

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

Fiscal Year  
2023



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**Manhattan  
Community District  
3**

## INTRODUCTION

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

## HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

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

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

If you have questions about this report or suggestions for changes please contact:

[CDNEEDS\\_DL@planning.nyc.gov](mailto:CDNEEDS_DL@planning.nyc.gov)

This report is broadly structured as follows:

### 1. Overarching Community District Needs

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

### 2. Policy Area-Specific District Needs

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

### 3. Community Board Budget Requests

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

## Disclaimer

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

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

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

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

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# 1. COMMUNITY BOARD INFORMATION

Manhattan Community Board 3

Address: 59 East 4th Street

Phone: (212) 533-5300

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Website: [www.nyc.gov/cb3manhattan](http://www.nyc.gov/cb3manhattan)

Chair: Alysha Lewis-Coleman

District Manager: Susan Stetzer

## 2. 2020 CENSUS DATA

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

## New York City

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

## Manhattan

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

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

### Manhattan Community District 3

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage Point
<b>AGE</b>							
Total population	163,277	100.00	163,141	100.00	-136	-0.1	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	22,152	13.6	18,955	11.6	-3,197	-14.4	-2.0
<b>MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>							
Total population	163,277	100.0	163,141	100.0	-136	-0.1	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	40,194	24.6	38,668	23.7	-1,526	-3.8	-0.9
White non-Hispanic	52,898	32.4	55,048	33.7	2,150	4.1	1.3
Black non-Hispanic	11,294	6.9	12,776	7.8	1,482	13.1	0.9
Asian non-Hispanic	55,138	33.8	50,188	30.8	-4,950	-9.0	-3.0
Some other race, non-Hispanic	717	0.4	1,425	0.9	708	98.7	0.5
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	3,036	1.9	5,036	3.1	2,000	65.9	1.2
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>							
Total housing units	75,975	100.0	82,589	100.0	6,614	8.7	0.0
Occupied housing units	72,099	94.9	76,335	92.4	4,236	5.9	-2.5
Vacant housing units	3,876	5.1	6,254	7.6	2,378	61.4	2.5

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

### Statement on Data Accuracy

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

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



### 3. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT

Community District 3 Manhattan (CD 3) spans the East Village, Lower East Side, and part 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 most densely populated Community Districts in New York City, with approximately 167,128 residents. Our community is diverse: we identify as 33 percent Asian, 8 percent Black, 25 percent Hispanic, and 30 percent White. 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.

### **Growing Inequality and the Impact of COVID-19**

Many people within our community live on the edge of homelessness and economic survival. Inequality and housing precarity are tied to rising housing costs and stagnating incomes within the Community District. Prior to COVID-19, median asking rents in CD 3 had increased by 26 percent since 2010, while median household incomes have declined by 8 percent since 2010 to \$42,010 in 2019.<sup>7</sup> The gap between the lowest and highest earners in CD 3 continues to widen. In 2019, 24 percent of renter households in CD 3 were severely rent burdened (spent more than 50 percent of household income on rent.) Before COVID-19, an estimated 24 percent of residents in CD 3 were living below poverty level, with approximately 36 percent of children under the age of 18 and 31 percent of adults 65 and over living below the poverty level. COVID-19 has increased hardships for low-income residents and residents of color (58 percent of the CD 3 population), creating even more destitution and need for resources.

The onset of COVID-19 in early 2020 significantly impacted the residents and business owners in CD 3 and emphasized the inequalities and income disparities that previously existed among our different communities. The COVID-19 case rate in CD 3 between February 2020 and April 2021 was 87.2 (per 1,000 residents) and the death rate between March 2020 and April 2021 was 2.7 (per 1,000 residents). We now know that New York City residents from low-income communities like CD 3 have tested positive for COVID-19 antibodies at a higher-than-average rate, underscoring the disproportionate impact of the disease on people of color. The district now has the highest gap between the lowest- and highest-income households out of all 59 districts in New York City and it continues to grow.

The pandemic has also exacerbated New York City's housing crisis, a major issue in CD 3 prior to COVID-19, and this impact has hit particularly hard for Black and Hispanic New Yorkers who have lost work. A study shows a higher rate of respondents who have lost work for a reason related to COVID-19 already faced some form of housing hardship prior to the COVID-19 outbreak. The same study shows that COVID-19 unemployment and income losses are disproportionately hitting those who were already financially vulnerable prior to the crisis. With COVID-19 we are seeing the confluence of issues around racial inequities, public health, housing and job insecurity, and income inequality. It has heightened existing inequities in our District and is highlighting the need for more resources to support our community.

Community-based organizations that provide essential services for residents in CD 3 continue to struggle to provide more services and fund themselves with fewer resources, particularly in the fiscal environment that COVID-19 has created. Community healthcare and social service providers face similar challenges and residents are left to grapple with service reductions while they are experiencing extreme economic and health vulnerability.

CD 3 is also a coastal community still recovering from Superstorm Sandy in 2012, and the area is increasingly vulnerable to future climate change impacts and extreme weather scenarios that affect the waterfront. Several coastal resiliency projects have been planned for the district and are in various phases of approval, funding, or construction, but COVID-19 has threatened these crucial public works as well. City agencies tasked with coastal resiliency construction have pivoted to work related to COVID-19 response, putting critical funding streams from the federal government that are necessary for project completion at risk of expiration.

## 4. TOP THREE PRESSING ISSUES OVERALL

### Manhattan Community Board 3

The three most pressing issues facing this Community Board are:

#### **Affordable housing**

Housing in CD 3 is increasingly unaffordable for many residents and the district has become increasingly socially stratified: • In 2020, CD 3 had the highest income disparity—the gap between our lowest income and highest income residents—in New York City. • Median asking rents in CD 3 increased by 26 percent between 2010 and 2018, while growing by only 2 percent across the rest of the city. • Twenty-four percent of low-income renter households in CD 3 are spending more than half their monthly income on housing. Additionally, CD 3 is experiencing a crisis of street homelessness, and it is clear that new affordable housing is needed, but it must be targeted at affordability levels appropriate for current neighborhood incomes. Under the City’s Housing New York Plan, there were 910 new affordable housing unit starts in CD 3 between 2014 and 2021, with 25 percent targeted at households earning more than \$85,920 per year. However, the median household income in the district is just \$42,010. There is still a need for more deeply affordable housing in CD 3, and federal American Rescue Plan funds could be a crucial, once in a generation resource to meet this need. While we do not know exactly how these funds will be distributed to local government and impact the budgets of our housing agencies, it should be carefully watched over the next fiscal year to ensure it is used to further affordable housing goals in CD 3.

#### **Homelessness**

Street Homelessness Street homelessness increased in areas in CD 3 before the pandemic. The recent history of street homelessness as measured by the Homeless Outreach Population Estimate (HOPE) for Manhattan showed a 40 percent increase in 2016 followed by decreases of two and five percent, and then an increase of 55 percent in the January 2020 report. The January HOPE 2021 report found a 38 percent decrease in unsheltered individuals compared to the 2020 report. The drop is reportedly due to an increase in Department of Social Services outreach staff and the increase in specialized beds, including hotel beds. While there is an overall reported drop, there is a significant increase in the number of single adults in the shelter system. Advocates warn that that the 2021 HOPE report may not be accurate and that the City’s overnight subway shutdown resulted in fewer homeless individuals riding the trains in general, and police doubled their encampment sweeps in 2020. (See appendix for additional information on encampment sweeps.) The Coalition for the Homeless reports that in 2021, 86 percent of homeless single adults and 93 percent of heads-of-household in family shelters identify as Black, Hispanic, Asian-American, or Native American. An estimated 77 percent of adult families, 68 percent of single adults, and 53 percent of families with children have a disability or condition that may require an accommodation. Additionally, there was an increase in the percentage of seniors in single adult homeless population. There is a recognized need for mental health services and a variety of programs for those experiencing homelessness, however there are no benchmarks or tracking systems to show effectiveness of programs. There are reports by NYPD of people being hospitalized for a few days and then released back on the street. CB 3 has also observed this with specific individuals. The need for effective mental health outreach and treatment was evident before the COVID-19 pandemic, but the shutdown of services, isolation, and other consequences of the pandemic means that enhanced outreach and targeted services will be needed in the current and coming year. There is observed substance abuse among the homeless population, and this is sometimes combined with mental illness. This pandemic has exacerbated existing systemic problems: many with mental health issues do not seek help, many do not have access to a phone, WiFi, or other resources. CB 3 has advocated for DHS to pilot an outreach program that combines outreach to the homeless with harm reduction outreach workers. Harm reduction workers engage those who may not be ready to accept other support services. Shelters and supportive housing The number of people sleeping in shelters in New York City has been increasing for the last decade. Individual adults in shelters have increased 132 percent over the last 10 years. In March 2021, there were 54,667 homeless people, including 16,956 homeless children, sleeping each night in the New York City municipal shelter system. A near-record 20,790 (up from 17,759 last year at this time) single adults slept in shelters in March 2021. , The pandemic profoundly altered the ecology of life on the streets in New York City, marked by a large increase in the number of people in need, and dramatically reduced access to the resources needed to

