



**The City of New York  
Community Board No. 3  
Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Plaza  
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## **DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 2014**

### **INTRODUCTION**

New York City is a conceptual wonderland that has attracted visionaries from all over the world. These visionaries have built a flourishing, diverse, and complex community through the diligent pursuit of authenticity and richness. The city has become a trend-setter and cultural educator amongst its peers. New York City culture has set standards for socioeconomic status as well as the importance of sustaining diversity to validate our country's position as "The Leader of the Free World."

The City is a precious necklace full of cultural riches. In the heart of this necklace are Brooklyn and the rare gem called Bedford-Stuyvesant. This gem is one of historical prominence, shaped to reflect the brilliance of a vibrant people.

Bedford-Stuyvesant was formed in 1930, with a genus Pan-African composition. Bedford-Stuyvesant is a collaborative of diverse perspectives of art, academics, faith, and nativism. The community offers a prime opportunity for the entrepreneurial spirit. One can indulge in industrial prevalence and achieve home ownership. Bedford-Stuyvesant possesses some of the most prime housing stock in all of New York City. The community desires to work with the Bloomberg Administration to uplift its people and implement effective strategies to progress Community District 3 for years to come.

Community District 3 has been a proponent for the Bedford-Stuyvesant populace. It has been our goal to amplify the essential needs of a people, working in conjunction with political officials to reach a common goal. This mission remains of utmost importance to our board as we prepare for Fiscal Year 2014. We greatly anticipate the budgetary allotment regulated by the Bloomberg Administration. These resources will directly aid in the replenishment and economic sustenance of a community that desperately desires to thrive despite historical challenges.

Our local and national economies are still in a fragile state. As a result, Community District 3 and its correspondents intend to implement new methodologies to best utilize our monetary resources. The adornment and commercialization of Fulton Street via the Bed-Stuy Gateway BID as well as the Nostrand Avenue Reconstruction Project HWK 1129 (Flushing to Atlantic Avenues) are powerful realities that we are enthusiastic about. These projects as well as the vigor of our constituents support our community's spirit. We are encouraged by Bedford-Stuyvesant's probability to sustain in a wavering economy!

When you hear about Bedford-Stuyvesant, you would think it is a community up and coming, but the attractions that have everyone clamoring to get here have always been a part of who we are. Our architecture, sense of community and family owned businesses have maintained a presence throughout. The new restaurants that have come and are continuing to pop up are just taking a

page from the rich history of this neighborhood and holding to the rich family and bonded community we have always been.

Even with all of the progress in Bedford-Stuyvesant our needs in some instances have grown even larger, while others have stagnated and some are just being met even as we speak. Listed below are some of the more pressing issues that must be overcome for the betterment of Bedford-Stuyvesant:

- ✓ CRIME/SAFETY are paramount issues here in Bedford-Stuyvesant as well as around this City and the Nation; particularly the proliferation of guns which are easily available
- ✓ We continue to be the epicenter of disastrous health issues such as HIV/AIDS, asthma, hypertension, diabetes, heart disease and obesity
- ✓ The educational system changes (inexplicable school closings)
- ✓ There are insufficient employment opportunities (increase manufacturing)
- ✓ A need for access to workforce development programs
- ✓ The opportunities for the growth of Minority and Women-owned Business Enterprise (MWBE)
- ✓ Infrastructure and environmental issues
- ✓ Affordable housing
- ✓ Homelessness - permanent housing vs. transitional
- ✓ Recreational spaces as an alternative to hanging out on the streets

Community District 3 has always held the tradition of ongoing efforts to make this district a model for living, working, enjoyment and proactive efforts for a standard of quality and excellence. The residents in Bedford-Stuyvesant have a reputation for activism and concern that is unparalleled.

## **ARTS & CULTURE**

As a community we continue to advocate on behalf of our neighborhood's artistic and cultural survival. For an area so rich in artistic talent, there is so little funding that comes into this Bedford-Stuyvesant area. The cultural activities of our neighborhood are necessary components to its residents and their quality of life. It is through the mediums of arts, i.e., galleries, incubators, museums, theaters, etc. that we maintain our connectedness to our society. With so much diversity, it is imperative that we keep our individual as well as, collective cultures alive and visible.

With many vacant buildings under HPD's purview that could be used to create cultural centers for our youth, giving them something to do. Maybe with alternatives, there would be less negative activities and boredom. Cultural centers for youth and young adults to enjoy, learn, listen and view art, music, sculpture and more, would be a major enhancement. This could be made possible with public funds. In addition to offering alternatives to just hanging out, we would be developing the talent and skills of the next generation that is steeped in the culture of their ancestors, community, and family, holding on to that which creates each of us.

