

Statements of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests

Fiscal Year
2027

**Manhattan Community
District
10**

Prepared by the Community Board
December 2025

NYC OpenData, New Jersey Office of GIS, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph,
METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS

Introduction

Manhattan Community Board 10 – District Needs Statement

Manhattan Community Board 10 enters this year’s District Needs Statement facing a convergence of long-standing inequities and intensifying challenges. The community’s priorities are clear and deeply rooted in the lived experiences of residents: **Affordable Housing (70.7%), Crime and Public Safety (40.1%),** and **Homelessness (34.1%)** stand out as the three most urgent issues identified in the 2025 Community District Needs Survey. These needs underscore the ongoing pressure Harlem faces—pressure driven by rising housing costs, uneven economic opportunity, systemic health disparities, and the lasting effects of underinvestment in core public services.

Central Harlem continues to be shaped by the forces of displacement, gentrification, and income inequality, making **the creation and preservation of affordable housing** foundational to every other issue the district confronts. Families are increasingly unable to remain in their community, and tenant instability is directly tied to the rise in homelessness, which residents identified as a top-tier concern. At the same time, elevated levels of serious crime and ongoing public safety challenges weaken community confidence and strain schools, youth programs, and neighborhood institutions. As public safety survey data shows, violent crime, gun violence, and community–police relations remain central components of Harlem’s safety landscape.

These priority issues do not exist in isolation—they intersect with Harlem’s health outcomes, youth development, economic stability, transportation access, sanitation deficiencies, park equity, and access to cultural and community facilities. The survey further highlights the community’s pressing concerns around after-school programs, mental health care, sanitation, environmental conditions, broadband access, and the preservation of Harlem’s cultural identity and small business ecosystem. Together, these findings paint a picture of a district that is resilient and engaged, yet deeply impacted by systemic inequities that necessitate coordinated policy, funding, and long-term investment.

This District Needs Statement presents a comprehensive, data-driven picture of Harlem’s priorities, combining quantitative survey results with detailed committee analyses across core areas, including housing, economic development, public safety, youth services, healthcare, transportation, sanitation, and cultural infrastructure. It reflects the voices of residents, community institutions, local organizations, and stakeholders who have long advocated for equitable investment and meaningful change.

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) 2027. This report contains the formatted but otherwise unedited content provided by the community board, collected through an online form available to community boards from June to November, 2025.

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

If you have questions about this report or suggestions for changes please contact:
CDNEEDS_DL@planning.nyc.gov

This report is broadly structured as follows:

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 FY24 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 2027. 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 10

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Email: mn10cb@cb.nyc.gov
Website: www.nyc.gov/mcb10

Chair: Marquis A. Harrison
District Manager: N/A

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	Point
AGE							
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
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN							
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
HOUSING OCCUPANCY							
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	Point
AGE							
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
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN							
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
HOUSING OCCUPANCY							
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 10

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Point
AGE							
Total population	115,723	100.00	130,440	100.00	14,717	12.7	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	25,717	22.2	24,766	19	-951	-3.7	-3.2
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN							
Total population	115,723	100.0	130,440	100.0	14,717	12.7	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	25,692	22.2	30,904	23.7	5,212	20.3	1.5
White non-Hispanic	11,050	9.5	19,778	15.2	8,728	79.0	5.7
Black non-Hispanic	72,858	63.0	67,610	51.8	-5,248	-7.2	-11.2
Asian non-Hispanic	2,787	2.4	5,048	3.9	2,261	81.1	1.5
Some other race, non-Hispanic	764	0.7	1,492	1.1	728	95.3	0.4
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	2,572	2.2	5,608	4.3	3,036	118.0	2.1
HOUSING OCCUPANCY							
Total housing units	55,513	100.0	61,629	100.0	6,116	11.0	0.0
Occupied housing units	49,670	89.5	57,720	93.7	8,050	16.2	4.2
Vacant housing units	5,843	10.5	3,909	6.3	-1,934	-33.1	-4.2

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

Manhattan Community Board 10 encompasses the neighborhoods of Central Harlem, an area of approximately 1.5 square miles of relatively flat land. Three of the District's four major boundaries are natural features: Harlem River to the north, Central Park to the south and the Fordham Cliffs to the west. The District's eastern border, Fifth Avenue, is its only boundary that is not a natural feature. According to the 2020 Census Data, Central Harlem has a population of approximately 130,440 residents, an increase of about 15,000 residents from 2010. Harlem has witnessed a phenomenal amount of social and physical change over the past few decades. The development of hundreds of vacant lots and buildings has brought a more diverse population to the community. According to the 2020 census population data by the NYC Department of City Planning, African Americans currently make up approximately 52% of the District's population, followed by Hispanics at 24%, Whites at 15% and Asians at 4%. Due to its long history as a center for arts, culture and social and political activism, Harlem is regarded as the cultural center for African Americans throughout the world, and one of New York City's top tourist attractions. Post the COVID-19 pandemic, the community has undergone a significant population change and an increase in development. Yet, the district remains consistent in its request for more affordable housing, a reduction in substance abuse treatment facilities and quality of life improvements, such as access to mental health services and sanitation.

Manhattan Community Board 10

Fiscal Year 2027 District Needs Statement

Community District Overview

Manhattan Community Board 10 (CB 10) continues its long-standing commitment to identifying and addressing the most urgent needs of the Central Harlem community through an inclusive, transparent, and data-driven process.

In preparation for the FY 2027 District Needs Statement, CB 10 conducted a comprehensive community engagement and assessment effort, which included:

A district-wide survey with nearly 300 respondents, representing residents, local business owners, and community stakeholders;

Input from Board members and Committee Chairs through multiple working sessions; and Ongoing collaboration with City agencies, elected officials, and community-based organizations (CBOs).

This extensive process has produced not only a list of priorities but a strategic roadmap for resource allocation, capital improvements, and policy advocacy.

The results clearly demonstrate that the top three priorities for Community District 10 are:

Affordable Housing

Public Safety

Homelessness

Affordable Housing and Homelessness

Several CB 10 Committees — including the Land Use and Housing Committee, Health and Human Services Committee, and Public Safety Committee — have highlighted the critical intersection between housing affordability, homelessness, and community stability.

Key findings include:

The limited availability of new affordable housing developments within the District;

The reliance on Area Median Income (AMI) levels that fail to align with the actual income profile of local residents;

The shortcomings of the Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) program in producing meaningful affordability; and

The growing threat to preservation of existing affordable units is due to rising costs and disinvestment.

Committees also identified homelessness as a symptom of broader systemic issues, including insufficient social supports, mental health and substance use service gaps, and weak tenant protections.

CB 10 calls for expanded investment in community-based interventions, including rental assistance, legal support, and wrap-around services that stabilize vulnerable households and prevent displacement.

Committee Highlights and District Needs

Parks Committee

Advocates for capital and expense funding for the rehabilitation, repair, and upgrade of District parks and recreational spaces.

Prioritizes maintenance, accessibility, and safety improvements to ensure parks remain vibrant, inclusive, and usable year-round.

Landmarks and Transportation

Identifies accessibility enhancements as a top priority, including the installation of elevators in subway stations and the construction of new bus shelters.

Supports street safety improvements and pedestrian-friendly infrastructure investments throughout the District.

Education, Youth, and Child Welfare

Continues its advocacy for capital investments in school renovations, playground improvements, and youth programming.

Emphasizes the need for modernized facilities and enrichment opportunities that foster student achievement and community engagement.

Economic Development and Technology

Highlights the need for sustained investment in small businesses and commercial affordability to preserve Harlem's economic and cultural identity.

Recommends expanded access to capital, regulatory relief, and technical assistance for emerging and legacy businesses.

Stresses the importance of digital equity, including reliable broadband access and technology literacy for residents and local entrepreneurs.

Requests upgrades to emergency communications systems to improve coordination and safety during crises.

Conclusion

Through this FY 2027 District Needs Statement, Manhattan Community Board 10 reaffirms its commitment to advancing equity, economic vitality, and quality of life for all Central Harlem residents.

This document represents the culmination of months of collaboration between CB 10's standing committees, community residents, government agencies, and nonprofit partners. Together, they have produced a comprehensive roadmap for funding priorities and program development designed to address the District's evolving and ongoing needs.

The Board's Government and Budget Committee will continue to lead year-round advocacy efforts to secure the resources, funding, and policy support required to bring these priorities to fruition. As the District continues to evolve, CB 10 remains steadfast in its mission to ensure that Harlem's residents, businesses, and institutions share equitably in the benefits of sustainable growth and investment.

4. TOP THREE PRESSING ISSUES OVERALL

Manhattan Community Board 10

The three most pressing issues facing this Community Board are:

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing and economic development are deeply interconnected priorities for Manhattan Community Board 10 (Central Harlem). The 2027 District Needs Survey confirms that affordable housing remains the community's highest priority, with over 70% of respondents identifying it as a top concern.

Harlem continues to face a widening affordability gap as new developments cater to higher-income earners, leaving many long-term residents unable to remain in their own neighborhood. Rising rents, stagnant wages, and limited access to homeownership opportunities have intensified both housing insecurity and homelessness, threatening Harlem's social fabric and long-standing sense of community.

Economic development must serve as a parallel strategy to housing equity. Sustainable, inclusive growth in Harlem requires investment not only in affordable homes but also in job creation, small business support, and equitable land use policies that ensure development benefits those who live and work in the district. As Harlem evolves, economic revitalization must prioritize residents' ability to afford both housing and the cost of living, ensuring that revitalization strengthens—not displaces—the community that built this district's cultural and economic legacy.

MCB10 continues to advocate for policies that align housing development with community-focused land use planning. This includes revising the Area Median Income (AMI) to reflect Harlem's true income levels, creating more affordable ownership opportunities, and ensuring that city-led development projects are inclusive of local voices, MWBEs, and neighborhood-based organizations.

The results of the Manhattan Community Board 10 FY27 District Needs survey show that Affordable Housing as a whole continues to be the top priority of survey respondents in our district, with 70.7% of respondents ranking it among the top three priorities, far outweighing other priorities.

When asked in the survey to prioritize issues within the subcategory of Housing, Economic Development and Land Use, we see that the two top-ranked issues in our district are Affordable Housing Creation, a priority for 33.6% of respondents, followed by Affordable Housing Preservation, a priority for 19.8% of respondents. Housing support services for tenants and owners ranked as the third priority at 8.6%.

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

Affordable housing creation Manhattan Community Board 10 (MCB10), through its Land Use and Housing Committee and through its District Needs Task Force continues to be proactive in its advocacy for short- and long-term solutions to what has been a continuing crisis of the lack of affordable housing within its District. In the most recent survey conducted by MCB10 on the District's most pressing needs, well over 70% of respondents identified the "lack of affordable housing" as the number one issue facing the community. The increasing shortage of affordable housing options continues to make it difficult or impossible for long-standing residents and their adult children to secure homes within their financial means. This housing crisis has likely contributed to the growing number of homeless individuals within the district, and the situation is exacerbated by the lack of decent short- and long-term housing solutions for community members who have lived and worked here for decades. In the Furman Center report, we can see the

proportion of Central Harlem residents who occupied studio apartments priced between \$500 and \$1000 per month was 36.2% in 2010 and is now 13.1%. (Many of these were likely single-room occupancy apartments, a configuration that, anecdotally, appears to be dwindling in the district.) Evictions in New York City reached their highest rate since 2018 earlier this year.