survive. The total number of deaths in 2020 for homeless individuals in NYC reached 613, higher than ever before, with an estimated 120 deaths due to COVID-19. Many attempt to access the shelter system, but abandon it due to concerns for their safety, especially the fear of contracting COVID-19, or after becoming overwhelmed by shelter rules and procedures. There is no question that fewer individuals would have been sleeping in public spaces during the pandemic if the City had offered all homeless single adults the option of single-occupancy hotel rooms as an alternative to dorm-style shelters. CD 3 is home to over 14 shelters, among the highest in the city. The perception by many people experiencing homelessness that the shelters are unsafe appears to contribute to the many homeless people refusing services unless there is a Safe Haven bed available in a community they are connected to. In 2017-2018, the Coalition for the Homeless conducted a survey of individuals sleeping on the streets and subways, and found the majority of those interviewed on the streets had stayed in the DHS shelter system at some point and were unwilling to return to the shelter system because they feared for their safety and/or experienced difficulty following the rules and procedures. Additionally, two-thirds of those interviewed had mental health needs. CB 3 has long advocated for more Safe Havens and supportive housing as well as more affordable housing as part of the solution to end homelessness. Community issues sometimes arise around adult shelters. Outdoor space and programming that engages the residents is necessary. Better security is also necessary for both the neighboring community members and the shelter residents. Manhattan Outreach Consortium (MOC) outreach teams are continuing to try a harm reduction approach for individuals experiencing homelessness who also actively use substances. There is an effort being made to team with a substance abuse harm reduction organization. We have encouraged DHS to support this substance abuse joint effort but the agency seems unwilling to do so, even as a pilot. MOC outreach workers report placing 190 people in safe havens, 166 into stabilization beds, and 68 people into permanent housing in the last year with a continued retention rate of 91 percent. Their work is invaluable but cannot keep up with the additional number of people who become homeless every year. More safe havens are needed for people experiencing homelessness in our community to provide safe shelter and services. Homelessness in the Subways The Hope Count for 2020 showed a 23 percent decrease in homelessness in the subways from the previous year. The most recent count from January 2021 showed another 23 percent decrease. At the time of writing this needs statement, people are evicted from the subway system every night for COVID-19 disinfectant cleaning. The current situation caused by COVID-19 has resulted in new initiatives and information which can be found in a report on Homeless Outreach Activities issued in June 2020 by the MTA Inspector General. Homelessness in Parks Two parks in CD 3, Tompkins Square Park and Sara Delano Roosevelt (SDR) Park, have for the last several years become the only open space for some shelter residents as well as magnets for drug dealers, users, and other crime. The current reported drug trend is K2, fentanyl, and heroin.

### **Senior services**

CD 3 needs critically important investments to help older residents live healthier and more fulfilling lives as they age in place. In CD 3: • There are 37,102 residents (22 percent of total CD 3 population) over the age of 65; CD 3 is home to the third highest population of senior citizens in the city; • Approximately 11,502 seniors—31 percent of all seniors in the district—live below the poverty line; • 43 percent of seniors are living with a disability; • 34 percent of seniors experience ambulatory difficulties; and • 36 percent of seniors live alone. Fifty-nine percent of CD 3 seniors are foreign born, with 24 percent speaking Spanish at home and 45 percent speaking Asian and Pacific Island languages at home. Therefore, CD 3 requires culturally and linguistically appropriate health and social services for its large senior population. In practice, seniors require care on a continuum that covers their diverse cultural, health and wellness needs. Priority concerns of seniors that have been identified are: • Concerns about isolation • Food access • Wellness concerns such as needs for physical activity, mental stimulation, coping with depression, low self-esteem & self-worth issues (especially amongst the oldest) • Staying informed with accurate information about health and other issues Programs at senior centers and Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORCs) provide programs to address these concerns. Senior Centers According to the Department for the Aging (DFTA), in CD 3 there are 12 DFTA funded senior centers. Each center is particularly important as they are culturally sensitive to the needs of our diverse communities. Given the growing senior population, there is a need to maintain and expand the existing facilities and to address significant capital maintenance needs. Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities In addition to senior centers, NORCs are also vital in CD 3. A NORC is a multi-age housing development or neighborhood that was not originally designed for seniors, but now is home to a significant number of older persons. There are six NORCs in CD 3 that provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents (See appendix for list of NORCs in CD 3). Often, NORC residents can

access health and social services in their own buildings, building complexes or locally within their neighborhoods. Both the City Council and DFTA recognize the need for NORCs in the community and are working to budget more NORC programs. NORC programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings and neighborhoods. Nurses and social workers are necessary to provide supportive services.

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

### HEALTH CARE AND HUMAN SERVICES

#### Manhattan Community Board 3

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

##### **Services to reduce or prevent homelessness**

Street homelessness increased in areas in CD 3 before the pandemic. The recent history of street homelessness as measured by the Homeless Outreach Population Estimate (HOPE) for Manhattan showed a 40 percent increase in 2016 followed by decreases of two and five percent, and then an increase of 55 percent in the January 2020 report. The January HOPE 2021 report found a 38 percent decrease in unsheltered individuals compared to the 2020 report. The drop is reportedly due to an increase in Department of Social Services outreach staff and the increase in specialized beds, including hotel beds. While there is an overall reported drop, there is a significant increase in the number of single adults in the shelter system. Advocates warn that the 2021 HOPE report may not be accurate and that the City's overnight subway shutdown resulted in fewer homeless individuals riding the trains in general, and police doubled their encampment sweeps in 2020. (See appendix for additional information on encampment sweeps.) The Coalition for the Homeless reports that in 2021, 86 percent of homeless single adults and 93 percent of heads-of-household in family shelters identify as Black, Hispanic, Asian-American, or Native American. An estimated 77 percent of adult families, 68 percent of single adults, and 53 percent of families with children have a disability or condition that may require an accommodation. Additionally, there was an increase in the percentage of seniors in single adult homeless population. There is a recognized need for mental health services and a variety of programs for those experiencing homelessness, however there are no benchmarks or tracking systems to show effectiveness of programs. There are reports by NYPD of people being hospitalized for a few days and then released back on the street. CB 3 has also observed this with specific individuals. The need for effective mental health outreach and treatment was evident before the COVID-19 pandemic, but the shutdown of services, isolation, and other consequences of the pandemic means that enhanced outreach and targeted services will be needed in the current and coming year. There is observed substance abuse among the homeless population, and this is sometimes combined with mental illness. This pandemic has exacerbated existing systemic problems: many with mental health issues do not seek help, many do not have access to a phone, WiFi, or other resources. CB 3 has advocated for DHS to pilot an outreach program that combines outreach to the homeless with harm reduction outreach workers. Harm reduction workers engage those who may not be ready to accept other support services.

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

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

COVID-19 has highlighted health justice inequities that are particularly notable in CD 3 because of the large gap between the lowest and highest income populations and concentration of lower income communities of color who are at two to three times higher risk of contracting COVID-19 than wealthier, white residents. Underlying health conditions and low-paying essential jobs are two of the most visible conditions causing this disparity, but questions remain unanswered about additional connections between race, economic status, and COVID-19 risk.