It is still our desire to have an African American Cultural Center within the borders of Bedford-Stuyvesant. The community urgently bands together to hold on to the richness that is our diverse African Diaspora cultural experience. There should be funding made available for activities and programs that depict and enhance this community's eclectic culture. Our art and cultural institutions are teetering on the edge because of a lack of capital.

Some of our organizations, institutions, foundations and programs that we would like to see survive: The Central Brooklyn Jazz Festival, the Fulton Art Fair that is celebrating its 56<sup>th</sup> year in 2014, are two widely enjoyed activities each year, yet there is hardly enough income generated to keep them afloat. It is the love of the arts that has sustained them thus far. The Bedford Stuyvesant Artists' Association (BeSAA), as well as our galleries, some of which have had to close their doors during this

fiscal year, needs support to continue. It would, indeed, be a travesty to allow these time honored entities to fade into nothingness. Our children must be exposed to their culture that is so rich and beautiful. The youth should be able to learn who they are through the expressions of those who have come before them. To share what we have is a gateway to becoming who we are to be as a people. The diverse and rich culture of Bedford-Stuyvesant must be allowed to survive and be a prominent and integral part of the legacy that is the City of New York.

## **DAY CARE**

It is generally well accepted that early care (birth–5yrs.old) and early childhood education are fundamental building blocks for success. Research indicates that early childhood education and development programs that support infants, toddlers, and pre-schoolers help reduce dropouts, decrease delinquency, improve academic achievement, increase economic productivity, and achieve success in life (Barnett1993). These student outcomes also have broader social and economic benefits, such as reduced crime, lower utilization of social services and increased tax revenue beyond compensating for the costs of the programs (Committee for Economic Development 2006).

Despite the many documented benefits associated with early education and development programs, the Pew Center on the States reports that more than 75 percent of the nation's four-year-olds and an even larger percentage of 3-year-olds have no access to state-funded early child education and development programs. This finding is particularly acute in our nation's large urban centers.

Quality, universal pre-kindergarten would better prepare three- and four-year olds for K-12 academic success, while simultaneously building a strong foundation for achieving education reforms that narrow achievement gaps (Wat, 2010).

Early childhood education is an investment. It is one which enhances the lives of the young children involved and has a number of widespread cost benefits to society in general. For example, The Belfield Report (2004) described the medium-term benefits or cost-savings from Early Childhood Education in: reducing the incidence of special education; preventing grade repetition; improving educational productivity; and enhancing children's well-being. They estimated the medium-term cost-savings to New York State from an investment in Early Childhood Education programs to be a cost-savings ranging from \$2,591–\$9,547 per. For each age cohort there will be present value cost-savings of between \$555 million and \$828 million over the period K–12. These figures represent between 1.9% and 2.84% of total expenditures. Additionally, they calculated that the cost-offset to the school system from investment in universal Early Childhood Education to be 41% to 62% of an initial investment (offset by savings elsewhere in the education system).

### **Recommendations from Right To Learn (2012)**

1. Ensure access to **early childhood and early learning** (birth -5 years old) aimed at improving the quality of and expanded access to comprehensive early-learning programs. Comprehensive early-childhood systems support and strengthen families; provide health services that ensure children's healthy development; serve children with special needs; and guarantee that **students' home language and culture are encouraged and supported**. Also, high quality comprehensive early learning programs must have a uniform set of standards that evaluate quality and improvement; effective preparation programs for early-childhood professionals; financial investments that target communities and families of greatest need; and commitment to essential components of high-quality preschool. A recent study of the Education Trust (2009) identified the components of these programs: full day service extended until 6:00p.m.; curriculum geared toward school readiness; a qualified and certified teacher and assistant in every classroom; maximum class size of 15 students; adequate space and supplies; and supplemental services, such as, transportation, dental, health, and other social services.

### Early Learning:

- a. Allow school districts flexibility in the use of annual allocated Universal Pre-K funds.
- b. Allow school districts flexibility in the use of Universal Pre-K carry-over funds.
- c. Concentrate all Universal Pre-K funds to high need communities.
- d. Establish community based school registration sites to allow parents extended opportunities to register their children for school (concentrating on kindergarten registration).
- e. Explore the future financial payoff for reducing the compulsory education age to 5 year olds in New York State ( Researchers have shown on the national level that up to \$10 can be returned for every \$1 spent on early childhood education in subsequent savings in remediation and criminal justice expenditures, or in the form of higher earnings).