The affordability crisis in MCB10 is especially acute for low-income residents, as the current method of determining affordability—based on the Area Median Income (AMI)—fails to reflect the actual income levels of Harlem's population. We hear repeatedly when discussing developments in the district, whether it's One45 for Harlem or the Seneca, a NY State project being built on 110th Street at the northern edge of Central Park, that the current AMI will not allow people from this community to continue to live here. In 2023, the median household income of MCB10 was \$50,830, about 36% less than citywide median household income (\$79,480). Meanwhile, 100% AMI for a single-family household was more than \$108,000. (The poverty rate in Central Harlem was 28.6% in 2023 compared to 18.2% citywide.) In MCB10, an affordable rent for a single-family household with a median income of \$50,830 would have to be lower than approximately \$1,300 per month in order for the person not to be considered "rent burdened." Approximately 39% of residents are rent-burdened.

The AMI includes the income levels of residents from the greater metropolitan area, resulting in a misleadingly high metric that does not serve the local population's needs. MCB10 calls on the City to adopt a metric scale that more accurately reflects the income levels of residents within the District to better guide the development of affordable housing. Minimum-wage workers and our civil servants, teachers, etc., should be able to afford housing in our district. MCB10 calls on the City to adopt a scale that more accurately reflects the income levels of residents within the District to better guide the development of affordable housing.

Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH), as it stands, does not address the needs of the community but instead accelerates gentrification and displacement of long-time residents by promoting an oversaturation of market-rate and luxury housing. The current MIH bands are insufficiently tailored to meet the low-income housing needs of CB 10. The limited number of affordable units, coupled with affordability bands that do not align with local income levels, prevents in-community mobility. Harlem residents are being priced out of new housing developments, further destabilizing the community. The district also faces serious challenges with NYCHA housing. Developments are in severe disrepair, and alarming reports reveal that 9,000 units citywide—many in MCB10—have high lead levels, affecting children under six years old. The proposed 10-year timeline for remediation is unacceptable, and immediate action is required to ensure the safety of these families. Individuals and families should not be asked to wait a decade for remediation while children are exposed to lead and mold. Manhattan Community Board 10 recommends the implementation of an independent oversight mechanism to hold NYCHA accountable for unsafe conditions.

The District further lacks planning or implementation of projects for homeownership which is critical to providing solutions to the ongoing crisis. Homeownership is an effective way to offset the effects of gentrification and displacement since it stabilizes the neighborhood. This is crucial for Harlem's low-income residents to be protected from displacement and for middle-income residents to both achieve and maintain generational wealth. However, in 2023 the homeownership rate in Central Harlem was 16.2%, which is lower than the citywide share of 32.5%, according to NYU's Furman Center. Moreover, the current median list price for a home in Harlem is \$846,667 with an average monthly payment of approximately \$6,000. Due to few affordable opportunities to own in Harlem, community members are especially vulnerable to displacement as landlords increase rent to meet building's operational needs and maximize profits. For the minority of Harlem community members who do achieve homeownership, maintaining their homes is costly, as much of the housing stock consists of Victorian-era and other prewar construction. The city must allocate funding to the solutions we have identified below to both increase homeownership opportunities and support existing residents in Harlem.

In summary, Central Harlem faces a critical shortage of affordable housing options, driven by a combination of high demand, rising costs, aging infrastructure, and limited development resources. Addressing these challenges will require a comprehensive, community-driven approach to preserve existing affordable units and create new, sustainable housing opportunities for the neighborhood's residents.

Crime and Public Safety

Most Important Issue Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Public safety is important in part because accomplishing a safe and secure society is a sign that education, sanitation, housing, healthcare are in good standing. A preliminary result of the survey revealed that within public safety, Crime Prevention and Gun Violence were chosen as the most pressing issue while General Crime, Police-Community Relations, Public Nuisance and Emergency Services Delivery were close behind. The serious crime rate in Central Harlem, including property and violent crime types, was 18.4 serious crimes per 1,000 residents in 2024, compared to 13.6 serious crimes per 1,000 residents citywide.

The New York City Crisis Management System works to incorporate various methods of addressing crime prevention. Often times, getting to the root cause of an issue helps prevent crime. In addition, ensuring resources are available to meet the needs of people at risk- either before or after a crime, including victims, follows a restorative justice plan that increases the quality of life for our society as a whole. These resources include wrap around social services, housing, employment, job training, food, and other fundamental opportunities to ensure a change in behavior and a chance at a successful upstanding life.

Homelessness

Homelessness remains one of the most urgent issues facing Central Harlem. Many of the individuals experiencing homelessness here are long-time residents who have been displaced by rising housing costs, limited affordable housing options, or personal and health challenges. Addressing homelessness requires both immediate support and long-term solutions.

Manhattan Community Board 10 is calling for more deeply affordable housing, expanded supportive housing, stronger mental health and substance-use services, and better coordination among city agencies to help residents stabilize their lives. Preventing displacement, improving access to rental assistance, and ensuring culturally competent care are essential to reducing homelessness and strengthening our community.

Harlem deserves solutions that are compassionate, effective, and rooted in equity—ensuring every resident has a safe and stable place to call home.

Services to Prevent and Reduce Homelessness

To address housing instability and support formerly unhoused individuals and families, we request \$2 million to expand Home-Based Support Services in Central Harlem. These programs should provide:

- Emergency rental assistance
- Financial counseling and money management
- Assistance with securing public benefits
- Employment and education services
- Aftercare support for individuals exiting shelters into permanent housing

A major priority remains increased investment in affordable and supportive housing to sustainably reduce homelessness in the district.

5. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

HEALTHCARE AND HUMAN SERVICES

Manhattan Community Board 10

Most Important Issue Related to Healthcare and Human Services

Mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs

Health Care Services and Facilities

Harlem Hospital Center, founded in 1887, is the only public safety-net teaching hospital in Northern Manhattan. This 260+ bed acute care facility provides comprehensive primary and specialty care to residents of Harlem, Washington Heights, the Bronx, and other areas of New York City. In addition to being a critical health provider, Harlem Hospital serves as a major economic anchor for the community, employing many Central Harlem residents.

To meet urgent and growing community health needs, we request \$2 million in funding for Harlem Hospital to:

- Expand mental health and substance use treatment programs
- Increase access to pediatric and adult asthma care
- Add midwives and doulas to support Black maternal health initiatives

Additionally, we strongly advocate for the reinvestment in and reopening of former Gotham Health community-based clinics in Central Harlem—specifically those previously located at the Drew Hamilton Houses and Polo Grounds Houses. These clinics were intentionally placed in high-need neighborhoods and historically provided essential primary and preventive care services, including chronic disease management, immunizations, and annual check-ups.

Currently, only two Gotham Health sites remain in Harlem, Gotham Health/Sydenham and Gotham Health/St. Nicholas, a significant reduction in access points. Meanwhile, an influx of for-profit urgent care centers in the area emphasizes episodic treatment, not the coordinated, ongoing care needed to improve long-term health outcomes.

We request an additional \$2 million to expand and enhance Gotham Health's community-based services in Harlem, including the reopening of these critical clinics. These investments will strengthen care continuity and better integrate primary care with hospital services.

Substance use continues to be a pressing public health concern in Central Harlem. However, comprehensive and coordinated substance use care, particularly in the form of Health Home programs, remains limited. Health Homes provide integrated care management by connecting patients to physical, mental health, and social services through a dedicated Care Coordinator.

We request \$2 million to expand Health Home programs in Central Harlem. These services should be operated by qualified community-based organizations and ensure:

- Access to culturally appropriate treatment
- Referrals to substance use resources
- Coordination across service providers

- Support for patients with co-occurring disorders and complex needs
-

Community District Needs Related to Healthcare and Human Services

Needs for Health Care and Facilities

Mental Health Services

There is a critical shortage of accessible, culturally competent mental health services in Central Harlem. Barriers include limited program availability, long wait times, inadequate insurance coverage, and a lack of providers who understand and reflect the lived experiences of Harlem residents.

We request \$3 million to establish and support community-based mental health programs led by qualified local organizations. These programs must be:

- Free of provider discrimination
- Delivered by culturally competent staff
- Accessible to uninsured or underinsured individuals
- Tailored to address stigma and mistrust of the health care system

Services should include, but not be limited to:

- Non-Medicaid Care Coordination (NMCC)
- Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)
- Forensic ACT (FACT)
- Shelter Partnered ACT (SPACT)
- Intensive Mobile Treatment (IMT)

These investments will improve individual wellness, strengthen community resilience, and reduce the long-term social and economic costs of untreated mental illness.

Substance Use and Health Home Programs

Substance use continues to be a pressing public health concern in Central Harlem. However, comprehensive and coordinated substance use care, particularly in the form of Health Home programs, remains limited. Health Homes provide integrated care management by connecting patients to physical, mental health, and social services through a dedicated Care Coordinator.

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- Access to culturally appropriate treatment
- Referrals to substance use resources
- Coordination across service providers
- Support for patients with co-occurring disorders and complex needs.

Needs for Older NYs

Public Health Code Enforcement: Legionnaires' Disease Response

In the summer of 2025, Central Harlem experienced a severe Legionnaires' disease outbreak, affecting 114 residents, resulting in 90 hospitalizations and seven deaths. Historically, Harlem has experienced a disproportionate number of Legionnaires' outbreaks due to aging infrastructure and long-standing underinvestment tied to systemic inequities.

We request \$2 million to strengthen the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's (DOHMH) capacity to:

- Enforce compliance among building owners
- Mandate and monitor water system testing
- Hire additional water ecologists for proactive inspections
- Deploy community health workers to ensure timely and effective public communication during outbreaks

This investment will improve environmental health outcomes and help prevent further public health tragedies.

Needs for Homeless

Homelessness remains one of the most critical and visible challenges facing Manhattan Community Board 10, with 34.1% of survey respondents identifying it as a top district concern. The continued rise in homelessness is both a symptom and a consequence of the severe shortage of deeply affordable housing, escalating rents, stagnant wages, and limited access to supportive services. Central Harlem has long served as a refuge for New Yorkers in crisis. Yet, the neighborhood carries a disproportionate share of the City's shelter system without receiving the necessary investments to prevent homelessness or support long-term stability.

The majority of individuals experiencing homelessness in our district are not transient—they are long-time Harlem residents displaced by economic hardship, health challenges, or housing conditions beyond their control. CB10 urgently calls for the expansion of supportive housing, increased emergency rental assistance, and robust home-based intervention programs to help families remain stably housed. Investing in mental health services, substance use treatment, job training, and financial counseling is essential to addressing the root causes of housing instability and ensuring individuals can successfully transition into permanent housing.

Additionally, the City must strengthen coordination between DHS, HPD, HRA, NYCHA, and local service providers to close service gaps that leave residents navigating a fragmented system during moments of crisis. Harlem-based shelters and providers require adequate funding, culturally competent staff, and integrated case management to reduce prolonged shelter stays and enhance outcomes.

Addressing homelessness in Central Harlem is not only a moral imperative but also a matter of equity and public health. Ensuring safe, stable, and affordable housing for all residents is foundational to the well-being, safety, and future of our community. Manhattan Community Board 10 calls on the City to provide targeted investments that prevent displacement, expand supportive housing, and address homelessness with dignity, compassion, and meaningful long-term solutions.

Services to Prevent and Reduce Homelessness

To address housing instability and support formerly unhoused individuals and families, we request \$2 million to expand Home-Based Support Services in Central Harlem. These programs should provide:

- Emergency rental assistance

- Financial counseling and money management
- Assistance with securing public benefits
- Employment and education services
- Aftercare support for individuals exiting shelters into permanent housing

A major priority remains increased investment in affordable and supportive housing to sustainably reduce homelessness in the district.