The changes in responding to health care needs due to COVID-19 have highlighted areas of unmet needs as well as new trends in the provision of health care. In 2019, approximately 5.4 percent of CD 3 residents were uninsured.

The trends and priorities below were reported to the CB 3 Health and Human Services Committee by the following community health care facilities: Charles B. Wang Community Health Center, the Betances Health Center, and the Gouverneur Health Facility.

##### **Behavioral Health Services**

Behavioral health services are a priority for people with underlying conditions: seniors, first responders, and those with substance abuse disorders and pre-existing health conditions, people with disabilities, and those who have



experienced traumatic changes in their employment. At this time there is not an overall plan to address the continuing increase in substance abuse and no increase in outreach/harm reduction services.

Stresses from the pandemic will continue after the immediate health crisis is over. It is estimated it will take several years for the economy to return to near normal. Community health centers, settlement houses, and local service organizations will need to meet the needs of our impacted residents.

### **Chronic Care Management**

Many of our residents suffer from multiple conditions (such as diabetes and hypertension). Management of medical appointments and coordination of medical services is a necessary function. The changes to telehealth services makes this more of a challenge and is also not reimbursed by insurance companies.

### **Health disparities with a root in social determinants**

People of color and those with lower income experience a disproportionate burden of preventable disease, death and disabilities. Maintaining social supports and community programs (such as smoking-cessation, medical screenings and family planning as a few examples) are necessary. Pediatricians are seeing children left behind socially, educationally, and emotionally. Children are experiencing social isolation and services for special needs have been disrupted when most needed. Children will not catch up immediately when there is a vaccine. Enhanced services for these children will be needed for the near future and on an ongoing basis for several years.

### **Telehealth**

Telemedicine has proved to be important in enabling community residents to access care. In 2020-2021, televisits increased access for senior citizens who were homebound and for those too ill to travel. In addition, it increased access for those hesitant to go out due to Covid or concerns of violence.

One local federally qualified health center reported that in March 2020, at the on-set of the Covid-19 pandemic, televisits increased and then peaked at 25 percent by the end of 2020. In 2021, the number of visits dropped, and by June 2021 it was at 15 percent. This provider reported that they hope to retain a mix of 85-90 percent face-to-face visits, and 10-15 percent televisits. They also reported that behavioral health and pediatrics were the areas where telehealth was used most frequently.

However, telemedicine will not replace face-to-face care as it is still needed to provide a continuity of care—regular checkups, screenings, laboratory and diagnostic work-ups, and management of chronic conditions.

The biggest challenge facing telehealth is the lack of internet access—23 percent of households in CD 3 do not have internet access. Senior citizens generally experience greater difficulty in navigating the portal required to access telehealth. There are also ongoing concerns about the sustainability of a telemedicine program because of the way the visits are being reimbursed by health insurance providers.

### **Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation Facilities**

After suffering losses of hospital resources and nursing home/rehab beds, our community is in critical need to ensure these services. There are currently no Alzheimer's dedicated beds/units in the district. Since 2006 the number of long-term care facility beds in Lower Manhattan decreased from 1,085 beds across eight facilities to 353 beds across two facilities. This includes the 219 beds lost when Rivington House was closed. The remaining long-term care providers are Gouverneur Skilled Nursing Facility with a total of 295 beds for rehabilitation and long-term care beds and New East Side Nursing Home with 58 beds. The skilled nursing facility at Gouverneur operates at 95.69 percent occupancy rate – greater than the New York City average and the national average.

### **Needs for Older NYs**

CD 3 needs critically important investments to help older residents live healthier and more fulfilling lives as they age in place. In CD 3:

- There are 37,102 residents (22 percent of total CD 3 population) over the age of 65; CD 3 is home to the third highest population of senior citizens in the city;
- Approximately 11,502 seniors—31 percent of all seniors in the district—live below the poverty line;

- 43 percent of seniors are living with a disability;
- 34 percent of seniors experience ambulatory difficulties; and
- 36 percent of seniors live alone.

Fifty-nine percent of CD 3 seniors are foreign born, with 24 percent speaking Spanish at home and 45 percent speaking Asian and Pacific Island languages at home. Therefore, CD 3 requires culturally and linguistically appropriate health and social services for its large senior population. In practice, seniors require care on a continuum that covers their diverse cultural, health and wellness needs. Priority concerns of seniors that have been identified are:

- Concerns about isolation
- Food access
- Wellness concerns such as needs for physical activity, mental stimulation, coping with depression, low self-esteem & self-worth issues (especially amongst the oldest)
- Staying informed with accurate information about health and other issues

Programs at senior centers and Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORCs) provide programs to address these concerns.

### **Senior Centers**

According to the Department for the Aging (DFTA), in CD 3 there are 12 DFTA funded senior centers. Each center is particularly important as they are culturally sensitive to the needs of our diverse communities. Given the growing senior population, there is a need to maintain and expand the existing facilities and to address significant capital maintenance needs.

### **Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities**

In addition to senior centers, NORCs are also vital in CD 3. A NORC is a multi-age housing development or neighborhood that was not originally designed for seniors, but now is home to a significant number of older persons. There are six NORCs in CD 3 that provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents (See appendix for list of NORCs in CD 3).

Often, NORC residents can access health and social services in their own buildings, building complexes or locally within their neighborhoods. Both the City Council and DFTA recognize the need for NORCs in the community and are working to budget more NORC programs. NORC programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings and neighborhoods. Nurses and social workers are necessary to provide supportive services.

### **Needs for Homeless**

No comments

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

No comments



## Capital Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

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

## Expense Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/25	DFTA	<b>Other senior center program requests</b>	<i>No seniors are denied a meal through this program, which means some senior centers must dig deeper than others to keep up with demand, therefore more funding would help meet this need.</i>	
2/25	DFTA	<b>Increase home delivered meals capacity</b>	<i>Home-delivered meals provide access to nutritious and balanced meals, promote overall health, and support their ability to live independently in their communities. As NYC is ending COVID emergency meals, it is necessary to ensure funding for home-delivered meal program.</i>	
5/25	DFTA	<b>Enhance NORC programs and health services</b>	<i>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.</i>	
6/25	DHS	<b>Other facilities for the homeless requests</b>	<i>CD 3 is currently experiencing a crisis with the street homeless population. 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, especially in home neighborhoods, and people who are living on the street have had to wait for this form of shelter. Single-person units are needed to accommodate those who are not prepared to accept beds in 2-person units.</i>	

7/25	DHS	<b>Expand street outreach</b>	<i>Increased funding is needed for more Manhattan Outreach Consortium homeless outreach workers and supervisors. These trained specialists develop trusting relationships with homeless people. The teams connect people in need of services such as medical and psychiatric care, food and shelter, while helping them transition into permanent housing. The increase in the number of people who are homeless on CD 3 streets along with the need to have some teams expanded to 3 people for safety require additional staff.</i>
12/25	HRA	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance job training</b>	<i>Jobs-Plus provides NYCHA residents an assessment, job readiness, training, job search assistance, along with wrap-around referrals for social supports, and child support services. This funding should be expanded so that every NYCHA development, including all those in CD 3, can be offered this programing.</i>
20/25	HRA	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance job training</b>	<i>The Jobs to Build On program offers low-income non-NYCHA residents an assessment, job readiness, training, job search assistance, along with wrap-around referrals for social supports, and child support services. It is currently funded by City Council but should be baselined by HRA so that agencies can offer consistent programming and it will not be in danger of being cut every year.</i>
24/25	HRA	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance job training</b>	<i>The Bridge program is currently funded by City Council. This is pre-apprenticeship training that connects the specific skills needed to succeed in the advance tech training The City had promised funding but has not fully funded and baselined this program that will expand job opportunities.</i>

## YOUTH, EDUCATION AND CHILD WELFARE

### Manhattan Community Board 3

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

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

In Spring 2020, the abrupt closure of the public schools and transition to at-home remote learning burdened low-income students and their families the most. At the same time, these families faced declining incomes due to unemployment or illness. Students attending schools without resources such as well-equipped computer labs and regular in-school digital literacy instruction were less prepared for at home remote learning and needed more support. Students with special needs or in temporary housing faced additional challenges. COVID-19 served to highlight these long-standing disparities that exist among K-12 students in CD 3. Priority education needs in CD 3:

- Social workers and counselors Social services staff are needed to support students who have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19 related changes to public education, changes at home due to loss of jobs or illness, and loss of a daily routine at school where there is in-person counselor or social worker support. Social workers are also crucial to those students in temporary housing and students with special needs. This is a continuing need and must be added on a permanent basis.
- Technology Technological enhancements, including the provision of necessary devices, WiFi/internet and technical support, are needed to ensure our students are not left behind. This will be even more urgent as schools plan for greater use of technology in learning and communications, even once schools fully reopen for in-person learning. In addition, the particular needs of students living in temporary housing, those living in NYCHA (NYC Housing Authority) housing, and those with special needs still need to be addressed.
- After school programs Families in CD 3 rely heavily on community-based programs during after-school hours, weekends, and holidays, because 36 percent of our children under 18 years of age live below poverty level. After school programs provide the youth and their families intervention services and support programming.

