgently needed for this facility. NYPD reported decrease in calls and incidents when a police car was assigned to this block, but lack of funding for overtime ended this program.	Third Street Men's Shelter 8 East 3rd Street	
3/27	DFTA	Increase case management capacity	Increase DFTA funding for social services for senior affordable housing Explanation: Approximately 8200 seniors (65+) in CB 3 live below the poverty line, which is approximately 33% of seniors in the District. Many of these seniors rely on affordable housing. An increase in DFTA funding would ensure a social worker at each facility along with other needed senior services.	Community Wide	
4/27	NYCHA	Improve public housing maintenance and cleanliness	NYCHA Staffing: Housing maintenance staff: ground and building maintenance and skilled trades Explanation: There is a serious backlog of repairs and maintenance. Building maintenance has dramatically deteriorated as repair wait-times have become intolerably long, well below NYCHAs service response goals	Community Wide	
5/27	DFTA	Other senior center program requests	Fully fund senior centers increase funding for over-utilized senior centers Explanation: Many senior centers in CB 3 have experienced a recent increase in membership without an increase in funding. This is in addition to centers that have historically been over-utilized and under-funded. A large number of senior centers are currently funded by DFTA with each DFTA funded senior center being contracted for a specific number of meals and other services. However, the senior centers that do not receive enough funding go to the City Council. DFTA should fully fund all senior centers and more equitably allocate resources to meet service needs in over-utilized centers.	Community Wide	

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Expense Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 27 expense budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
6/27	DYCD	Other runaway and homeless youth requests	<i>Funding for Runaway Homeless Youth</i> Explanation: Runaway and homeless youth need protection and help reuniting with their families whenever possible. According to Safe Horizon, there were over 1,600 homeless youth under 24 years old in NYC in 2016. Funding is needed for programs that provide services such as drop-in centers, crisis shelters, transitional independent living programs, and street outreach and referral services. Funding is also needed for specialized programming for runaway and homeless pregnant and parenting youth, as well as LGBTQ youth.	Community Wide	
7/27	HRA	Provide case management, cash assistance, or social services	<i>Increased HASA funding for supportive housing</i> Explanation: in 2016, the HASA program was expanded. Now, all NYC residents with HIV or AIDS who meet financial need requirements are eligible. This eligibility expansion guarantees a rental subsidy to low-income people living with HIV regardless of if they are HIV+ or have an AIDS diagnosis. It has a significant impact on addressing the number of HIV+ people who are homeless.	Community Wide	
8/27	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults)	<i>Cornerstone</i> Explanation: CB 3 currently has four Cornerstone Programs, which provide engaging, high-quality, year-round programs for adults and young people that enhance skills and promote social interaction, community engagement, and physical activity. CB 3 programs are run by Chinatown YMCA, Henry Street Settlement, University Settlement, and Grand Street Settlement.	Community Wide	
9/27	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5)	<i>COMPASS</i> Explanation: CB 3 is home to more than 20,500 children under 18 years of age, many of whom need programs like the Comprehensive After School System of NYC (COMPASS), which is made up of over 800 programs serving K-12. Many programs in the Lower East Side have waitlists and there is a lack of funding particularly for neighborhood-based elementary as well as high school slots that need to be increased.	Community Wide	
10/27	DHS	Other facilities for the homeless requests	<i>Increased funding for Social workers in family shelters</i> Explanation: Even with the recent rollout of the Social Worker in the Shelter initiative, CB 3 is still severely lacking in the number of social workers at our 72 families with children sites.	Community Wide	
11/27	SBS	Provide or expand business education to businesses and entrepreneurs	<i>Increased funding for Chamber on the Go</i> Explanation: SBS deploys specialists to small businesses. CB 3 would like this expanded to our district.	Community Wide	
12/27	DPR	Other park maintenance and safety requests	<i>Park Maintenance Staff</i> Explanation: Additional funds are needed to increase year-round workforce for parks maintenance so that there is less of a need to rely on temporary or seasonal staff.	Community Wide	