### Relevant Research on Early Learning and Early Childhood Education

Research has found that across the nation, children who attend high-quality center-based child care, prekindergarten, or preschool programs tend to have better pre-academic and language skills than other children (National Research Council & Institute of Medicine 2000). These advantages carry over into the early elementary years: children who spend more hours in high-quality center-based care also perform better in math and reading in the early grades of elementary school. A review of existing research on high-quality early education and child care programs found that these programs are particularly beneficial for children from low-income families (Burchinal, P., Cai, K., Zaslow, M., and Beck, I., 2009; and Child Trends, 2009).

Research has also identified important attributes shared by effective child care, preschool, prekindergarten, and full-day kindergarten programs. Early childhood education programs that succeed in improving children's cognitive abilities and school performance incorporate **intensive teacher training, interactive learning methods**, such as **reading aloud** and **thinking aloud**, and **small-group learning** (Child Trends, 2010).

A recent federal report on the impact of Head Start found that the program improved cognitive outcomes for children ages three and four in preschool. The study also examined seven high-risk subgroups and found positive impacts at the end of first grade for many of the most high-risk groups of children (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010).

Research on high-quality early education programs that followed their participants into adulthood shows impressive results:

- Increased pre-math skills by as much as 21%;
- Increased pre-reading skills by as much as 52% for all children and as much as 74% for low-income children;
- Cuts in special education placements by up to 43%;
- Increased graduation rates by as much as 44%; and
- Increased median earnings by as much as 36% (Schweinhart, L.J., Montie, J., Xiang, Z., Barnett, W.S., Belfield, C.R., & Nores, M. 2005).

In a recent America's Edge Report: "Strengthening Business through Proven Investments in Kids", the authors state that publicly and privately funded early education programs ( Early Head Start, Head Start and pre-kindergarten) are good for future education as well as business. "A world-class workforce will be created through these programs because the evidence indicates that participants in them show strong progress if the programs they attend are high-quality," (America's Edge 2011).

Research on the benefits of Universal Pre-Kindergarten found that the achievement of positive outcomes requires that quality standards be implemented in the programs as follows:

- ***Highly-Skilled Teachers with Appropriate Compensation:*** Having skilled, capable early childhood teachers is essential to early childhood program quality. Stimulating and sensitive teachers provide higher-quality learning environments, which lead to improved cognitive and social outcomes for young children.
- ***Comprehensive and Age-Appropriate Curricula:*** Teachers should utilize age-appropriate curricula that prepare children for their elementary school experience. Additionally, programs should be accredited by an independent, national accrediting body to ensure quality and effectiveness.
- ***Strong Family Involvement and Parent Coaching:*** Family members must be included as partners in all aspects of the educational program, and efforts must be undertaken to ensure parental involvement and the coaching of parents to help them become better life-long teachers for their children.
- ***Small Class Size and Staff-to-Child Ratios to Ensure Each Child Receives Sufficient Attention:*** For preschool classrooms, the staff-to-child ratio should not be more than 10 children per teacher. In early learning settings for infants, the child-staff ratio should not be more than three children per teacher, and for toddlers, not more than four children per teacher.
- ***Screening and Referral Services for Developmental, Health, or Behavior Problems:*** High quality evidence-based developmental screening tools can help identify children in need of early intervention services. High quality developmental screening tools are those that have been rigorously peer-reviewed to ensure that they are standardized, reliable, valid, and accurate (Gormley, W., Gayer, T., Phillips, D., & Dawson, B., 2004).

Research confirms that the foundation for social and fundamental education skills is developed during a child's earliest years – between birth and the age of five.

Research on a few high-quality early education programs that followed their at-risk participants into adulthood show impressive results:

- Increased pre-math skills by as much as 21%
- Increased pre-reading skills by as much as 52% for all children and as much as 74% for low-income children;
- Cuts in special education placements by up to 43%;
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Administration for Children's Services has just completed processing the results of a new RFP called Early Learn. As a result thousands of former child care and Head Start children have been left with no child care programs. The organizations that have been providing services for years have been eliminated. Proven entities that has been child care and Head Start providers for as many as 40 years or more have been replaced by organizations with no connection to the communities they will be serving. Some of the organizations are not registered as charitable organizations with the IRS or Attorney General's Office and is not required to file reports to IRS or the Attorney General who regulate and monitor not-for-profit organizations activities.