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

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

No comments

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

No comments

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

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
17/29	SCA	<b>Provide a new or expand an existing elementary school</b>	<i>Eighty-five percent 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 being constructed in Essex Crossing by 2024, several hundred additional residential units expected at the GO Broome Street and Grand Street Guild developments, plus the potential for more than 2,700 new residential units in Two Bridges, there is a need for a new K through 8th grade school at Essex Crossing site 5.</i>	
19/29	SCA	<b>Renovate or upgrade an elementary school</b>	<i>PS 63 electric wiring upgrade for 4th floor gym to support air conditioning</i>	
20/29	SCA	<b>Renovate or upgrade an elementary school</b>	<i>PS 63 Renovate student bathrooms - specifically the cafeteria and 4th floor bathrooms.</i>	121 East 3 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
21/29	SCA	<b>Renovate or upgrade an elementary school</b>	<i>PS 63 electric wiring upgrade for auditorium to support air conditioning</i>	

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

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
3/25	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5)</b>	<i>CD 3 is home to more than 17,000 children under 18 years of age, many of whom attend after school programs through Comprehensive After School System of NYC (COMPASS a), which is made up of over 800 programs serving K-12 and SONYC serving grades 6-8. Many of these much-needed programs in the Lower East Side have waitlists.</i>	

8/25	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults)</b>	<i>Beacon programs exist in school-based community centers and serve children during after school hours, weekends, school vacation periods and the summer months. There are more than 17,000 children in CD 3 that can benefit from these programs.</i>
9/25	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program</b>	<i>This is the nation's largest youth employment program. Increasing and baselining funding will make sure more applicants are connected with job placements. The program was cancelled in summer 2020 and reinstated at reduced level after demand from community and service providers.</i>
16/25	DOE	<b>Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services</b>	<i>The Bridging the Gap program focuses investments to add social worker and support staff to schools with high homeless population and will benefit from more funding.</i>
19/25	DOE	<b>Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services</b>	<i>At the beginning of the pandemic less than 40% of schools had a full-time nurse on staff. Funding should be increased to ensure a full-time nurse at every school.</i>
25/25	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults)</b>	<i>The Cornerstone programs serve students and their families year-round in NYCHA community centers.</i>

## PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

### Manhattan Community Board 3

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

##### **Public Nuisance (noise, other disturbances)**

Noise is the number one complaint in CD 3 and is increasing in frequency. From March 2020 to March 2021, there were 20,395 total 311 noise complaints in CD 3, significantly up from 14,992 from March 2019 to March 2020. Most of these complaints are regarding residential noise (9,965 complaints) followed by street/sidewalk noise (5,440 complaints). There are resident requests for legislation to address residential noise.

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

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

No comments

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

No comments

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**Capital Requests Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services**

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

**Expense Requests Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services**

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

## CORE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY SERVICES AND RESILIENCY

### Manhattan Community Board 3

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

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

CD 3 is the core rat reduction neighborhood in Manhattan. The program included \$32 million mostly going to city agencies and funded for 5 years. In the first three years the program went into effect, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) reported success in working with NYCHA to reduce rat activity in NYCHA buildings. DOHMH has also reported great success in working with the Department of Parks to have zero to very few burrows in CD3 parks. However, The DOHMH reports that rat activity in private buildings has been stubbornly high at around 11 to 12 percent. The program was paused during the shutdown and has now been reactivated. It appears that all the gains have been lost. 311 rat complaints have greatly increased. In May 2017 the baseline number for May was 79 complaints. In May 2021, there were 105 complaints, up from 49 complaints in May 2020. Inspections restarted in March and Active Rat Sign (ARS) failure rate has ranged from 17 percent to 12 percent, but is now trending toward 20 percent. Compliance inspections of properties in 2021 has the extraordinarily high rate of 51 percent ARS failure rate. The year lost to the program during the shutdown will be added back to the program. Compliance with City, NYCHA, and Private properties as well as Parks will need to be monitored for compliance. This will require reinstatement of extra basket pickups and sanitation staff. The Open Streets: Restaurants with roadside and sidewalk dining has created additional need for sanitation inspection and enforcement.

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

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

No comments

##### **Needs for Sanitation Services**

No comments



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

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

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

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
13/25	DSNY	<b>Other expense budget request for DSNY</b>	<i>DSNY has reduced collection services in rat mitigation zones. CD 3 is a rat mitigation zone because it has one of the most serious rodent problems in NYC. Outdoor dining has exacerbated the need for more extensive mitigation as well as more pick-ups needed. and loss of collection services will have rat mitigation back on track.</i>	
21/25	DSNY	<b>Provide more frequent garbage or recycling pick-up</b>	<i>Some NYCHA developments, especially those without compactors, have bags of garbage sitting on the campus or at the curb for several days. This attracts other garbage and feeds rats. DSNY needs increased funding to add necessary additional pick-ups at these locations.</i>	
22/25	DSNY	<b>Provide more frequent garbage or recycling pick-up</b>	<i>Some schools have bags of garbage sitting on the campus or at the curb for several days, especially when preparing to open or close the schools or prepare for holidays. DSNY needs increased funding to add necessary additional pick-ups for schools.</i>	
23/25	DSNY	<b>Provide more frequent litter basket collection</b>	<i>Weekday, Sunday and holiday basket service has been reduced for the current year because of lack of funding. Basket service must be restored and expanded as CD 3 is a rat mitigation zone and also has many restaurants resulting in more visitors/ overflowing litter baskets. DSNY is still below pre-COVID levels of basket pick-ups. Open Restaurants have increased the amount of garbage because increased restaurant capacity and number of people. Especially on weekends baskets are overflowing, even with the additional cleaning and bagging by workers funded by Council discretionary funding. CD 3 streets have piles of garbage between sheds and sidewalk seating and residential garbage is placed in whatever space available as traditional locations now taken up with restaurant sheds.</i>	

## HOUSING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

### Manhattan Community Board 3

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

##### **Affordable housing creation**

There is still a need for more deeply affordable housing in CD 3, and federal American Rescue Plan funds could be a crucial, once in a generation resource to meet this need. While we do not know exactly how these funds will be distributed to local government and impact the budgets of our housing agencies, it should be carefully watched over the next fiscal year to ensure it is used to further affordable housing goals in CD 3. In the face of these challenges, CB 3 has identified several housing and land use needs the City should address: Build and Preserve Affordable Housing There is a need for more deeply affordable housing in CD 3 to address the crises of housing affordability, inequality, and homelessness in the district. New opportunities for affordable housing must be found, including senior housing, supportive housing, housing for the formerly homeless, hotel and commercial conversions to residential uses, community opportunities to purchase distressed properties, and long-term preservation of existing affordable housing in the district. CD 3 also needs more family-sized affordable housing, with higher volumes of 2- and 3-bedroom affordable units than the typical affordable unit mix. In addition, the homeownership rate in CD 3 is 10.8 percent, which ranks 48th out of 59 community districts in the City. Along with expanding affordable rental housing, there is a need to expand affordable homeownership opportunities like the kind seen in previous decades with programs like Mitchell-Lama. Sufficient funding for capital projects and housing subsidy programs from the City will be required to ensure much needed affordable housing continues to be constructed. Community based organizations in CD 3, including Cooper Square Committee, CAAAV, GOLES and AAFE, which provide essential services to tenants who are dealing with the termination of basic services, egregious building code violations, and frivolous evictions, need expanded support to make sure tenants can remain in their homes and that existing affordable housing is protected.