Needs for Low Income NYs

Low-income New Yorkers in Manhattan Community Board 10 continue to face significant barriers to accessing consistent, high-quality health care and essential human services. Central Harlem has some of the highest rates of chronic illness, infant mortality, asthma, diabetes, and mental health challenges in New York City—conditions that are intensified by poverty, inadequate insurance coverage, and the lingering impacts of systemic racial inequities. For many residents, basic healthcare remains unaffordable or inaccessible due to long wait times, shortages of healthcare providers, limited clinic hours, and gaps in culturally competent care.

The rising cost of living has also placed increased pressure on families struggling to meet their most fundamental needs—including food security, childcare, transportation, and elder care. Many low-income households rely heavily on safety-net programs, such as SNAP, Medicaid, and city-funded community-based services; yet, these programs are often underfunded, difficult to navigate, or insufficient to meet the scale of need in Central Harlem. Strengthening the social service network is essential to preventing health crises, family instability, and long-term economic hardship.

Manhattan Community Board 10 calls for expanded access to affordable primary and preventive care, increased funding for mental health and behavioral health services, and stronger support for community-based organizations that provide vital wraparound services. Investments in nutrition programs, home care, maternal health services, early childhood supports, and senior services are especially critical for low-income families who disproportionately experience health disparities. The City must also improve coordination between hospitals, HRA, DHS, DOHMH, and local service providers to reduce administrative burdens and ensure residents can access care without interruption.

A healthy community requires more than just medical treatment—it requires stability, dignity, and equitable access to the resources necessary for individuals to thrive. Addressing the needs of low-income New Yorkers is crucial to improving health outcomes, reducing preventable crises, and fostering a more resilient and equitable Central Harlem.

HEALTHCARE AND HUMAN SERVICES

Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request. Requests are prioritized by agency.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
HRA	1 / 1	Investment in New New Yorkers & West African Communities

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
DHS	1 / 2	Other request for services for the homeless
DOHMH	1 / 7	Create or promote programs to de-stigmatize substance misuse and encourage treatment
DOHMH	2 / 7	Harlem Hospital Services (Asthma, Maternal Health, Mental Health)
DOHMH	3 / 7	Community- Based Mental Health Programs
DOHMH	4 / 7	Health Home Substance Use Programs
DOHMH	5 / 7	Public Health Code Enforcement (Legionnaires)
DOHMH	7 / 7	Community - Based Mental Health Programs
HHC	1 / 1	Gotham Health Community Clinics Expansion

YOUTH, EDUCATION AND CHILD WELFARE

Manhattan Community Board 10

Most Important Issue Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

After school programs

Afterschool Programs

Afterschool programs are essential for children and youth in MCB10, providing academic support, social development, and safe environments. In September 2024, 800 families discovered their children could no longer participate in these programs. This number may be higher, as some schools have not responded to inquiries about program availability.

This crisis resulted from the New York State Office of Children and Family Services consolidating funding into the LEAP program, requiring nonprofits to reapply. Many organizations lost funding, leaving families without safe afterschool options. The lack of coordination between City and State agencies has worsened the situation. We were encouraged when The Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) for afterschool programs earlier this year. However, the RFP only identified 5 schools in Community Board 10. As a result, 700 afterschool program slots in Harlem remain unfunded. This realization dampened our hopes for addressing this crisis through the infusion of additional funding. We are once again buoyed by Mayor Adams's commitment to the importance of afterschool programs by the recent establishment of the Commission on Universal After-School. The addition of 20,000 new slots over the next three years is laudable. However, families in Harlem cannot wait for an equitable distribution of these seats that promise the ability to stabilize their households. Without immediate action and resolution these vulnerable families will be forced to leave their community.

Recommendations:

- Form an interagency task force with State, City, and nonprofit representatives to address coordination gaps and develop comprehensive solutions.
- Explore public-private partnerships for sustainable afterschool program funding.
- Empower the newly established commission to examine the potential impact on children and families living in Central Harlem if the services are not restored.

Community District Needs Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Needs for Youth Education

Youth Workforce, Employment and Educational Development

Preparing young people for the workforce must go beyond high school. Mayor's Executive Order 22 aims for young New Yorkers to launch into secure careers by age 25. However, one in six New Yorkers aged 16–24 is out of school and work. Unemployment among Black New Yorkers is over nine times higher than among Whites, according to the City's 2023 Future of Workers Task Force Blueprint.

Recommendations:

- Allocate \$2 million to expand apprenticeship and employment programs for teens and young adults.
- Ensure all eligible teens receive placements in the Summer Youth Employment Program

Needs for Youth and Child Welfare

Child Welfare and Children Services

Children in Harlem are four times more likely to experience or witness violence than those in other parts of NYC. Current city resources are inadequate.

Recommendation:

- Allocate \$10 million for interventions and treatment services to address trauma and build emotional resilience in affected youth.

Child Abuse and Family Violence Prevention

Community Board 10 recognizes the urgent need to strengthen child protection systems and school-based supports for families affected by abuse and domestic violence. Schools are often the first and most consistent point of contact for children experiencing trauma, yet educators and administrators are not always trained to identify or respond effectively to signs of abuse. This gap leaves children vulnerable and places additional strain on already overburdened child welfare systems.

The Board supports citywide initiatives to embed trauma-informed training, school-based advocacy, and inter-agency coordination as part of a prevention and protection strategy aligned with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (ENDGBV).

Educational and Preventive Measures

1. Trauma-Informed Education & Awareness

- Mandatory training for teachers, counselors, and administrators to identify and respond to abuse appropriately.
- Estimated Cost: \$600,000 for training approximately 1,000 staff within District 10 over two years (based on \$1.8M citywide for 3,000 staff).

2. School-Based Advocacy and Safe Reporting

- Establish two full-time Domestic Violence–Child Welfare Specialist positions to serve local schools and family service hubs.

- Estimated Cost: \$240,000 annually (salary and benefits at \$120,000 per position).

3. Curriculum Integration

- Incorporate age-appropriate lessons on healthy relationships, consent, and boundaries in school curricula.

4. FERPA Compliance & Privacy Protections

- Strengthen safeguards for student and family data, ensuring protection during family court or child welfare proceedings.

5. Community Agency Partnerships

- Deepen coordination between DOE, Family Justice Centers, and domestic violence organizations to provide wraparound services.

6. Cross-Sector Professional Development

a. Facilitate training for educators, judges, and law enforcement to understand educational impacts and reduce re-traumatization.

7. Support for Displaced Students

a. Enforce McKinney-Vento protections for children experiencing domestic violence or housing instability.

Financial Context

This initiative aligns with the federal VAWA STOP Formula Grant Program, which funds services, training, and prevention strategies through the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).

Nationally, VAWA distributed more than \$690 million in FY2024, with New York State receiving approximately \$8.6 million under the STOP program. New York City also received \$483,520 for investigation and prosecution enhancement. Of the \$3 million proposed citywide in Year One (ramping to \$5.64 million in Year Two):

- District 10's proportional share (~4%) would total approximately \$120,000–\$225,000 annually, supporting two local staff and a comprehensive district-level training program.
- Matching funds and in-kind contributions from community agencies and education partners will meet cost-share requirements and ensure sustainability.

Increase In Substance Abuse Among Young People

Community Board 10 has seen a rise in youth substance abuse. This growing trend not only threatens the health and safety of our youth, but also contributes to academic challenges, family stress, and community instability. We are seeking agency support, guidance and tools to understand the scope and causes of this issue and to develop prevention, education and counseling programs in partnership with DOHMH, DOE to address this issue and promote youth health and safety.

Childcare Voucher Elimination

In recent months, daycare centers across the district were notified that families would no longer be approved for childcare vouchers. The elimination of childcare vouchers will have far-reaching negative effects on families, children, schools, and business owners.

For low and moderate income families, the removal of this support imposes significant financial strain, often forcing parents to choose between paying for childcare or meeting other essential needs like rent, food, and healthcare. Children are directly impacted because consistent, high-quality early education opportunities may no longer be accessible, limiting their social, emotional, and academic development during critical early years. Schools will also feel the consequences, as more children may enter kindergarten and higher grades without the foundational skills gained in quality early learning settings, leading to wider achievement gaps and placing additional pressure on teachers and resources to bridge those gaps.

The loss of childcare vouchers also negatively impacts small business owners, particularly those operating childcare centers. Without voucher support, many families can no longer afford tuition, which reduces enrollment and threatens the financial stability of these businesses. Small childcare providers often operate on very thin margins, so even a small drop in enrollment can lead to staff layoffs, reduced program quality, or permanent closures. This not only limits childcare options for families in the community but also eliminates jobs and disrupts local economies. In turn, fewer available childcare spots make it harder for parents to remain in the workforce, creating a cycle that harms families, children, and small business owners alike.

Ultimately, the elimination of childcare vouchers will create a ripple effect that harms every part of the community. Families will face the impossible choice of cutting back on work or leaving children in unsafe, unstable care, putting both their financial stability and well-being at risk. Children will lose access to quality early learning opportunities that foster growth, independence, and school readiness. Schools will be impacted as more children enter without the social, emotional, and academic foundations needed to thrive, creating additional challenges for teachers and classrooms. Small business childcare providers, who depend on steady enrollment, may be forced to close their doors, limiting access to care and weakening the local economy. Plainly, the loss of childcare vouchers threatens not only individual families but also the broader educational and economic stability of entire communities.

Community Impact

The elimination of childcare vouchers threatens the interconnected well-being of Harlem families and the broader local economy.

- For Families: The loss of vouchers forces parents to make untenable tradeoffs, jeopardizing financial security and increasing household stress.
- For Children: Fewer opportunities for early learning hinder developmental growth, school readiness, and long-term academic achievement.
- For Schools: Teachers face added challenges supporting children who lack foundational skills, creating wider achievement gaps in early grades.
- For Small Businesses: Childcare centers lose enrollment and revenue, leading to layoffs and potential closures that eliminate jobs and reduce essential community services.
- For the Community: Reduced access to childcare directly impacts workforce participation, deepens economic inequity, and disrupts the district's progress toward inclusive growth.

Recommendations

1. Policy and Funding Advocacy

a. Restore and Expand Voucher Funding: Advocate for the City Council and Administration for Children's Services (ACS) to reinstate childcare voucher programs and expand eligibility to include low- and middle-income families.

b. Ensure Sustainable Funding Streams: Support state legislation for multi-year, needs-based childcare funding that reflects the true cost of care and provider sustainability.

2. Economic and Business Support

a. Childcare Stabilization Grant Program: Create a district-level microgrant initiative, in partnership with elected officials, to offset tuition shortfalls and prevent childcare center closures.