This is a serious concern and the future of the community may be placed in peril if this is not looked at seriously. Community Board 3 is asking that when issues of funding are on the table, you not only look at the numbers but at the people you are serving and the future of the great City.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A Community District is only as strong as their economic development projections. We here in Bedford-Stuyvesant are working tirelessly to increase and stabilize the economics of this district. Even as the nation struggles, the fiscal crisis of unemployment and the housing market continues to be poor, without even mentioning the lack of affordable housing and the rising costs of commodities, yet we believe there is hope.

Bedford-Stuyvesant has completed the rezoning of its northern portion of the district. We were careful not to change the zoning of our industrialized area because it is our desire to see at least light manufacturing return to this vicinity. As the community grows and becomes more and more diverse, the prospect of industry becoming re-energized is great and the need is even greater.

Jobs and the creation of jobs is the answer to the economy of the neighborhood. The income levels of our population are either non-existent or derisory. Underemployment is as great a problem as joblessness. People should earn a wage that is comparable with the cost of living. To offer jobs at salaries that are so low it affords persons less opportunities to care for themselves and their families is a great travesty. Statistics show that 18.3% of the population of Bedford-Stuyvesant earns less than \$10,000 per annum, how does one manage with that? An additional 13.6% earned \$15,000 - \$24,999; 10.4% \$25,000 - \$34,999 is better but truthfully not by much. As the salaries increase, 12.4% earn \$35,000 - \$49,999; and 16.1% \$50,000 - \$74,000. However, the truth be told, \$75,000 is the new middle income everything else is really poverty level in this present financial system. Out of these numbers at least 78.5% of the people are renter occupants. At least 31.1% of the residents are paying \$1,000 - \$1,499 per month in rent. There are 14.6% of the people paying \$1,500 in monthly rent and 46.5% pay even more than that. Residents are paying 35% or more of their monthly wages in rent alone. When placed next to the income statistics, it is a wonder people are able to function at all. The rising cost of food prices added to this equation paints a fairly grim picture. Now sprinkle in these numbers with unemployment, and 33.7% are single parent households, you can see why it is imperative that this community district with the assistance of the City of New York's Mayoral initiatives work towards rectifying these economic concerns.

Last year, the Pfizer Plant was purchased by Acumen Capital Partners, LLC which is one of the last bastions of land that can really impact the future economic development and employment opportunities in the northern section of Bedford-Stuyvesant. This company has a proven track record of redeveloping former single tenant manufacturing facilities in New York City into much-needed vibrant, job-creating light industrial and commercial buildings. We continue to advocate for manufacturing to become active again in Bedford-Stuyvesant. Acumen is just one venue to make that happen. In rezoning the northern portion of our district, we held onto those areas that are developed for just those purposes. Unemployment is rampant and we would be able to develop our economic status with an increase in manufacturing, creating job opportunities.

Just as there are prospects in the northern section of Community District 3 with the Pfizer site, there are also similar scenarios in the southern part of the district. There is a parcel of land on Atlantic Avenue which is Block 1557, Lot #s 3, 4, 23, 26, 28 & 31-37 totaling 25,616 square feet. Granted, this parcel is not particularly large; however, it is perfect for a residential community to benefit from. If utilized appropriately, this parcel can provide much-needed commercial opportunities, leading to additional employment opportunities. An artist or food incubator or something else fitting that can enhance the economic development of this underserved area of our district.

It is crucial to our district that this parcel of land be developed. This will create employment opportunities, increase revenue for the community and for the City of New York as well. Bedford-

Stuyvesant is not asking anything unreasonable, we just want the opportunities to be an income generating, healthy and vibrant neighborhood.

Another area of concern to this District is the MWBE contracts. This neighborhood has always had family owned businesses operating within its borders. That is something that should not be obliterated. The Department of Small Business Services should maintain oversight on the MWBE Program and ensure compliance throughout this district.

## EDUCATION

Our schools continue to teach to the test. This is not adequate enough to prepare students to think critically, solve problems, or use the knowledge they have gleaned. In this we are failing our children and our country. Our drop-out statistics have begun to rise. As a nation, we cannot afford to have our progeny fall behind.

The process of co-locating schools in Community District 3 has created a division between traditional schools and charter school parents. The traditional school community expresses concerns about being left out of the decision making process. School staff and parents should be partners with the Department of Education in this course of action.