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

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

No comments

##### **Needs for Housing**

No comments

##### **Needs for Economic Development**

The COVID-19 shutdown in March of 2020 required businesses of all sizes that were deemed non-essential to indefinitely cease, limit, or adapt operations. While restrictions have lifted in varying degrees, the impacts on the economic ecosystem include:

- Retail stores, restaurants, bars, arts venues, personal care salons, hotels and many other local businesses that are concentrated in CD 3 experienced significant revenue losses and struggled to pay expenses such as rent, mortgages, utilities, and payroll.
- Employers were unable to retain jobs leading to significant unemployment for local residents. Unemployment within the city reached as high as 20 percent in May 2020 and has now dropped to 11.4 percent as of April 2021.
- Many commercial and residential tenants were unable to pay rent to property owners limiting the ability for landlords to pay operating expenses including property taxes and mortgages. Particularly impacted were small property owners, including providers and managers of affordable housing many of which also have commercial space, that did not have the same access to capital or influence as large owners or entities.

These impacts were especially acute for small businesses located in CD 3, particularly those that are immigrant, minority or women owned. As a result, many businesses have permanently shuttered and the remaining are vulnerable to permanent closure or relocation. The medium and long-term impacts on real estate, landlords,

businesses, and workers due to COVID-19 are not yet fully known at the time of writing this needs statement. Reducing regulatory and financial barriers in order to support and stabilize existing businesses and also to attract a diversity of new businesses will be critical.

Prior to COVID-19, there had already been a sustained loss of independent "mom-and-pop" stores providing a variety of goods and services in CD 3 due to increasing costs of doing business and increased competition from chains, and a saturation of destination bars and restaurants. As the local economy becomes more homogenous, in order to meet basic needs residents must increasingly leave our community or shop online—a trend further accelerated by COVID-19. In a December 2020 survey, showing chain store business impacts by the COVID-19 shutdown, there was a drop in the number of chain stores throughout the city. Manhattan saw the biggest losses of chain stores shrinking by 17.4 percent accounting for more than half of all the chain store closures (518 out of 1,021) citywide. In CD 3, there were 22 chain stores in zip code 10009, down from 31 in 2019 and 42 chain stores in zip code 10002, down from 51 in 2019. While the district lost approximately 18 chain stores, the still significant presence of these stores has altered the character of the Lower East Side by shifting purchasing power to mass-market retailers and constructing facades out of context with the rest of the historical community. Retail stores that do survive in our community are threatened by the rising costs of doing business in NYC without sufficient relief or protection from the City.

Merchant Organizing and Additional Opportunities for City Support  
CD 3 is represented by the following Business Improvement Districts (BIDs):

- The Chinatown BID: Broome to Worth Street and from Allen to Rutgers;
- The LES Partnership: Orchard Street and currently seeking to expand to include a large section of the Lower East Side with Houston Street as its northern border;
- The Union Square Partnership: 14th Street;
- The Village Alliance: 8th Street and some surrounding blocks;

Despite the presence of these organizations, many merchants are still not organized into associations and therefore under-supported in a substantial portion of the District.

As our community continues to be burdened by a high cost of doing business, Community Board 3 (CB 3) has identified several ways that the City can help us grow and strengthen our local economy:

- Provide Direct Support for Merchant Organizations – Continue financial and programming support for our local merchant-based organizations and BIDs
- Consideration of Special Commercial Zoning – CB 3 is considering the creation of several Special Enhanced Commercial Districts in the East Village. These districts would establish zoning requirements to facilitate a diverse mix of affordable and appropriate retail and service providers that meet local needs, support independently owned businesses, encourage robust daytime foot traffic, and level the competitive field of operation between small businesses and large national retail chains.

Prioritize comprehensive adult education and job training programs to support district residents to access living wages, career mobility, and job quality. Continue financial and programming support for our local workforce development organizations and spaces like the Union Square Tech Training Center.

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

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
3/29	NYCHA	<b>Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space</b>	<i>La Guardia Addition is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 23 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	282 Cherry Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
4/29	NYCHA	<b>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</b>	<i>Baruch Addition is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 23 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	100 Columbia Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
5/29	NYCHA	<b>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</b>	<i>45 Allen Street is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a 14 floors NYCHA building with a high percentage of senior population. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	45 Allen Street Houses, Manhattan, New York, NY
6/29	NYCHA	<b>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</b>	<i>LES Infill I (175 Eldridge Street) is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 9 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	175 Eldridge Street, Manhattan, New York, NY

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

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
4/25	HPD	<b>Expand tenant protection programs</b>	<i>The Stabilizing NYC Program defends low-income tenants in predatory equity buildings from harassment and eviction and holds landlords accountable for predatory practices. This is currently a City Council initiative funded through discretionary funding. Baselineing this program would allow for more strategic planning for out-years.</i>	
17/25	NYCHA	<b>Other expense budget request for NYCHA</b>	<i>The Manhattan staffing has not been adequate to meet the needs of building maintenance and grounds maintenance. These are crucial staff positions needed to support our NYCHA buildings.</i>	

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18/25

NYCHA

**Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests**

*Waste management staff and operations funding will help to combat waste and rodent issues and support important physical improvements, which address these problems but are below the capital project funding threshold.*

### Manhattan Community Board 3

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

##### **Traffic congestion**

There is a need to take strong, creative measures in CD 3 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 elderly and disabled, who rely on public transportation.

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

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

##### **Accessibility and Safety**

Accessibility and pedestrian safety are a CB 3 priority, especially with 8.7 percent of residents of the area reporting ambulatory difficulty. There are several ways to address this issue in the district:

- Improved accessibility of bus stops, which is necessary for seniors and people with disabilities. There are complaints to the community board and observations of bus stops being used as loading zones and short-term parking, which render the stops inaccessible for those in wheelchairs and walkers. NYPD needs to enforce bus stop regulations.

##### **Pedestrian and Traffic Safety**

In the first four months of 2020, 303 total injuries and two fatalities have resulted from crashes in CD 3. The density of injuries in CD 3 is high in comparison to other community districts in Manhattan and the rest of the City. The highest volume of crashes were located on:

- East Houston Street (between Avenue A and Bowery)
- Delancey Street (between Bowery and Clinton)
- Grand Street (between Bowery and Clinton)
- Bowery (between East Houston and Delancey)
- Third Ave (between East Houston and East 10th St)

Pedestrian safety improvements and traffic calming measures are needed on these key corridors and high priority intersections to reduce overall traffic crashes and ensure the safety of pedestrians on our most dangerous streets.

##### **Delivery and Curbside Management**

The increased demand for deliveries driven by on-line shopping, the proliferation of cargo delivery bicycles, and the need for loading/unloading zones by local businesses necessitate planning to ensure safety. The proliferation of mid-box stores with ongoing delivery needs but without appropriate loading zones exacerbates these problems. The effect on traffic due to commercial and residential deliveries calls for overall planning by the City to address these issues and develop a plan that will allow both the steady flow of traffic and safe access to sidewalks.