YOUTH, EDUCATION AND CHILD WELFARE

Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request. Requests are prioritized by agency.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
DOE	1 / 1	Elementary School, Junior High School and Highschool educational support
SCA	1 / 11	PS 499 - Frederick Douglas Academy: Culinary Arts Training Space
SCA	2 / 11	PS 154 Harriet Tubman Learning Center: Auditorium Upgrade
SCA	3 / 11	PS 123 Mahalia Jackson: Auditorium Upgrade
SCA	4 / 11	PS 92 Mary McCloud Bethune: Auditorium Upgrade
SCA	5 / 11	PS/MS 46: STEM Innovation: Hydroponics Lab Equipment
SCA	6 / 11	PS 194 Countee Cullen: Refurbished Library and Auditorium
SCA	7 / 11	MS/ HS 670 Thurgood Marshall Academy: Cafeteria Upgrade
SCA	8 / 11	PS 200: James McCune Smith School: Playground
SCA	9 / 11	PS 133 Fred R. Moore: Refurbished Gymnasium
SCA	10 / 11	PS / MS 161 Pedro Albizu Campos: Tech Lab and Playground Upgrade
SCA	11 / 11	PS/MS 517 Teachers College Community School: STEM Innovation: Hydroponics Lab Equipment

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
DYCD	1 / 2	Restoration of Afterschool Program Funding in Central Harlem

PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Manhattan Community Board 10

Most Important Issue Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Crime prevention programs

Need for Crime Prevention in Partnership with local Cure Violence Organizations.

Cure Violence programs help to drive down crime by ensuring consistency, follow-up and partnership with individuals impacted by the criminal justice system. "A study from John Jay College that compared the South Bronx and East New York to similar precincts that did not implement Cure Violence found that the presence of the program was associated with a greater decline in pro-violence norms over time. The study found that from 2014 to 2016, while residents' expressed propensity to use violence in serious disputes decreased across the board, it more sharply decreased in the precincts that had a Cure Violence program as compared to those that did not (33% vs. 12%). The study also found that gun injuries fell 50% in East New York as compared to 5% in the comparison precinct (Flatbush)."

Increased police presence, particularly focused on community policing models, is essential in areas with a history of higher rates of violence and crime. Officers familiar with the community can build trust, deter crime, and respond quickly when incidents occur. Enhanced police presence should be balanced with accountability and training in de-escalation techniques and implicit bias to ensure fair and just enforcement.

Community District Needs Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Needs for Public Safety

Need for Crime Prevention in Partnership with local Cure Violence Organizations

Cure Violence programs help to drive down crime by ensuring consistency, follow-up and partnership with individuals impacted by the criminal justice system. "A study from John Jay College that compared the South Bronx and East New York to similar precincts that did not implement Cure Violence found that the presence of the program was associated with a greater decline in pro-violence norms over time. The study found that from 2014 to 2016, while residents' expressed propensity to use violence in serious disputes decreased across the board, it more sharply decreased in the precincts that had a Cure Violence program as compared to those that did not (33% vs. 12%). The study also found that gun injuries fell 50% in East New York as compared to 5% in the comparison precinct (Flatbush)."

Need for Early Childhood Support

Education and crime prevention go hand in hand. In 2013, the New York City School-Justice partnership Task Force did a study the school to prison pipeline. It found that "In school year 2011-2012 (SY2012), the number of suspensions in New York City public schools was 40 percent greater than during SY2006 (69,643 vs. 49,588, respectively), despite a five percent decrease in suspensions since SY2011. In addition, there were 882 school-related arrests (more than four per school day on average) and another 1,666 summonses issued during the SY2012 (more than seven per school day on average), also demonstrating an over-representation of students of color." Children need to be supported in school with a move away from punishment (suspensions, expulsions etc.) and a move towards supporting, educational and behavioral approaches that get our children back on track.

Need for Wrap Around Services including Job Training

Providing people with a secure foundation as early in their life as possible will set the stage for a successful adulthood. This means we need to reach our youth and ensure quality and affordable afterschool programs, in school assistance with homework and tutoring, introduction of programs that give students something to be part of and look forward to while also serving as childcare while their parents are at work. Simultaneously, for young adults and adults, job training- things like apprenticeships and learning skill sets that withstand the changing of times is essential can set them up for financial freedom and independence. In addition, mental health support, social work services, access to resources in our City, food pantry and other staples are necessary to prevent crime.

Needs for Emergency Services

Domestic Violence

When we hear about rapes, assaults, or other crimes, it is not often that we consider whether these crimes occur between intimate partners- constituting types of domestic violence. NYC Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence was established in 2021 to address the issue of domestic violence across the city by collecting and recording of data, outreach and programming. In 2021, that office conducted a data analysis per community board district and found that in Manhattan CB10 there were 3,014 intimate partner domestic incident reports in Manhattan Community Board 10, comprising 53% of the neighborhood's domestic incident reports.

The same office issued a report analyzing the intersectionality of race, gender, and class in researching what influences a person's choice to seek help either from law enforcement or a community organization. In its results, it found that people of color, and particularly women of color, often report elevated risks of intimate partner violence and increased barriers to accessing the services they need to escape a domestic violence situation. Specifically, it found that African American women are more likely than women of any other racial group to be murdered by their intimate partners and simultaneously less likely to receive necessary domestic violence-related services. The report also alarmingly found that "Black and Hispanic residents are overrepresented among reported incidents of IPV felony assault. For instance, Black residents make up 12% of the Manhattan population but 45% of the victims of IPV felony assault. Similarly, Hispanic residents make up 26% of the Manhattan population but 35% of IPV felony assault victims. In contrast, White residents make up 49% of the Manhattan population but only 15% of IPV felony assault victims."

PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request. Requests are prioritized by agency.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

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

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

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

CORE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY SERVICES AND RESILIENCY

Manhattan Community Board 10

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

Cleanliness/trash collection

Sanitation and Environmental Quality

Sanitation remains the most pressing issue within Core Infrastructure, City Services, and Resiliency for Manhattan Community Board 10. The majority of residents identify cleanliness, trash collection, and waste management as the district's top concerns, underscoring the urgent need for stronger coordination, funding, and enforcement to maintain a cleaner, healthier Harlem.

According to the 2025 Community District Needs Survey, 41.3% of respondents identified cleanliness and trash collection as their primary concern. Persistent litter, overflowing corner baskets, and irregular trash collection remain widespread quality-of-life issues that affect both residential blocks and commercial corridors. In particular, high-foot-traffic areas along 125th Street, Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard, Malcolm X Boulevard, and Frederick Douglass Boulevard require more consistent and coordinated waste management.

Improving sanitation is not simply an aesthetic issue—it is a matter of public health, environmental justice, and neighborhood pride. Harlem's dense housing stock, combined with aging waste infrastructure and limited on-street receptacles, contributes to rodent infestations and unsanitary conditions. To address these challenges, Community Board 10 calls for increased DSNY staffing, more frequent street and litter basket collection, and expanded public education campaigns on proper waste disposal and recycling.

In addition to cleanliness, environmental concerns (12.1%) and air quality and pollution (11.7%) emerged as pressing issues in our district. Harlem residents experience disproportionate exposure to vehicular emissions, diesel exhaust from bus depots, and particulate matter from waste transfer facilities bordering the district. These environmental burdens contribute to high rates of asthma and respiratory illnesses. CB10 strongly supports initiatives that reduce truck traffic, expand clean-fleet conversions, and increase air-quality monitoring, particularly near schools, senior centers, and public housing developments.

Recycling remains a critical component of Central Harlem's sustainability goals, yet participation and infrastructure lag behind citywide averages. Community Board 10 urges the expansion of recycling facilities, collection routes, and public receptacles, along with targeted outreach to improve recycling compliance in residential buildings and small businesses. Additional investment in composting and e-waste drop-off sites would further reduce landfill waste and support the city's zero-waste objectives.

Manhattan Community Board 10 also advocates for a comprehensive, neighborhood-scale environmental resilience strategy that integrates sanitation, public health, and climate adaptation. This includes expanding green infrastructure projects such as bioswales and tree canopy restoration, improving waste diversion through composting, and creating local green jobs tied to sustainability and waste reduction.

A cleaner, greener Harlem is vital for community well-being, and tackling these connected issues—cleanliness, environmental quality, and air pollution—will boost resilience, improve health outcomes, and make Central Harlem a more livable place for all residents.

Budget Requests and Policy Recommendations

To address sanitation, environmental, and air quality concerns, Manhattan Community Board 10 recommends targeted budget increases for the Department of Sanitation (DSNY) to fund additional collection shifts, sanitation workers, and replacement of litter baskets throughout Central Harlem. The Board also urges the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to expand air quality monitoring and mitigation programs in high-impact corridors, particularly near bus depots and waste transfer routes. Investments in green infrastructure, composting facilities, and rodent mitigation should be prioritized to advance environmental equity and climate resilience. Finally, CB10 advocates for cross-agency collaboration among DSNY, DEP, and the Department of Health to coordinate data-driven interventions that enhance neighborhood cleanliness, reduce pollution, and promote community education on sustainable practices.

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

Needs for Water, Sewers, and Environmental Protection

N/A

Needs for Sanitation Services

One of the most pressing needs of our district is trash removal and cleanliness. The District Office and many of our standing committees (Economic Development; Health and Human Services; Transportation and Housing) have all heard from the community that there is a critical need for additional basket service from the New York City Department of Sanitation. From the economic development side, the 125th Street Business Improvement District (BID) has petitioned CB 10 to assist in securing greater and more consistent collection of garbage along the 125th Street corridor. Reports done by Columbia and CB10 indicate the disparity and infrequency of collection by DSNY between our and other districts. CB 10 supports the efforts of the 125th Street BID and requests that more consistent and focused trash collection extend to the commercial corridors of 116th Street, 135th Street and 145th Street as well as on our commercial avenues and boulevards north and south. As the 125th Street BID suggests in their recent presentation, lack of garbage collection not only has a negative and adverse impact on the operation of the associated businesses but echoes the contention of our Health Committee that it creates health concerns for our residents due to the reality of increased rodent infestation.

CORE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY SERVICES AND RESILIENCY

Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request. Requests are prioritized by agency.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
DSNY	1 / 1	DSNY Containerization and Bins Along Major Corridors

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

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

HOUSING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

Manhattan Community Board 10

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

Affordable housing creation

Manhattan Community Board 10 (MCB10), through its Housing and Land Use Committees and through its District Needs Task Force continues to be proactive in its advocacy for short- and long-term solutions to what has been a continuing crisis of the lack of affordable housing within its District. In the most recent survey conducted by MCB10 on the District's most pressing needs, well over 50% of respondents identified the Lack of Affordable Housing as the number one issue facing the community. The increasing shortage of affordable housing options continues to make it difficult or impossible for long-standing residents to secure homes within their financial means. This housing crisis has directly contributed to the growing number of homeless individuals within the district, and the situation is exacerbated by the lack of decent short- and long-term housing solutions for community members who have lived and worked here for decades.

The affordability crisis in MCB10 is especially acute for low-income residents, as the current method of determining affordability—based on the Area Median Income (AMI)—fails to reflect the actual income levels of Harlem's population. The AMI includes the income levels of residents from the greater metropolitan area, resulting in a misleadingly high metric that does not serve the local population's needs. MCB10 calls on the City to adopt a metric scale that more accurately reflects the income levels of residents within the District to better guide the development of affordable housing.

Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH), as it stands, does not address the needs of the community but instead accelerates gentrification and displacement of long-time Black residents by promoting an oversaturation of market-rate and luxury housing. The current MIH bands are insufficiently tailored to meet the low-income housing needs of CB 10. The limited number of affordable units, coupled with affordability bands that do not align with local income levels, prevents in-community mobility. Harlem residents are being priced out of new housing developments, further destabilizing the community. The district also faces serious challenges with NYCHA housing. Developments are in severe disrepair, and alarming reports reveal that 9,000 units citywide—many in MCB10—have high lead levels, affecting children under six years old. The proposed 10-year timeline for remediation is unacceptable, and immediate action is required to ensure the safety of these families.