Charter Schools are popping up everywhere. While we applaud the charter school initiative, every child is not going to have access to one. Acceptance is usually done on a lottery basis and they can only accept so many students. What then should happen to the rest of our youth? How can we close schools and fire teachers? Why not develop and enhance the teachers skills and capitalize on their experience? It is imperative that all schools afford the youth quality education and not just a select few.

- Resources for Classroom Essentials

The continued budget cuts still stymie any progress gained. We were hopeful that these cuts would be restored, as part of the President's commitment to sound education. We applaud all of our educators in the District for "doing more with less"; however, the constant uncertainty surrounding critical funding for our schools begins to take a toll on our children

- Comprehensive Approach to high Drop-Out Rates

We are still concerned with the high rate of early-leavers in our middle schools and high schools. This is the time to call for the development of a comprehensive plan to address these issues within our community. Strategies should include research on best practices, and the convening of a commission comprised of a broad base of stakeholders. We must utilize what is already in place. For instance, the Community Education Council (CEC) must be empowered to catapult changes. (There are groups already organized in the community that could address this issue, if given support from the Department of Education.)

Middle Schools in Community District 3 are in a crises state. High retention rates have students who are 15 and 16 years old still in middle schools. The Department of Education needs to develop a comprehensive plan to address the needs of this population of students so that they may have an opportunity to successfully complete high school.

- School Safety

Gang recruitment and "turf" battles are certainly moving forward in their efforts in and around our schools. There has to be a comprehensive strategy to this negative phenomena growing in our urban settings. This Community Board was successful in establishing safe passage zones around Boys and Girls High School and CS 21. In addition to funding for more safe passage zones, we are requesting that any guidelines that have been developed by DOE's Gang Intervention Unit be carefully reviewed, in conjunction with the NYPD Gang Unit and the District Attorney's resources. Our children deserve to be safe!

There is a need for programs to be established in art, music, and sports in an afterschool setting. This will be beneficial to parents that have to work long hours, while their children (latchkey) are left to their own defenses. This would allow for structured time spent in a safe environment. Not only does this help parents because of the extended day, but it could well be a deterrent to gang recruitment and activities.

- Parental Involvement

We need “teeth” in the parental involvement initiatives that have been set forth by the Department of Education. Our parents still feel set adrift in a monumental bureaucracy, where they feel powerless to make any changes even in their own schools it is time for innovative models that draw parents into the decision-making process. It is apparent that the old approaches are ineffective in communities such as ours. There must be more attention paid to diverse cultures, mores, and history in order to develop initiatives that will make a difference. The supervisory design is still a mystery to many, with a superintendent who may, or may not be the evaluator of record for principals within the District. For example, where do parents and community go for assistance when schools do not work?

The Department of Education must provide technical support to Parent Associations and Community Education Councils. Parental empowerment is the backbone of our children's academic success.

In each of our district needs statements, we have advocated strongly for more parental involvement. The community board, community organizations, the various task forces and our elected officials are ready to participate in any pilot program that DOE would like to initiate. We are ready!

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

The watermain and sewer system inspection schedule is presently inadequate. There should be an upgrade that will accommodate the increased density in the community. In heavy downpours/rainfalls or during extreme snow conditions, our storm drains cannot handle the water flow. The streets and sidewalks are flooding over and in some instances water is cascading into homes, causing damage that is sometime irreparable to the residences, most of which are 100+ years in age. The storm drains wash down debris from the street that does not get cleaned via the Mechanical Broom, (i.e., Nostrand Avenue and Fulton Street) causing even more backup the very next time there is a deluge. Corners are rendered impassable for hours on end, waiting for the water to recede. There should be a schedule in place for cleaning out the storm drains, rather than waiting for someone to call 311 to say there is a problem. Everyone is waiting for the issue to be taken care of by the City and no one is actually taking on that responsibility. In the winter months after a significant snowfall, the corners become veritable pedestrian hazards. As the snow melts, there is no place for the water to go it freezes over and there is inadequate, slippery passage for persons attempting to cross the streets.

There are still major concerns about property being developed on land that has possible prior contamination. In 2010 there was a problem on Skillman Street regarding two such properties. When National Grid brought this to our attention, there were 22 other sites throughout the City that had similar problems. Last year a resident on Jewel McKoy Lane, between Troy and Schenectady Avenues/Cross streets are Herkimer Street and Atlantic Avenue, came to us with suspicions of possible contamination on their block. There must be better oversight on parcels that are being developed.