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

CD 3 is underserved by public transportation despite the fact that 93 percent of workers in the district do not use a car to commute to work. Many residents are poorly served by the subway system, with 15 percent living more than ½ mile from the nearest subway stop. Therefore:

- 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 buses.
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## Capital Requests Related to Transportation and Mobility

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
14/29	DOT	<b>Reconstruct streets</b>	<i>For the last decade, these very popular bike lanes routinely flood, forcing riders into vehicular traffic. Repairs have not been made and reconstruction is now necessary.</i>	Allen Street East Houston Street Madison Street

## Expense Requests Related to Transportation and Mobility

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



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

### **Manhattan Community Board 3**

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

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

CB 3 members have routinely observed parks, playgrounds, plazas, Greenstreets, and street trees with plantings not being properly and regularly maintained or mowed. This issue has been particularly exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic as more people than ever turn to their local parks and open spaces to escape their apartments for fresh air while they shelter in place. Many CD 3 parks have become overrun with overflowing trash cans, litter, overgrown lawns (some at almost 2-feet high) and rampant weeds. All this while parks in more affluent districts are maintained in pristine condition. Therefore CB 3 requests: • Adequate staffing of Parks mobile maintenance staff • Regular maintenance of parks mechanical equipment to ensure that they are always at the ready • More frequent cleaning of playgrounds in parks, as well as standalone park playgrounds during the weekends and on summer weekdays, especially in all spray showers and water fountains, to maintain safety and sanitation • Maintenance of new street trees and bioswales

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

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

CD 3, like most community districts in New York City, is underserved in terms of open space, with less than the City-recommended 2.5 acres of open space per 1000 residents.

- Citywide the median open space ratio is 1.5 acres per 1,000 residents – CD 3 is slightly below that average at 1.2 acres per 1,000 residents.
- While 99 percent of residential units in CD 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 Chinatown lacking adequate open space.
- With the impending closure of East River Park for a minimum of 3.5 years, other parks in CD 3 risk being inundated and over-used by people looking for alternative spaces.

##### **Parks Buildings**

There are numerous Parks Department buildings in the district that are underutilized. These spaces are either completely closed or are used as store houses for citywide Parks operations. Our local park houses should not bear this disproportionate burden for other neighborhoods. These buildings would be better used as community facilities that could serve as neighborhood safe anchors thus increasing park safety.

We believe these buildings should be renovated and reopened for community use. According to a 596 Acres Study, the following properties are underutilized in the district:

- SDR Park: The Stanton Street Park House in SDR Park was a community center until the 1970s and must be returned to community use (only the restrooms are open to the public). Three out of four Parks buildings in SDR Park are used for citywide Parks maintenance or communication centers. Public restrooms are closed in one park house and open only for limited, unsupervised and sporadic hours in the three others. This inequitable distribution of resources does not allow CD 3 to meet its needs for community space, programming and park safety, especially in this very densely used and troubled park straddling the Lower East Side and Chinatown and a Scope of Work is needed to move this forward.
- SDR Park: Hester St. Building (Used by Parks. Only the restrooms are open to public)
- Allen Street Mall Comfort Station (Completely closed. RFPs for food vendor still in progress, which would open bathrooms)
- Seward Park "Park House" Building (Bathrooms are open, space slated for temporary use by Lower East Side

Ecology Center at the time of this writing as an East Side Coastal Resiliency project mitigation)

- LaGuardia Houses Playground Building (demolished and converted to open turf area. However, this is a temporary conversion and Parks needs to commit to building a permanent community recreation facility.)
- Baruch Houses Bathhouse (Completely closed, RFP has been issued.)
- Tompkins Square Park Building (Bathrooms are open. the rest of the building is closed to the community.)

### **Recreational Use**

The lack of park space is exacerbated by a lack of recreational sports fields. While CB 3 does not seek to exclude outside groups from our parks, the Board had taken the following positions:

- Priority access to recreational sports fields should be given to not-for-profit organizations serving the youth of CD 3 especially considering the full closure of East River Park.
- NYC Parks must revisit the policy of grandfathering sports field permits to certain organizations.
- Fields must be maintained to optimize use. This includes providing drainage so that fields can be used after rain and snow.

### **Rodents in Parks and Community Gardens**

The Rat Reduction program implemented in 2017 has not shown success uniformly in CD 3, but there has been success in parks. The pandemic put a pause on the program, which was then activated in May 2021. Parks that show increased active rats signs are Columbus Park, East River Park, SDR Park, Seward Park, and Strauss Square. Tompkins Square Park and Cooper Triangle are the only parks that have shown improvement.

### **Wireless Access**

CD 3 residents would benefit greatly from free wireless access in all public parks, such as the networks currently available in Alfred E. Smith Playground, Tompkins Square Park and Hamilton Fish Park, which allow all in the community to use their laptops and other devices in parks.

### **Maintenance**

CB 3 members have routinely observed parks, playgrounds, plazas, Greenstreets, and street trees with plantings not being properly and regularly maintained or mowed. This issue has been particularly exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic as more people than ever turn to their local parks and open spaces to escape their apartments for fresh air while they shelter in place. Many CD 3 parks have become overrun with overflowing trash cans, litter, overgrown lawns (some at almost 2-feet high) and rampant weeds. All this while parks in more affluent districts are maintained in pristine condition. Therefore CB 3 requests:

- Adequate staffing of Parks mobile maintenance staff
- Regular maintenance of parks mechanical equipment to ensure that they are always at the ready
- More frequent cleaning of playgrounds in parks, as well as standalone park playgrounds during the weekends and on summer weekdays, especially in all spray showers and water fountains, to maintain safety and sanitation
- Maintenance of new street trees and bioswales

### **Community Gardens**

CD 3 has one of the highest concentrations of Greenthumb gardens in New York City and the densest distribution of gardens in the city. It is essential that our community gardens are protected. Currently gardens can still be sold as they are not legally Parks property. CB 3 supports:

- The creation of a new Special Purpose "Community Garden District" that would offer a measure of protection, as would a new protected NYC zoning designation of "Community Garden."

Since all community gardens have the same maintenance and resource needs as public parks, CB 3 requests that:

- All gardens under NYC Parks jurisdiction receive funding through Greenthumb and should be provided with adequate infrastructure, such as available water spigots, ongoing topsoil renewal, wrought iron fencing, and electricity/solar lighting where applicable. There should be installation of Bruckner Boxes in all parks that require them to ensure watering facilities are adequate to sustain greenery.

Keeping the gardens well-lit is a public safety need. The increase in illicit drug use, as reported by area gardeners, makes garden lighting especially relevant. Therefore:

- For these safety reasons, an additional PEP Officer should be hired to specifically patrol the community gardens in CD 3.

### **Bioswales, Tree Plantings**

Bioswales and tree plantings (tree canopy) needs to begin now especially considering the ESCR project. Indigenous plantings should also be distributed throughout CD 3.

### **Waterfront**

Pier 42 has been partially funded, but the delayed project leaves the unfulfilled need to complete the critical missing link of public access along Lower Manhattan's East River shoreline. Although additional funding from the city has been provided as part of the East Side Coastal Resiliency mitigations, this is only for the construction of temporary fields and amenities. The full masterplan approved by CB 3 in 2013 would provide needed access to the waterfront at Pier 42 with passive recreation space, barriers to storm surges, marine habitat, and ecological education opportunities.

### **Composting**

Composting renewal and expansion of city-wide composting in parks and community gardens wherever practicable is needed to ensure that the environmental benefits of composting remain cost efficient and locally-based.

The Lower East Side Ecology Center headquartered in the East River Park Fire Boat House and the compost yard must return to East River Park to continue to serve as a model for park regenerative practices. Each week, 3,500 people contribute eight tons of food scraps to the Center's programs which divert food scraps from waste streams.

### **Needs for Cultural Services**

In CD 3, arts and cultural activities are an important means of preserving and exploring our exceptionally diverse community culture. Arts and cultural activities are also an important economic engine for our district that has a large concentration of artists and arts and cultural organizations—large and small, professional and community-based, experimental and culturally specific.

Artists, cultural workers and arts and cultural organizations of all sizes were impacted to a devastating degree by COVID-19 in 2020. The performing arts sector was one of the hardest hit industries in NYC, putting cultural workers, including performing artists and administrators, in vulnerable positions. Many artists and cultural producers have not had an income since March 2020. The sector lost 56 percent of its total jobs between February 2020 and suffered the highest peak of sectoral unemployment in July 2020. As of April 2021, the sector has begun to slowly recover with a 11 percent improvement over July 2020. The negative economic impact on the arts and cultural sector is anticipated to last months, if not years depending on sector specificities.