The District further lacks planning or implementation of projects for homeownership which is critical to providing solutions to the ongoing crisis. Homeownership is an effective way to offset the effects of gentrification and displacement since it stabilizes the neighborhood. This is crucial for Harlem's low-income residents to be protected from displacement and for middle-income residents to both achieve and maintain generational wealth. However, in 2022 the homeownership rate in Central Harlem was 13.4%. Moreover, the current median list price for a home in Harlem is \$882,125 with an average monthly payment of \$5,045. Due to few affordable opportunities to own in Harlem, community members are especially vulnerable to displacement as landlords increase rent to meet building's operational needs and maximize profits. For the minority of Harlem community members who do achieve homeownership, maintaining their homes is costly. The city must allocate funding to the solutions we have identified below to both increase homeownership opportunities and support existing residents in Harlem.

In summary, Central Harlem faces a critical shortage of affordable housing options, driven by a combination of high demand, rising costs, aging infrastructure, and limited development resources. Addressing these challenges will require a comprehensive, community-driven approach to

preserve existing affordable units and create new, sustainable housing opportunities for the neighborhood's residents.

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

Needs for Land Use

Manhattan Community Board 10 has experienced significant housing and economic development for the past decade. While the potential impact of the City of Yes for Housing Opportunity is not yet known, it is essential that the City promote community-focused land use proposals for public review that promote housing and affordability.

According to the Central Harlem Neighborhood Profile, 2,841 new housing units were created of which 1,540 were market rate and 1,223 were income restricted. In 2022, MCB10 received a small grant to initiate a land use study. Through our partnership with the J. Max Bond Center, analysis of the community was completed. The report indicated that residential unit creation did not keep pace with population increase, a significant number of R7-2 vacant lots remained in the district, and new approaches to using remaining or underutilized lots was necessary to achieve spatial equity.

Since the completion of the initial report, Manhattan Community Board 10 has been working with the J. Max Bond Center on the creation of the Equity Development Index (EDI). The EDI will provide objective "scores" on a community board's areas of concern which allows efficient comparison between developments around the city. The metrics and scoring of the EDI are determined by robust outreach and discussion amongst Community Boards and precedent research into historic developments throughout NYC that have received zoning exemptions. The EDI will shape use and development in CB 10 and the city-at-large to make it more equitable, resilient, and sustainable. Therefore, we are requesting funding to support the full development and implementation of the Equitable Development Index.

The MART 125 location (252 W. 125th St.) has been closed since 2001. A previous procurement opportunity was unsuccessful with all redevelopment activity pausing due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) conducted an assessment of building conditions and a feasibility study. It is essential that the community outreach process continues in order to help inform the anticipated procurement. In the past five years, a significant number of retail stores and various other entities have opened bringing economic vitality to the 125th Street corridor. NYCEDC should ensure that efforts to advance the community engagement process are implemented, the RFP is developed and issued, and a vendor is selected that will revitalize the space.

Needs Related to Historic Preservation

Related to MCB10's Housing and Land Use needs is the urgent need for increased resources and support for historic preservation efforts in Central Harlem. The District's historic fabric faces unprecedented development pressure, threatening both its architectural heritage and community character. Only 3% of Central Harlem's building stock is protected by landmark designation and multiple historically significant structures face immediate demolition threats. Many 19th- and early-20th-century buildings require urgent structural repairs, yet rising costs have prevented necessary maintenance; one third of the undercapitalized HDFC portfolio are legally defined as distressed buildings.

Rapid as-of-right development with out-of-scale and out-of-context construction is eroding neighborhood character, particularly along major corridors, displacing small businesses and cultural institutions at an alarming rate. Historic religious institutions struggle with maintenance costs and are being sold and demolished. Long-term homeowners are unable to fund repairs and have limited opportunity for technical assistance. Inappropriate alterations are made to historic buildings without adequate oversight. The following steps would preserve the unique historic

character of Harlem which, in addition to being an asset to its residents, is a critical economic driver: The neighborhood's historic areas, cultural landmarks, and churches bring vital tourism to the community, with attendant economic benefit. We urge immediate action to protect both our architectural heritage and the residents and businesses that give it life. These precious outcomes require a comprehensive approach combining increased resources, stronger protections, and progressive community-centered policies.

MCB10 requests the following immediate actions below:

Landmark Designation

Expedite existing pending landmark applications

Survey new potential historic districts

Protect cultural landmarks

Zoning & Land Use

Strengthen contextual zoning

Create special purpose districts with any new rezoning.

Implement height caps

Require special permits for demolition

Support transfer development rights

Preserve and expand affordable housing, including Harlem's historic SRO housing

Economic Support

Create tax incentives

Expand grant programs

Develop low-interest loan program

Establish commercial rent support

Education & Training

Establish a preservation trades program with apprenticeships, with a focus on recruiting area youth for apprenticeships

Develop contractor training

Launch community education initiatives

Needs for Housing

Manhattan Community Board 10 remains steadfast in calling for more affordable housing to be built in the district. Approximately 39% of residents are rent-burdened. The affordability crisis in MCB10 is especially acute for low-income residents. Due to few affordable opportunities to own in Harlem, community members are especially vulnerable to displacement as landlords increase rent to meet building's operational needs and maximize profits. For the minority of Harlem community members who do achieve homeownership, maintaining their homes is costly. The city must allocate funding to the solutions we have identified below to both increase homeownership opportunities and support existing residents in Harlem.

Needs for Housing Manhattan Community Board 10 remains steadfast in calling for more affordable housing to be built in the district. Approximately 39% of residents are rent-burdened. The affordability crisis in MCB10 is especially acute for low-income residents. Due to few affordable opportunities to own in Harlem, community members are especially vulnerable to displacement as landlords increase rent to meet building's operational needs and maximize profits. For the minority of Harlem community members who do achieve homeownership, maintaining their homes is costly. The city must allocate funding to the solutions we have identified below to both increase homeownership opportunities and support existing residents in Harlem.

Resources for tenants:

NYS Tenants & Neighbors - tenant support/organizing tenant associations. The Legal Aid Society - free legal support for tenants (income restricted). HCR - NYS Homes & Community Renewal - apartment issues, conditions. HPD - Housing Preservation & Development - research your building complaints, violations.

The crisis of housing affordability and homelessness in Harlem cannot be separated from the district's broader economic and technological disparities. While new investment has brought visible revitalization to corridors like 125th Street and Frederick Douglass Boulevard, the benefits of this growth have not been equitably shared. Many Harlem-based small businesses—particularly legacy Black-owned establishments—face escalating commercial rents, limited access to loans, and the lingering effects of the pandemic.

To ensure Harlem's growth remains inclusive, Community Board 10 calls for coordinated investment in workforce development, small business retention, and digital equity. Expanding broadband access, entrepreneurship programs, and innovation hubs will allow residents to fully participate in the modern economy. A resilient Harlem must balance housing stability with economic opportunity, creating a district where residents can live, work, and thrive without fear of displacement—an economy built by and for Harlem's people.

Needs for Economic Development

The funding proposal for Economic Development in Central Harlem addresses multiple priorities critical for equitable economic growth and support for the district's diverse population.

Small businesses are essential to Harlem's economic ecosystem, yet many require structured support to thrive. Access to training and incubator programs would provide these businesses with the tools and mentorship needed to succeed, fostering entrepreneurship and long-term economic vitality. Youth unemployment in Central Harlem is significantly higher than the city's average. Programs like the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) are essential, but there is a need to expand access and create longer-term apprenticeships with local businesses to provide continuous workforce development opportunities. An increase in SYEP funding is requested to expand participation to over 30% of eligible youth and request for funding year-long apprenticeship programs to assist young people in employment opportunities and skill development.

The visible presence of litter and trash detracts from the appeal of high-traffic commercial areas, notably 116th Street, 125th Street, 135th Street and 145th Street between 5th Avenue and Saint Nicholas Avenue. Implementing more containers with higher capacity and tree guards for greenery can help reduce litter overflow, improve aesthetics, and enhance the shopping and visitor experience.

The influx of African migrants, primarily from West Africa, has introduced unique economic and legal challenges. Manhattan Community Board 10 is home to the cultural enclave of "Le Petit Senegal," where many migrants gather on West 116th Street from Malcolm X Blvd to Frederick

Douglass Blvd. Community organizations, like the African Services Committee, report a significant increase in demand for resources and services. Many migrants possess advanced skills or educational backgrounds that could benefit the local economy if effectively integrated.

Each of these initiatives aims to enhance economic opportunities, community well-being, and the environmental quality of MCB10. With this funding, Harlem can foster sustainable and inclusive growth, address service gaps, and ensure that its diverse community—particularly recent migrants, youth, and small business owners—has access to essential resources and support for long-term success.

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

1. Small Business Retention and Commercial Affordability

Central Harlem needs sustained investment to stabilize and grow its small business base. Commercial rents continue to climb, particularly along prime corridors where national chains are replacing independent businesses. The City should expand access to low-interest loans, façade improvement grants, mentorship, and technical assistance through SBS and the Harlem Community Development Corporation. Programs offering training, mentorship, and financial assistance to entrepreneurs will foster innovation, job creation, and sustainable growth. Incentives for landlords to offer long-term, affordable commercial leases will help maintain Harlem's unique economic and cultural character.

2. Access to Capital and Regulatory Support

A persistent barrier to equitable development is the lack of access to capital for Harlem-based entrepreneurs, particularly MWBEs and first-generation business owners. The City should facilitate connections between local businesses and financial institutions, expand microgrant and loan programs, and offer tax incentives to encourage business expansion. Streamlining permitting and licensing processes would reduce barriers to entry for new businesses and promote inclusive economic growth. Establishing stronger partnerships between City agencies and community lenders can ensure that capital reaches those who have historically been left out of economic opportunity.

3. Technology Access, Innovation, and Cybersecurity

Reliable broadband and digital literacy are vital for Harlem's residents, businesses, and students. The City should prioritize investments in broadband internet access, public Wi-Fi zones, and technology training programs that empower residents to participate in the digital economy. Expanding digital literacy programs through local schools, libraries, and community organizations would enable small businesses to better use online tools and digital marketing. Additionally, establishing tech business incubators in Harlem would provide space, mentorship, and networking opportunities for startups. As the district modernizes, the City must also invest in cybersecurity measures to protect local businesses and residents from digital threats.

4. Communication and Resiliency Infrastructure

Harlem requires upgraded emergency communication systems and modern information channels to ensure timely alerts and community updates during emergencies. Investing in reliable, technology-enabled communication infrastructure would improve public safety and strengthen the community's ability to respond to crises effectively.

HOUSING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request. Requests are prioritized by agency.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
DOB	1 / 1	Religious Building Repair Program
EDC	1 / 1	Expand Public Broadband Infrastructure in Central Harlem
SBS	1 / 1	Establish a Harlem Small Business Innovation Hub

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
LPC	1 / 1	Create A Preservation Resource Center

TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

Manhattan Community Board 10

Most Important Issue Related to Transportation and Mobility

Other - Write In (Required)

Most Important Issues Related to Transportation and Mobility Traffic Safety and Enforcement (Cars, Scooters, E-Bikes, Etc.)

The most important issue as identified by the MCB10 survey: Bus Service and Quality - 18%, Subway service and quality - 14.2%, Accessibility/ADA Compliance 13.8%. Bus shelters are needed throughout this heavily traveled community. Proposed changes to bus services are a serious concern of Community Board 10. Many of the local residents who work within the community ride the buses to and from work at staggered hours during the day and evenings. Also, many elderly residents use the buses to visit others, run errands, seek medical treatment, and access other City amenities.