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Expense Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 27 expense budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
13/27	DPR	Other park programming requests	Playground Associates Explanation: Playground Associates provide seasonal recreation activities for children.	Community Wide	
14/27	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Funding for in-house synthetic fields and purchase of materials and installation Explanation: In-house installation of synthetic turf will allow installation to be done much more quickly and less expensively. There are not adequate recreational fields in CB 3, creating need for installation of new fields.	Community Wide	
15/27	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	Funding for in-house synthetic field repair crew Explanation: Funding to allow repair of heavily used fields by an in-house crew will facilitate quicker and less expensive repair.	Community Wide	
16/27	DPR	Other park programming requests	Funding for CB 3 Community Gardens Explanation: General expense funding for gardens, soil, garden-related programming is needed.	Community Wide	
17/27	DPR	Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement)	Additional Parks Enforcement Police Explanation: Parks Enforcement Police provide a uniformed presence where they safeguard Parks properties and facilities and enforce rules and regulations in regard to quality-of-life conditions.	Community Wide	
18/27	DCP	Study land use and zoning to better match current use or future neighborhood needs	Chinatown Rezoning Resources Explanation: This rezoning is very high priority for the community. City Planning is working with many rezoning projects, including Mandatory Inclusionary Housing. Additional resources are needed to ensure the appropriate planning for Chinatown.	Chinatown	
19/27	DOB	Assign additional building inspectors (including expanding training programs)	DOB Staffing (priority need is first another liaison for Manhattan. Additionally more plan examiners and inspectors are very needed). Explanation: Construction has increased considerably in the last few years. An additional liaison is needed to accommodate the additional work. Regarding inspectors and examiners, for the first time DOB is not meeting its goal of auditing 20% of professionally certified applications. Some inspections have been documented as taking up to a year to close that were formerly closed in a few weeks.	Community Wide	
20/27	HPD	Other affordable housing programs requests	HPD Staffing--Project Managers for Inclusionary Housing Program Explanation: The Inclusionary Housing Program has grown in terms of units produced and projects in pipeline. The Program now needs project managers to coordinate with necessary divisions.	Community Wide	
21/27	NYPD	Other NYPD facilities and equipment requests	Decibel meters that can measure the 2007 noise code Explanation: Current NYPD decibel meters are old ones that cannot measure bass which is the usual problem causing quality of life complaints in CB 3.	Community Wide	

7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 Expense Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 27 expense budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
22/27	FDNY	Other FDNY facilities and equipment requests	Funding for needed FDNY heavy equipment: Tow Trucks and Grapplers Explanation: Funding will allow FDNY to purchase their own equipment rather than borrowing from other City agencies.	Community Wide	
23/27	HPD	Expand tenant protection programs	Stabilizing NYC baseline funding in HPD Explanation: This is a coalition comprised of fifteen CBOs, a citywide legal service provider and a citywide housing advocacy to combat tenant harassment and preserve affordable housing. This project combines legal, advocacy and organizing resources into a citywide network to help tenants take their predatory equity landlords to task for patchwork repairs, bogus eviction cases, and affirmative harassment. This Network has received City Council discretionary funds for the past 3 years and needs to have baselined funding to ensure continued effectiveness in preserving affordable housing.	Community Wide	
24/27	DPR	Forestry services, including street tree maintenance	Tree pruning and stump removal Explanation: Funding would go towards keeping up with demand for pruning and stump removal requests.	Community Wide	
25/27	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program	Funding for Summer Youth Employment Explanation: Youth unemployment rates continue to be at record highs in NYC. The Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) provides New York City youth between the ages of 14 and 24 with paid summer employment for up to six weeks in July and August. This year, there were over 70,000 jobs available, but more than 140,000 applications were received. In the current economy, more slots are needed for our low- and moderate - income youth.	Community Wide	
26/27	DHS	Other facilities for the homeless requests	Funding for additional safe haven beds Explanation: Community Board 3 is currently experiencing a crisis with street homeless. There are not only more homeless, some of the beds previously designated for street homeless have been re-designated for subway homeless, which is also dramatically increasing. Safe haven beds are low-threshold housing that enable street homeless to transition to housing and have proven effective. Currently there are not always beds available and street homeless have had to wait for this form of shelter.	Community Wide	

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Manhattan Community Board 3 Expense Requests

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Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location	Supporters
27/27	HRA	<i>Provide, expand, or enhance rental assistance programs</i>	<i>City's Special Exit and Prevention Supplement (SEPS) Program Explanation: In CB 3, 36% of renter households are severely rent burdened and low income. This program can help eligible individual adults and adult families (families without children) at risk of entry to shelter and those already in shelter to secure permanent housing. The number of households that can be approved to receive the SEPS Rent Supplement is limited due to available funding. Therefore increased funding is necessary. This is a necessary anti-eviction program to prevent increase in homelessness.</i>	<i>Community Wide</i>	