City funding for small, vulnerable arts organizations is also not certain. The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) primarily funds larger, well-known cultural institutions, with less funding typically awarded to small arts nonprofits located in CD 3. There is a need for equitable funding, support and resource opportunities for small local organizations in CD 3 that focus on the population most impacted by COVID-19, which are low-income people of color.

CB 3 has identified the following priority needs for Arts & Culture:

- In May 2021, NYC announced the Artists Corps program, which was created to assist with pandemic recovery and provided a \$25 million investment in grant funding for local artists across the City. This should become an ongoing program to meet the long-term needs of artists recovering from loss of income during the pandemic.
- There is a need for more affordable and accessible workspaces for artists in CD 3.
- There is a need for more equitable funding for small and mid-sized cultural organizations, which are limited in their capacity to plan for the future since their funding is not baselined, unlike the Cultural Institutions Group (CIG).

CB 3's dozens of small cultural organizations, many of which are Black, Latinx, and Chinese-run, are not members of the CIG and do not have the same access to wealthy donors. These organizations also need better access to cross-sectoral and inter-agency partnerships, which was outlined as a priority in the 2017 DCLA Cultural Plan.

- There is a need for increased engagement with the Community Board for community space and art programming in new developments in the District. It should be encouraged that arts and culture organizations be included in the planning of City projects and new private development, such as setting aside designated arts and cultural spaces and providing opportunities for local arts and cultural organizations to be involved in the programming and design of new public spaces.
- There is a need for CHARAS/El Bohio, a nonprofit community and cultural center that served as a much-needed axis for a local web of organizations, stakeholders and leaders that reflected the values of the communities in which they serve, to be restored in order to address a deeply felt loss in the community.

### Needs for Library Services

CD 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 CD 3 have amongst the highest numbers of visits in the NYPL system visits during FY20:

Manhattan Community Board 3		
Branch	Visits	Program Attendance
Chatham Square Branch	250,155	46, 598
Hamilton Fish Park Branch	118,305	10,324
Ottendorfer Branch	37,447	13,542
Seward Park Branch	284,370	57,470
Tompkins Square Branch	164,797	35,370
<b>Totals</b>	<b>855,074</b>	<b>163,302</b>

NYPL is currently balancing what they have learned during the pandemic about the value of digital and remote services along with reconnecting with the community. The library will be looking at new initiatives such as modifying after-school programs and supporting greater proficiency in marketable technology skills. To this end, NYPL will implement a strategy for a hybrid model of course delivery in addition to in-person and online programming. The current COVID-19 crisis has shown that our libraries are needed to meet public health, social, and economic challenges. There is a need to increase or maintain services to ensure the most vulnerable residents have access to library services six days a week and expand to seven-day service.

### Needs for Community Boards

No comments

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

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/29	DPR	<b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>This will be a destination park that will provide waterfront access with various amenities needed by the community.</i>	
2/29	DPR	<b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>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.</i>	Allen Street and Pike Street
7/29	DPR	<b>Other capital budget request for DPR</b>	<i>Funding for community gardens is needed for new fencing and installation of on-site water.</i>	
8/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park</b>	<i>The first floor of the Stanton Street park 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.</i>	
9/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>The one full size and two half-sized basketball courts are in need of upgrade.</i>	
10/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower, and comfort station need renovation.</i>	
11/29	DPR	<b>Provide a new, or new expansion to, a building in a park</b>	<i>Bathrooms were included in original design but not constructed and there are no bathrooms along the waterfront open spaces in Two Bridges.</i>	

12/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>The above-ground mini-pool should be redesigned and reconstructed as an in-ground pool. 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.</i>
13/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.</i>
15/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>New permanent fencing on east side along Mulberry Street and on Baxter Street is needed for safety</i>
16/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Renovate the full size basketball court</i>
18/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Renovations are needed for additional seating, irrigation for greenery, and expansion of curb in East Broadway for pedestrian safety</i>
22/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>This area needs redesign and renovation to be useable by residents.</i>
23/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct park pathways, adjacent brick walls and sidewalks and other areas. 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.</i>



24/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.</i>	
25/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>New play equipment, safety surface, and spray showers are needed, the multi-purpose play area needs renovation, one-full size and three half-size basketball courts need renovation, and handball courts need renovation.</i>	
26/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Funding is needed to redesign and renovate children's playground and water play area. Current playground only has one old, small play set for younger kids. Water area is non-functional with bad drainage.</i>	Cherry Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
27/29	NYPL	<b>Create a new, or renovate or upgrade an existing public library (NYPL)</b>	<i>The library funding needs for Hamilton Fish Library Branch are \$1.5M for a renovation that will include ADA compliance, and may require fire alarm, security and technology upgrade, heating and cooling systems.</i>	
28/29	DPR	<b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower area, and greenery needs renovation</i>	
29/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>The restoration of the historic Schiff Fountain 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 fountain operable.</i>	

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

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
10/25	DPR	<b>Other park maintenance and safety requests</b>	<i>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.</i>	

11/25	DPR	<b>Other park programming requests</b>	<i>Playground Associates provide seasonal recreation activities for children and also maintain facilities and grounds and organize events.</i>
14/25	DPR	<b>Forestry services, including street tree maintenance</b>	<i>Funding would go towards keeping up with demand for pruning and stump removal requests.</i>
15/25	DPR	<b>Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement)</b>	<i>Parks Enforcement Police provide a uniformed presence where they safeguard Parks properties and facilities and enforce rules and regulations regarding quality-of-life.</i>



## 6. OTHER BUDGET REQUESTS

### Other Capital Requests

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

### Other Expense Requests

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

## 7. SUMMARY OF PRIORITIZED BUDGET REQUESTS

### Capital Budget Requests

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/29	DPR	<b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>This will be a destination park that will provide waterfront access with various amenities needed by the community.</i>	
2/29	DPR	<b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>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.</i>	Allen Street and Pike Street
3/29	NYCHA	<b>Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space</b>	<i>La Guardia Addition is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 23 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	282 Cherry Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
4/29	NYCHA	<b>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</b>	<i>Baruch Addition is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 23 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	100 Columbia Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
5/29	NYCHA	<b>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</b>	<i>45 Allen Street is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a 14 floors NYCHA building with a high percentage of senior population. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	45 Allen Street Houses, Manhattan, New York, NY
6/29	NYCHA	<b>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</b>	<i>LES Infill I (175 Eldridge Street) is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 9 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	175 Eldridge Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
7/29	DPR	<b>Other capital budget request for DPR</b>	<i>Funding for community gardens is needed for new fencing and installation of on-site water.</i>	

8/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park</b>	<i>The first floor of the Stanton Street park 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.</i>	
9/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>The one full size and two half-sized basketball courts are in need of upgrade.</i>	
10/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower, and comfort station need renovation.</i>	
11/29	DPR	<b>Provide a new, or new expansion to, a building in a park</b>	<i>Bathrooms were included in original design but not constructed and there are no bathrooms along the waterfront open spaces in Two Bridges.</i>	
12/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>The above-ground mini-pool should be redesigned and reconstructed as an in-ground pool. 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.</i>	
13/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.</i>	
14/29	DOT	<b>Reconstruct streets</b>	<i>For the last decade, these very popular bike lanes routinely flood, forcing riders into vehicular traffic. Repairs have not been made and reconstruction is now necessary.</i>	Allen Street East Houston Street Madison Street
15/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>New permanent fencing on east side along Mulberry Street and on Baxter Street is needed for safety</i>	

16/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Renovate the full size basketball court</i>	
17/29	SCA	<b>Provide a new or expand an existing elementary school</b>	<i>Eighty-five percent 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 being constructed in Essex Crossing by 2024, several hundred additional residential units expected at the GO Broome Street and Grand Street Guild developments, plus the potential for more than 2,700 new residential units in Two Bridges, there is a need for a new K through 8th grade school at Essex Crossing site 5.</i>	
18/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Renovations are needed for additional seating, irrigation for greenery, and expansion of curb in East Broadway for pedestrian safety</i>	
19/29	SCA	<b>Renovate or upgrade an elementary school</b>	<i>PS 63 electric wiring upgrade for 4th floor gym to support air conditioning</i>	
20/29	SCA	<b>Renovate or upgrade an elementary school</b>	<i>PS 63 Renovate student bathrooms - specifically the cafeteria and 4th floor bathrooms.</i>	121 East 3 Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
21/29	SCA	<b>Renovate or upgrade an elementary school</b>	<i>PS 63 electric wiring upgrade for auditorium to support air conditioning</i>	
22/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>This area needs redesign and renovation to be useable by residents.</i>	