Traffic safety and enforcement issues in Central Harlem, like many urban areas, include a range of concerns:

- Pedestrian Safety: Central Harlem has witnessed pedestrian accidents. Issues like inadequate crosswalks, speeding vehicles, and driver negligence pose significant pedestrian risks.
- Traffic Congestion: The neighborhood experiences traffic congestion, leading to delays and can lead to accidents. The closure of the West 125th Street exit and the excessive traffic jams at the 135th Street FDR exit create congestion and impacts local street vehicular traffic in Central Harlem and creates unhealthy environmental spaces. Additionally, notification was minimal and there were no public announcement services. Overcrowded streets can make it challenging for emergency services to respond promptly. Existing enforcement gaps include inconsistent traffic law enforcement, which can lead to violations, including running red lights, speeding, and failure to yield to pedestrians. Stricter enforcement is essential to promote compliance.
- Infrastructure Deficiencies: Continued efforts should be made to correct poor road conditions. Adequate signage and better street lighting contributes to improved road safety conditions. Continued maintenance and infrastructure upgrades are necessary to address these deficiencies.
- Bicyclist Safety: Central Harlem has seen an increase in bicycle usage. Ensuring cyclists' safety, including the provision of protected bike lanes for protection from vehicles, is crucial.
- Community Engagement: Engaging with the community to identify specific traffic safety concerns is essential. Residents can provide insights into areas where improvements are needed.
- Public Transportation Integration: Integrating public transportation and traffic safety is vital. Coordinated planning can reduce the number of accidents and enhance overall safety. Addressing these traffic safety and enforcement issues in Central Harlem requires an inclusive approach involving local authorities, community organizations, law enforcement agencies, and infrastructure improvements. The goal is to create an environmentally safe quality of life and more livable community for businesses, residents and visitors.

Community District Needs Related to Transportation and Mobility

Needs for Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure

The issue of environmental regulation regarding truck traffic as well as postal service vehicles; enforcement continues to be neglected by the City's enforcement agencies. Community Board 10 calls on the DOT to limit the number of truck routes in Community Board 10. Limiting truck traffic should have a net impact of moving vehicular traffic along while reducing the particulate pollution, which contributes to the high incidence of asthma and other respiratory ailments that are already at a high premium in Central Harlem.

Transportation and Infrastructure Recommendations:

- Increase pedestrian safety.
- Improve access and amenities near subway and bus services. Safety upgrades to steps, handrails, better lighting, elevators and ramps for the disabled and elderly.
- Address infrastructure deficiencies. Areas including subway stations at the 3 line at 148th Street with access for disabled and elderly; 145th Street and Malcolm X Boulevard and the impact of new development of an additional 1000 units and the capacity to service an enormous increase of commuters at a shortened station; the intersection at 145th Street and Malcolm X Boulevard.
- Malcolm X Boulevard and safety issues due to existing and proposed usage by residents, a bus depot and increased traffic congestion.
- Improve residential and commercial parking availability. With the increase in traveling costs the Central Harlem area is besieged by traffic increases from additional parking and congestion by vehicles trying to avoid congestion pricing.
- Improve vehicular circulation.
- Control the flow of commercial traffic and reduce air pollution. There has been an increase in hybrid bus usage. The implementation of fully usable electric vehicles by MTA at bus depots in districts 9, 10 and 11 would enhance quality of life concerns.
- Improved notification with respect to ticketing, parking and signage that impact the community. There are new signage and notices regarding DOT, MTA for parking regulations. We respectfully ask for better communication with Community Boards.

NEEDS FOR TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The increase of bicycles and e-scooters in Community Board 10 is a safety risk to pedestrians, especially senior residents, as there is currently no regulation, oversight, or enforcement of traffic laws for these vehicles and in the event of accidents involving pedestrians. While biking is a healthy and low cost mode of travel certain concerns exist. CB10 requests traffic congestion impact studies and community input prior to the introduction of new bike lanes in CB10 or the leasing of street space to Citi-bike and e-scooters. Furthermore, due to the increasing population of Central Harlem, placement of Citi-bikes, and other developments that may affect parking, Community Board 10 requests the Department of Transportation (DOT) to conduct a parking study to address the loss of parking spaces in our community. The study should include an evaluation of the current parking situation as well as available parking garages in the community. Also, other parking remedies such as a continued reduction in the alternate side parking and parking permits for certain residential areas.

The fleet of surrounding vehicles at PSA 6 in Harlem presents an inconvenience for residents commuting via private and public transportation. CB10 requests that PSA 6 reduce or relocate parked vehicles to ensure residents have access to parking and public transportation.

Integrating public transportation and traffic safety is vital. Coordinated planning can reduce the number of accidents and enhance overall safety. Addressing these traffic safety and enforcement issues in Central Harlem requires a comprehensive approach involving local authorities, community organizations, law enforcement agencies, and infrastructure improvements. The goal is to create a safer and more livable neighborhood for both residents and visitors.

Needs for Transit Services

Needs for Transit Services:

CB10 requires wheelchair accessibility for transit stations on 155th, 148th, 145th, 125th, 116th, 110th street on 2-train, 3-train lines and A,B,C and D lines which are major transportation hubs in the Central Harlem area. In addition, to the regular maintenance and renovation of bus stops throughout Community Board 10 to ensure that seniors and persons with disabilities have equal access to public transportation throughout Central Harlem. CB10 requests that the Department of Transportation expand the M1 to Grand Street via 5ave / Broadway route to begin at 147th street and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Blvd. The current M1 to Harlem 147th Street via Madison Avenue Bus route ends on 147th Street and Malcolm X Blvd in front of Esplanade Gardens, a Mitchell- Lama development, which comprises six 27-story buildings with a total of 1,872 apartments.

However, the downtown route for the M1 to Grand Street does not begin at 147th street, forcing commuters to walk to 145th Street to gain entry to the bus for their commute. This is a major inconvenience for senior commuters and persons with disabilities which restricts access to public transportation.

In response to the growing concerns of the Community regarding preserving Harlem's rich heritage, Community Board 10's Transportation, Historic Preservation and Landmarks Committee has developed a comprehensive planning document that explores various methods in preserving historic buildings and the built context of the District.

This planning document outlines the purpose, the context, and the benefits of designation. Acknowledging that Harlem as a District is under-designated, the goal of this planning document is to ensure new developments are consistent in vernacular and scale and existing buildings are protected. The recommendations put forth in this report represent a collective vision of the community. This report identifies proposals of four distinct landmark designations: individual, interior, scenic, and historic districts. It also recommends for future recommendation for future contextual re-zonings.

Policy Recommendations:

Request: Grow the fleet of zero emission vehicles at the Mother Clara Hale Bus Depot.

Explanation: MCB10 requests that the Mother Clara Hale Depot be enhanced by a larger fleet of zero emission vehicles to increase the quality of life for residents with respiratory disorders and the community-at-large

Responsible Agency: NYCTA

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Request: Feasibility study of upgrading bus shelters for all of MCB10 bus routes.

Explanation: MCB10 requests that a feasibility study be done to assess the upgrades or installation of Central Harlem bus shelters to enhance the ridership experience in order to improve safety and accessibility.

Responsible Agency: DOT

Request: Feasibility study of expanding uptown and downtown platforms at 145th Street Station

Explanation: MCB10 requests that a feasibility study of expanding uptown and downtown platforms at the 145th Street Station be done in anticipated accommodation of higher ridership resulting from newly proposed local area development.

Responsible Agency: NYCTA

TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request. Requests are prioritized by agency.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
NYCTA	1 / 2	Upgrade the IRT Stations at 110th Street, 116th Street and 145th Street to include ADA Compliance
NYCTA	2 / 2	Upgrade the IRT Uptown and Downtown Stations at 145th Street

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

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

PARKS, CULTURAL AND OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Manhattan Community Board 10

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

Access to and quality of park programming

Harlem's parks, playgrounds, and cultural facilities are not only public assets—they are vital pillars of community life, public health, and cultural identity. In Manhattan Community District 10, these shared spaces are deeply intertwined with Harlem's legacy as a global center for Black history, arts, and civic activism. Yet, they continue to suffer from decades of underinvestment, limited accessibility, and rising displacement pressures. This year's District Needs Statement reflects a renewed and urgent call for equity in capital funding, public programming, and resource allocation to support the physical, cultural, and social infrastructure that sustains Harlem's vitality.

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

Needs for Parks

The Parks & Recreation section outlines capital and expense priorities to revitalize Harlem River Park, Jackie Robinson Park, and neighborhood playgrounds, while expanding safety infrastructure, ADA access, lighting, and year-round activation. These improvements will address Central Harlem's stark public health disparities and meet growing demand for well-maintained, inclusive open space across generations:

I. Introduction & Equity Framing

Harlem's flagship parks, community playgrounds, and recreation centers are essential infrastructure for public health, cultural vitality, and community resilience.

Central Harlem faces long-standing inequities in investment, accessibility, and activation when compared to other Manhattan districts. While several capital projects are underway, significant gaps remain in unfunded infrastructure, accessibility upgrades, lighting and safety, and community-led programming.

Equity in Public Open Spaces must be centered in FY 2027 investments:

- Expand accessible and ADA-compliant open spaces in Central Harlem.
- Invest in community-driven activation reflects Harlem's history, culture, and public health priorities.
- Improve lighting, safety, and recreational access to maximize year-round use.
- Strengthening Harlem's open space network through youth workforce development, health and wellness programs, and cultural programming.

Harlem's health disparities underscore the urgency:

- Harlem residents live nearly 10 years less than those on the Upper East Side (NYC DOHMH, 2023).
- Asthma hospitalization rates are 3x higher than the citywide average.
- Access to quality, safe, and active open spaces is a public health intervention.

Harlem's parks and playgrounds are living monuments of social equity where health, heritage, and community intersect. FY 2027 investments should:

- Center equity in public space planning.
- Expand accessible, ADA-compliant, well-lit, and culturally vibrant open spaces.
- Ensure Harlem River Park receives transformational capital investment.
- Strengthening Jackie Robinson Park infrastructure, including restrooms, lighting, and pickleball support.
- Fund community park activation resources to give Harlem residents meaningful agency in how their parks are used.
- Support cultural, health, and youth programming across the district.

By making these investments, New York City can ensure Harlem's parks are recognized as engines of health, heritage, accessibility, and community resilience for generations to come.

Needs for Cultural Services

Building on this vision for equity in public space, we now turn to the urgent needs of Harlem's arts and cultural ecosystem, where the erosion of dedicated space threatens the future of local creativity, heritage preservation, and economic opportunity.

Harlem's cultural ecosystem stands at a critical crossroads. This community has long been the heartbeat of global Black culture, a living monument to creativity, resistance, and innovation. Yet the very institutions that built Harlem's international legacy now face displacement, underfunding, and the erosion of physical space.

Harlem (Manhattan Community District 10) is a cultural resource of global significance, a distinction vital to the neighborhood's identity, economic health, and social cohesion. The most important issue for our Arts and Culture Committee is the critical shortage of affordable, dedicated space for cultural programming, production, and education. The ability of artists and cultural organizations, the lifeblood of our community, to survive, create, and teach is fundamentally threatened by the rapid escalation of commercial rents and the disappearance of public venues. The protection and continuation of the arts in Harlem is vital to our survival as a culture, and its survival is vital for the world.