23/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct park pathways, adjacent brick walls and sidewalks and other areas. 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.</i>	
24/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.</i>	
25/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>New play equipment, safety surface, and spray showers are needed, the multi-purpose play area needs renovation, one-full size and three half-size basketball courts need renovation, and handball courts need renovation.</i>	
26/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Funding is needed to redesign and renovate children's playground and water play area. Current playground only has one old, small play set for younger kids. Water area is non-functional with bad drainage.</i>	Cherry Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
27/29	NYPL	<b>Create a new, or renovate or upgrade an existing public library (NYPL)</b>	<i>The library funding needs for Hamilton Fish Library Branch are \$1.5M for a renovation that will include ADA compliance, and may require fire alarm, security and technology upgrade, heating and cooling systems.</i>	
28/29	DPR	<b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower area, and greenery needs renovation</i>	
29/29	DPR	<b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>	<i>The restoration of the historic Schiff Fountain 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 fountain operable.</i>	

## Expense Budget Requests

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/25	DFTA	<b>Other senior center program requests</b>	<i>No seniors are denied a meal through this program, which means some senior centers must dig deeper than others to keep up with demand, therefore more funding would help meet this need.</i>	
2/25	DFTA	<b>Increase home delivered meals capacity</b>	<i>Home-delivered meals provide access to nutritious and balanced meals, promote overall health, and support their ability to live independently in their communities. As NYC is ending COVID emergency meals, it is necessary to ensure funding for home-delivered meal program.</i>	
3/25	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5)</b>	<i>CD 3 is home to more than 17,000 children under 18 years of age, many of whom attend after school programs through Comprehensive After School System of NYC (COMPASS a), which is made up of over 800 programs serving K-12 and SONYC serving grades 6-8. Many of these much-needed programs in the Lower East Side have waitlists.</i>	
4/25	HPD	<b>Expand tenant protection programs</b>	<i>The Stabilizing NYC Program defends low-income tenants in predatory equity buildings from harassment and eviction and holds landlords accountable for predatory practices. This is currently a City Council initiative funded through discretionary funding. Baselineing this program would allow for more strategic planning for out-years.</i>	
5/25	DFTA	<b>Enhance NORC programs and health services</b>	<i>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.</i>	

6/25	DHS	<b>Other facilities for the homeless requests</b>	<i>CD 3 is currently experiencing a crisis with the street homeless population. 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, especially in home neighborhoods, and people who are living on the street have had to wait for this form of shelter. Single-person units are needed to accommodate those who are not prepared to accept beds in 2-person units.</i>
7/25	DHS	<b>Expand street outreach</b>	<i>Increased funding is needed for more Manhattan Outreach Consortium homeless outreach workers and supervisors. These trained specialists develop trusting relationships with homeless people. The teams connect people in need of services such as medical and psychiatric care, food and shelter, while helping them transition into permanent housing. The increase in the number of people who are homeless on CD 3 streets along with the need to have some teams expanded to 3 people for safety require additional staff.</i>
8/25	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults)</b>	<i>Beacon programs exist in school-based community centers and serve children during after school hours, weekends, school vacation periods and the summer months. There are more than 17,000 children in CD 3 that can benefit from these programs.</i>
9/25	DYCD	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program</b>	<i>This is the nation's largest youth employment program. Increasing and baselining funding will make sure more applicants are connected with job placements. The program was cancelled in summer 2020 and reinstated at reduced level after demand from community and service providers.</i>
10/25	DPR	<b>Other park maintenance and safety requests</b>	<i>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.</i>
11/25	DPR	<b>Other park programming requests</b>	<i>Playground Associates provide seasonal recreation activities for children and also maintain facilities and grounds and organize events.</i>



12/25	HRA	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance job training</b>	<i>Jobs-Plus provides NYCHA residents an assessment, job readiness, training, job search assistance, along with wrap-around referrals for social supports, and child support services. This funding should be expanded so that every NYCHA development, including all those in CD 3, can be offered this programing.</i>
13/25	DSNY	<b>Other expense budget request for DSNY</b>	<i>DSNY has reduced collection services in rat mitigation zones. CD 3 is a rat mitigation zone because it has one of the most serious rodent problems in NYC. Outdoor dining has exacerbated the need for more extensive mitigation as well as more pick-ups needed. and loss of collection services will have rat mitigation back on track.</i>
14/25	DPR	<b>Forestry services, including street tree maintenance</b>	<i>Funding would go towards keeping up with demand for pruning and stump removal requests.</i>
15/25	DPR	<b>Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement)</b>	<i>Parks Enforcement Police provide a uniformed presence where they safeguard Parks properties and facilities and enforce rules and regulations regarding quality-of-life.</i>
16/25	DOE	<b>Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services</b>	<i>The Bridging the Gap program focuses investments to add social worker and support staff to schools with high homeless population and will benefit from more funding.</i>
17/25	NYCHA	<b>Other expense budget request for NYCHA</b>	<i>The Manhattan staffing has not been adequate to meet the needs of building maintenance and grounds maintenance. These are crucial staff positions needed to support our NYCHA buildings.</i>
18/25	NYCHA	<b>Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests</b>	<i>Waste management staff and operations funding will help to combat waste and rodent issues and support important physical improvements, which address these problems but are below the capital project funding threshold.</i>
19/25	DOE	<b>Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services</b>	<i>At the beginning of the pandemic less than 40% of schools had a full-time nurse on staff. Funding should be increased to ensure a full-time nurse at every school.</i>



20/25	HRA	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance job training</b>	<i>The Jobs to Build On program offers low-income non-NYCHA residents an assessment, job readiness, training, job search assistance, along with wrap-around referrals for social supports, and child support services. It is currently funded by City Council but should be baselined by HRA so that agencies can offer consistent programming and it will not be in danger of being cut every year.</i>
21/25	DSNY	<b>Provide more frequent garbage or recycling pick-up</b>	<i>Some NYCHA developments, especially those without compactors, have bags of garbage sitting on the campus or at the curb for several days. This attracts other garbage and feeds rats. DSNY needs increased funding to add necessary additional pick-ups at these locations.</i>
22/25	DSNY	<b>Provide more frequent garbage or recycling pick-up</b>	<i>Some schools have bags of garbage sitting on the campus or at the curb for several days, especially when preparing to open or close the schools or prepare for holidays. DSNY needs increased funding to add necessary additional pick-ups for schools.</i>
23/25	DSNY	<b>Provide more frequent litter basket collection</b>	<i>Weekday, Sunday and holiday basket service has been reduced for the current year because of lack of funding. Basket service must be restored and expanded as CD 3 is a rat mitigation zone and also has many restaurants resulting in more visitors/ overflowing litter baskets. DSNY is still below pre-COVID levels of basket pick-ups. Open Restaurants have increased the amount of garage because increased restaurant capacity and number of people. Especially on weekends baskets are overflowing, even with the additional cleaning and bagging by workers funded by Council discretionary funding. CD 3 streets have piles of garbage between sheds and sidewalk seating and residential garbage is placed in whatever space available as traditional locations now taken up with restaurant sheds.</i>
24/25	HRA	<b>Provide, expand, or enhance job training</b>	<i>The Bridge program is currently funded by City Council. This is pre-apprenticeship training that connects the specific skills needed to succeed in the advance tech training The City had promised funding but has not fully funded and baselined this program that will expand job opportunities.</i>

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25/25

DYCD

**Provide, expand, or enhance  
Cornerstone and  
Beacon programs  
(all ages, including  
young adults)**

*The Cornerstone programs serve students and their families year-round in NYCHA community centers.*