The community's strong call underscores the need for a permanent space for theatre, dance, poetry, film, art installations, and teaching. The few existing venues, such as the plaza at the Adam Clayton Powell Jr. State Office Building and outdoor public spaces like the dome in Jackie Robinson Park and the Richard Rodgers Amphitheater in Marcus Garvey Park/Mount Morris Park, serve as crucial anchors for major events like Harlem Week and SummerStage. However, relying on temporary or outdoor venues is unsustainable and limits year-round, intensive artistic development. The recent loss of the gallery space in the State Office Building, following the earlier loss of other community spaces, is a devastating symbol of the constant erosion of accessible public venues. This displacement forces artists and small, emerging cultural groups out of the district, which ultimately diminishes Harlem's unique heritage. Permanent, affordable cultural facilities must be prioritized as essential infrastructure (as crucial as housing or transportation) to stem the tide of cultural erasure and ensure the next generation of Harlem artists can create where they live.

Needs for Cultural Facilities & Space Protection

We require a dedicated, protected, and affordable space to nurture the diverse cultural needs of the community. This includes small black-box theaters, rehearsal studios, visual arts galleries, and teaching spaces. The City must identify underutilized public sites and offer incentives for

developers to include mandated, subsidized, long-term cultural space in new projects.

- Priority Venue Upgrade: Jackie Robinson Park Dome: The Jackie Robinson Park Dome is a high-priority cultural resource, especially for large-scale summer programming. We require immediate capital investment for a comprehensive upgrade of its infrastructure, ensuring it can operate safely and efficiently for the thousands of residents who rely on it for cultural and recreational use.
- Preservation of Anchor Venues: The Richard Rodgers Amphitheater in Marcus Garvey Park (Mount Morris Park) is a historically and culturally essential outdoor venue. Although the park's boundaries may be shared with other Community Boards (CBs), its Amphitheater and the Mount Morris Park Historic District are culturally central to CB10. We require capital resources to maintain this venue for continuous, high-quality programming.
- A New Performing Arts Center (PAC): As a long-standing district need, we continue to advocate for the creation of a Central Harlem Performing Arts Center to solidify the community's global cultural standing and provide a cohesive force for arts education and performance.

Needs for Cultural Institution Support

Harlem's cultural ecosystem depends on a dual strategy: preserving our established anchors while cultivating new growth. We must provide robust and consistent operational support for our renowned institutions, including the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, the Studio Museum in Harlem, and the Harlem Arts Alliance. Simultaneously, the City must launch a targeted Small Arts Organization Stabilization Fund to provide subsidized space and capacity-building resources.

- Equitable Funding from DCLA: Given the historic underfunding of Central Harlem Arts Organizations and Central Harlem's proven role as an economic driver in New York City Tourism and Cultural Entertainment, we call on the Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) to re-evaluate its funding distribution methodology. This must ensure that Central Harlem (CB10) institutions and artists receive a proportionally greater and more equitable share of cultural funding to offset the rising cost of space and support the district's foundational role in the city's cultural landscape.

Supporting Harlem's institutions ensures that the city honors its promise to preserve the arts not just as entertainment, but as an enduring force of equity, education, and empowerment. This is reinvestment in a cultural engine that sustains New York's identity.

Needs for Emerging Arts Organizations

To ensure the continuity of our cultural legacy, we need City programs that uplift up-and-coming arts organizations and individual artists. This requires creating new funding streams (beyond the existing competitive process) to offer dedicated grants that cover operating costs and rent subsidies. These programs must be paired with mentorship opportunities provided by established cultural leaders and city agencies, offering technical assistance in grant writing, fiscal management, and real estate planning.

Needs for Library Services

Manhattan Community Board 10 has five branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL) system: Countee Cullen, Harlem, Harry Belafonte 115th Street, Macomb's Bridge, and the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture.

Over the next five years, the Library aims to position itself at the heart of NYC's reading culture, strengthen collections for everyone, and turn local libraries into lively reading hubs—all while reaching new audiences and expanding broadband access to connect New Yorkers to library resources. The Library is taking a comprehensive approach to its programming. Investments in Early Literacy programming are establishing a foundation for fostering a love of reading early in a

child's development; NYPL After School offers free tutoring services for school-age children at 52 locations (an increase of 18 sites since FY24) in underserved neighborhoods; and the Library has expanded its Teen Centers to 25 locations since the Teens 360 initiative began in 2021..

NYPL is seeking capital funding to ensure our branches remain welcoming, modern, and well-equipped spaces for the communities they serve. Expected projects range from major renovations to targeted upgrades, including:

- Heating and cooling system updates
- Sidewalk and vault work
- Exterior rehabilitation
- New roofs, windows, and doors
- Fire alarm, security, and technology upgrades
- ADA compliance
- Elevator replacement

To support the city and our patrons, we are requesting that the City increase funding for libraries in FY27, enabling branches in every neighborhood to maintain current service levels while contributing to the development of a more equitable New York. We are also requesting capital funding through the city's ten-year capital plan so that libraries can address our unfunded needs. The NYPL will continue to work with the Mayor, Speaker, City Council, Borough Presidents, and local elected officials to upgrade and maintain our buildings.

Needs for Community Boards

Fund a dedicated, full-time Arts & Culture Liaison position within the CB10 District Office to manage cultural advocacy, resource sharing, and community-partner relations, ensuring arts needs are consistently addressed.

PARKS, CULTURAL AND OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request. Requests are prioritized by agency.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
DCLA	1 / 2	Cultural Space Acquisition and Retrofit Fund
DCLA	2 / 2	Harlem Emerging Arts Organization Stabilization Grant and Mentorship Program
DPR	1 / 7	Harlem River Park
DPR	2 / 7	Jackie Robinson Park Dome Comprehensive Upgrade
DPR	3 / 7	St. Nicholas Park & Playground
DPR	4 / 7	Neighborhood Playgrounds
DPR	5 / 7	Harlem River Park
DPR	6 / 7	Marcus Garvey Park Amphitheater Upgrade
DPR	7 / 7	Jackie Robinson Park - Park
LPC	1 / 1	Create a Preservation Resource Center
NYPL	1 / 2	Harlem Library-HVAC
NYPL	2 / 2	Capital Expenses Needs at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
OMB	1 / 1	Community Board Arts and Culture Liaison

6. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND OTHER BUDGET REQUESTS

Closing Statement Manhattan Community Board 10 remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing equity, opportunity, and quality of life for all who call Harlem home. This District Needs Statement reflects not only the data gathered through the 2025 Community District Needs Survey but also the lived experiences, priorities, and aspirations of our residents, community partners, and local institutions. The needs outlined across housing, public safety, health care, youth development, transportation, economic development, sanitation, and cultural preservation are deeply interconnected—and addressing them requires sustained collaboration, transparent planning, and meaningful investment from every level of City government. Harlem has long been a community renowned for its resilience, creativity, and leadership. Yet the challenges we face—rising housing costs, persistent health disparities, growing environmental threats, under-resourced schools, and displacement of both residents and small businesses—show that resilience alone is not enough. The City must meet this moment by directing equitable funding, thoughtful policy solutions, and coordinated agency action to Central Harlem. These investments are not simply budget requests; they are commitments to the stability, dignity, and future of our community. As we move forward, Manhattan Community Board 10 will continue to advocate vigorously for the needs outlined in this document and to ensure that the voices of Harlem's residents remain at the center of decision-making. We thank our community members, partners, committee leaders, and elected officials for their dedication and collaboration throughout this process. Together, we can build a stronger, safer, healthier, and more inclusive Central Harlem—one where long-standing residents can thrive, cultural heritage is protected, and future generations have the opportunity to grow and succeed. We look forward to working with the City and our partners to turn these needs into action.

Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request. Requests are prioritized by agency.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
NYPD	1 / 1	Agency Unified court System/ Mayor's Office to Prevent Gun Violence

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Agency	Priority	Title
DHS	2 / 2	Expand and Support Homebase Homelessness Prevention Services in Central Harlem
DOHMH	6 / 7	Harlem Hospital Services (Asthma, Maternal Health, Mental Health)
DYCD	2 / 2	Fund Workforce Development, Digital Literacy, and Cybersecurity Training

7. SUMMARY OF PRIORITIZED BUDGET REQUESTS

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

1 of 1	Create a Preservation Resource Center Other housing support requests	LPC
\$50,000 to create a Preservation Resource Center under the Save Harlem Now or J. Max Bond Center for Urban Futures, located at CUNY's The Bernard and Anne Spitzer School of Architecture (141 Convent Avenue) or Community Board. The Center would provide technical assistance and a materials library, organize a workshop series, and support building owners and community organizations as they apply for grant support		

Department of Buildings (DOB)

1 of 1	Religious Building Repair Program Other capital budget request for DOB	DOB
MCB10 requests \$2 million Religious Building Repair Program, focusing on roof repairs, structural stabilization, system upgrades and ADA compliance, that would support the large church community and religious institutions in Central Harlem.		

School Construction Authority

1 of 11	PS 499 - Frederick Douglas Academy: Culinary Arts Training Space Renovate other site component	SCA
Capital Request for Frederick Douglas Academy (PS 499) for a Culinary Arts Training Space for \$200,000 to enhance student programming and skillsets.		
2 of 11	PS 154 Harriet Tubman Learning Center: Auditorium Upgrade Renovate interior building component	SCA
Capital request for PS 154 - Harriet Tubman Learning Center of \$150,000 for a Refurbished Auditorium		
3 of 11	PS 123 Mahalia Jackson: Auditorium Upgrade Renovate interior building component	SCA
Capital Requests for PS 123: Mahalia Jackson for a refurbished auditorium		
4 of 11	PS 92 Mary McCloud Bethune: Auditorium Upgrade Renovate interior building component	SCA
PS 92 - Mary McCloud Bethune's capital request of \$150,000 for a Refurbished Auditorium		
5 of 11	PS/MS 46: STEM Innovation: Hydroponics Lab Equipment Provide technology upgrade	SCA
PS/MS 46: STEM Innovation: Hydroponics Lab Equipment for \$100,000		
6 of 11	PS 194 Countee Cullen: Refurbished Library and Auditorium Renovate or upgrade an elementary school	SCA
Capital Budget Request for PS 194 Countee Cullen of \$200,000 for a Refurbished Library and Auditorium		

7 of 11	MS/ HS 670 Thurgood Marshall Academy: Cafeteria Upgrade	SCA
Renovate interior building component		

Capital Request for MS/ HS 670 Thurgood Marshall Academy of \$150,000 for Cafeteria Upgrade

8 of 11	PS 200: James McCune Smith School: Playground	SCA
Renovate exterior building component		

PS 200 - James McCune Smith School Capital Request of \$145,000 for a playground

9 of 11	PS 133 Fred R. Moore: Refurbished Gymnasium	SCA
Renovate or upgrade an elementary school		

PS 133 Fred R. Moore's Capital Request of \$150,000 for a Refurbished Gymnasium

10 of 11	PS / MS 161 Pedro Albizu Campos: Tech Lab and Playground Upgrade	SCA
Provide technology upgrade		

Capital Request for PS / MS 161 Pedro Albizu Campos of \$150,000 for Tech Lab and Playground Upgrade

11 of 11	PS/MS 517 Teachers College Community School: STEM Innovation: Hydroponics Lab Equipment	SCA
Renovate or upgrade an elementary school		

Capital Budget Request for PS/MS 517 Teachers College Community School of \$100,000 for STEM Innovation: Hydroponics Lab Equipment

Human Resources Administration (HRA)

1 of 1	Investment in New New Yorkers & West African Communities	HRA
Other capital budget request for HRA		

\$200,000 to support the growing African population. This includes \$50,000 for the African Services Committee to conduct a survey on 116th and 125th Streets, assessing educational and skill levels. An additional \$150,000 is proposed for Afrikana, a non-for-profit organization located at 685 Malcolm X Blvd NY, NY 10027, to provide essential services, such as job placement, language training, legal support, and assistance for street vendors to transition into the formal economy.

Department of Sanitation (DSNY)

1 of 1	DSNY Containerization and Bins Along Major Corridors	DSNY
Other garbage collection and recycling infrastructure requests		

MCB10 requests \$1,500,000 to install 65 high-volume containers in key business areas and maintain the cleanliness of 116th Street, 125th Street, 135th Street and 145th Street

New York City Transit Authority (NYCTA)

1 of 2	Upgrade the IRT Stations at 110th Street, 116th Street and 145th Street to include ADA Compliance	NYCTA
Improve accessibility of transit infrastructure, by providing elevators, escalators, etc.		

MCB10 requests that the Department of Transportation upgrade to comply with ADA accessibility IRT stations at 110th, 116th and 145th Streets at an estimated cost of \$130 million per station.

2 of 2 Upgrade the IRT Uptown and Downtown Stations at 145th Street

NYCTA

Repair or upgrade subway stations or other transit infrastructure

Location: W 145th Street & Lenox Ave

MCB10 requests that the IRT Uptown and Downtown Stations at 145th Street be aesthetically and technologically upgraded to increase rider safety and experience at an estimated cost of \$43 million per station.

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)**1 of 7 Harlem River Park**

DPR

Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park

Seek \$27M for Revitalization, flood resilience, greenway integration, comfort stations, public restroom installation, lighting, and safety infrastructure.

2 of 7 Jackie Robinson Park Dome Comprehensive Upgrade

DPR

Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)

Seek \$1.5M for Comprehensive capital upgrade for the Jackie Robinson Park Dome/Amphitheater, including lighting, sound, climate control, and seating to facilitate year-round, high-quality programming for major community events like Harlem Week and SummerStage.

3 of 7 St. Nicholas Park & Playground

DPR

Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)

Seek \$5M for Upgrades to courts, landscaping, lighting, ADA compliance and infrastructure beyond currently funded projects.

4 of 7 Neighborhood Playgrounds

DPR

Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)

Seek \$8M for Neighborhood Playgrounds (Abraham Lincoln, Williamson, MLK Jr., Playground 123, Strivers' Row, P.S. 175, P.S. 149). Resurfacing, ADA accessibility, safety and play equipment upgrades

5 of 7 Harlem River Park

DPR

Other capital budget request for DPR

Seek \$1M for Public art and heritage restoration (murals, interpretive signage).

6 of 7 Marcus Garvey Park Amphitheater Upgrade

DPR

Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)

Seek \$800k for Capital upgrade for the Richard Rodgers Amphitheater in Marcus Garvey Park (Mount Morris Park), including modern sound systems, stage repair, and improved seating to maintain its function as an essential cultural venue.

7 of 7 Jackie Robinson Park - Park

DPR

Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)

Request \$3M for Public restroom construction, additional lighting, secure pickleball storage, and site upgrades.

Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA)

1 of 2 Cultural Space Acquisition and Retrofit Fund**DCLA**

Other cultural facilities and resources requests

Seek \$5M to Create a dedicated fund for CB10 to acquire and renovate underutilized City or private real estate into permanent, multi-disciplinary cultural hubs (theatre, dance, gallery, rehearsal) with at least 50% of the space designated for rent-subsidized use by emerging Harlem-based organizations. (The capital request is for the initial funding of this program.)

2 of 2 Harlem Emerging Arts Organization Stabilization Grant and Mentorship Program**DCLA**

Other cultural facilities and resources requests

Seek \$800K to Establish a new expense line for direct operational grants and a technical assistance program for 20 small-to-mid-size emerging Harlem-based arts groups. Funds are specifically for space rental, administrative support, and an annual operating subsidy.

New York Public Library (NYPL)**1 of 2 Harlem Library-HVAC****NYPL**

Provide new or replacement equipment to a library, including technology

HVAC and fire alarm replacement: \$7,000,000

2 of 2 Capital Expenses Needs at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture**NYPL**

Create a new, or renovate or upgrade an existing public library

MCB10 is requesting capital funding for Courtyard, drainage: \$2,500,000

Economic Development Corporation (EDC)**1 of 1 Expand Public Broadband Infrastructure in Central Harlem****EDC**

Other capital budget request for EDC

We seek \$3M to fund the installation of high-speed public broadband and Wi-Fi access points across major corridors (125th Street, ACP Boulevard, Lenox Avenue) and NYCHA developments within Community District 10. This project will close the digital divide, support small businesses, and enhance access to education and telehealth services. NYC Office of Technology and Innovation (OTI).

Department of Small Business Services (SBS)**1 of 1 Establish a Harlem Small Business Innovation Hub****SBS**

Other capital budget request for SBS

We seek \$2.5M to develop a multi-use innovation and co-working space dedicated to small business support, training in e-commerce and digital tools, incubation for MWBEs, and access to capital networks. The hub would serve as a central location for mentorship, technical assistance, and job creation.

New York Police Department (NYPD)**1 of 1 Agency Unified court System/ Mayor's Office to Prevent Gun Violence****NYPD**

Other capital request for NYPD

We request \$5 million dollars. Funds should be allocated to a study that examines the direct connection between poverty and gun violence. Any evidence found could support increased funding for job training programs that provide living wage employment. Warrant expungement and chances to clear summons give opportunities for those who have outstanding warrants or summons to resolve their legal issues giving them a better path to obtain.

Department of Education (DOE)

1 of 1	Elementary School, Junior High School and Highschool educational support	DOE
Other capital budget request for DOE		

We request \$5 million dollars. Fund must be allocated to support in school and afterschool programs for youth. Scholarships, mentors, and a path to keep children focused on school and to excel in their school work while also proving a place for them to be while parents' work. Keep children occupied with the advancement of their own education means less access and exposure to crime or negative experiences on the streets.

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)

1 of 7	Create or promote programs to de-stigmatize substance misuse and encourage treatment	DOHMH
Create or promote programs to de-stigmatize substance misuse and encourage treatment		

\$3 million dollars to create free mental health programs in the Harlem community that will be provided by qualified community based organizations that will offer these vital services in Central Harlem. This will ensure that those most in need will have access to services and receive services in a culturally competent manner.

2 of 7	Harlem Hospital Services (Asthma, Maternal Health, Mental Health)	DOHMH
Other programs to address public health issues requests		

Harlem Hospital Services (Asthma, Maternal Health, Mental Health) for enhanced services, we request \$2 Million.

3 of 7	Community- Based Mental Health Programs	DOHMH
Create or promote programs to de-stigmatize mental health needs and encourage treatment		

We request \$ 2 Million for Community-Based Mental Health Programs

4 of 7	Health Home Substance Use Programs	DOHMH
Create or promote programs to de-stigmatize substance misuse and encourage treatment		

We request \$2 million to expand funding for Health Home Substance Use Programs

5 of 7	Public Health Code Enforcement (Legionnaires)	DOHMH
Increase health and safety inspections, e.g. for restaurants and childcare programs		

We request \$ 2 Million for Public Health Code Enforcement to address Legionnaires Disease in our community.

6 of 7	Harlem Hospital Services (Asthma, Maternal Health, Mental Health)	DOHMH
Other expense request for DOHMH		

Location: W 145th Street & Lenox Ave
Harlem Hospital Services (Asthma, Maternal Health, Mental Health) for enhanced services, we request \$2 million.

7 of 7	Community - Based Mental Health Programs	DOHMH
Create or promote programs to de-stigmatize mental health needs and encourage treatment		

We request \$2 million for Community-Based Mental Health Programs

Department for Homeless Services (DHS)

1 of 2 Other request for services for the homeless

DHS

Other request for services for the homeless

\$2 million dollars to expand and support Homeless Services in Central Harlem community that will be provided by qualified community based organizations that will offer these vital services in Central Harlem. This will ensure that those most in need will have access to services and receive services in a culturally competent manner.

2 of 2 Expand and Support Homebase Homelessness Prevention Services in Central Harlem

DHS

Other expense request for DHS

We request \$2 million dollars to expand and support Homebase Homelessness Prevention Services in Central Harlem community that will be provided by qualified community-based organizations that will offer these vital services in Central Harlem. The community requests funding for home based programs provide individuals experiencing housing instability in the community with various homeless prevention services and aftercare services to families and individuals exiting NYC DHS shelter to permanent housing. These services include assistance obtaining public benefits, emergency rental assistance, financial counseling and money management, education and job placement.

Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD)**1 of 2 Restoration of Afterschool Program Funding in Central Harlem**

DYCD

Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5)

At the start of the 2024-2025 school year, many families found that the afterschool programs their children depend on are no longer available. To prevent this from occurring in future budget decisions, Manhattan Community Board 10 urges DYCD to invest \$2.1 million dollars for afterschool funding and coordinate city and state resources for afterschool programmatic funds. Afterschool programs offer vital benefits, including academic support, enhanced social skills, and safe, supervised environments for children. Despite their importance, these programs have been cut from many traditional public schools in our community due to changes in the State's funding formula. The Office of Children and Family Services has consolidated several funding sources into a single Leap Program, requiring providers to reapply. As a result, many non-profit organizations that previously ran these programs did not secure funding. This funding crisis has left families and public schools scrambling for safe afterschool options. However, we believe that the issue extends beyond funding alone. A lack of coordination between New York State and New York City has exacerbated the problem, leaving children and families in our community without essential resources. We urge you to advocate for the formation of a joint task force, composed of representatives from both New York State and New York City agencies. This task force should examine the coordination gaps between state and city efforts and develop a comprehensive plan to address the immediate and long-term need for afterschool programs in communities like ours. Afterschool programs provide supervised environments that protect children from dangerous influences such as gang involvement, substance abuse, and other risky behaviors. They also alleviate the burden on older siblings and working parents, who otherwise may have to leave their children unattended or miss work, risking charges of neglect or abuse.

2 of 2 Fund Workforce Development, Digital Literacy, and Cybersecurity Training

DYCD

Other expense request for DYCD

We seek \$750K annually to support job-readiness, technology, and cybersecurity education for Harlem residents and small business owners. Programs should include coding bootcamps, digital marketing training, and IT certifications that prepare residents for emerging industries.

Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)**1 of 1 Create A Preservation Resource Center**

LPC

As needed Land use planning, technical and urban design support

MCB10 requests \$50,000 to create a Preservation Resource Center under the Save Harlem Now or J. Max Bond Center for Urban Futures [Located at CUNY's Bernard and Anne Spitzer School of Architecture] or Community Board. The Center would provide technical assistance and a materials library, organize a workshop series, and support building owners and community organizations as they apply for grant support.

Health and Hospitals Corporation (HHC)

1 of 1 Gotham Health Community Clinics Expansion**HHC**

Other expense budget request for HHC

For Gotham Health, we request \$2 Million to expand Community Clinics

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)**1 of 1 Community Board Arts and Culture Liaison****OMB**

Provide more community board staff

Seek \$75K annually for a Fund, a dedicated, full-time Arts & Culture Liaison position within the CB10 District Office to manage cultural advocacy, resource sharing, and community-partner relations, ensuring arts needs are consistently addressed.