Bedford-Stuyvesant is asking that funding be put in place to have the environmental studies completed prior to allowing developers to build residences that may be upon potential hazards citizens will then occupy. There must be diligent noise regulation enforcement by both DEP and the local Police Department, and air quality control continues to be important within our community. As



the asthma rates continue to be high across the board, there really needs to be an increase in staffing levels for all agencies concerned to enforce their stated regulations.

## HEALTH CARE

The needs and goals of Bedford-Stuyvesant are unique in comparison to other communities. The issue for us is as always the disparities in the overall health of the residents of Central Brooklyn, Bedford-Stuyvesant in particular. We would like to ensure that every resident has access to quality health care, in order to help stop/prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (i.e. HIV/AIDS) and cater to other medical requests that stipulate professional attention. Cancer continues to be one of the top health issues in Bedford-Stuyvesant, prevention and detection are tantamount. Obesity runs rampant in our community and has devastating complications such as: heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, and more. We have to advocate for mental health facilities and clinics to treat depression and other chronic mental illnesses. The geographical location should not have any bearing on the healthcare of the citizens in a City as capable and diverse as New York.

Possibly, offering incentives to local businesses to promote healthier habits would be more impactful in our fight in creating a healthier lifestyle. Thus, through substantial exposure and common practices from our fellow citizens not only will we be healthier as a people but also more knowledgeable about new healthcare opportunities.

It is crucial that the residents of New York City have access to good medical care; even more so in Bedford-Stuyvesant where the percentages of persons without that access are lower than the rest of Brooklyn and considerably lower than New York City at large. Much of our high death rates are due to there being no personal doctor for the management of treatable illness. In this Community, people are more likely to go to the emergency room for sickness as opposed to going there for the intended emergency treatment. Health issues such as heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, depression, prenatal care, HIV can be manageable conditions with appropriate medical check-ups with a personal doctor for regular treatment.

It seems that the more things change the more they remain the same. We are still the epicenter of health challenges. The premature death rate in Bedford-Stuyvesant is 933 per 100,000 people in Brooklyn versus 754 per 100,000 in Central Brooklyn versus 718 per 100,000 in New York City. The primary causes of premature death is cancer which is still a whopping 17%, heart disease 16%, HIV/AIDS at 14%, and homicide which appears to be rising as we speak.

Obesity continues to be a major health problem in Community District 3. It is a major contributor to diseases such as type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, and heart disease. Not to mention corpulence also raises the risk of becoming asthmatic. Seven out of eleven Brooklyn neighborhoods have 20% or more obese adults. The numbers are even more astounding when you consider those that are overweight but not yet obese. In Brooklyn 12% of the adults have diabetes as compared to 9% in New York City overall.

Unfortunately, we must again, repeat the call for more funding in these areas:

- HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment
- Expand emergency room services
- Innovative preventive programs that address the high rates of **diabetes, obesity and asthma**
- Increased resources for training EMT personnel

- Expanded emergency mental health programs at Woodhull and interfaith Hospitals
- More accessible locations for flu vaccinations

These are stressful times we live in and stress is a major contributor to many preventable illnesses. We must attract a more stable and healthy environment for the residents of this District. This can be accomplished with appropriate funding for programs that address our killers: heart disease, diabetes, depression, obesity, cancer, mental illness, poor prenatal care, asthma. Lets get rid of the killers and live healthy.

## **HOUSING AND LAND USE**

As much as we would like to change everything in our Needs Statement, many things have not been addressed. This is the case with this particular section. We have finished the work on our re-zoning of the North. Our goal was to remain contextual with the rest of the district, hold on to our manufacturing areas and get them developed; provide economic opportunities for retail spaces and affordable housing.

We would like the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development and Rebuilding to direct a study to assess the need and impact of active manufacturing in northern sections of Bedford-Stuyvesant. Clear opportunities for either the attraction of industrial manufacturing and/or the protection of areas for manufacturing should be identified. Additionally the study should include an assessment for the attraction of a green industry cluster appropriate and contextual to the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood.

The development of several parcels of land in the south eastern quadrant of Bedford-Stuyvesant, particularly on Fulton Street are crucial to the district particularly in that area and we know that there is ongoing discussion regarding those pieces. It is the understanding of Community District #3 that the parcels on Fulton Street under the purview of HPD are Block 1548, Lot #s 26-30 totaling 10,000 square feet, block 1549, lot #s 407 totaling 8000 square feet and block 1549, Lot #s 19-34 totaling 26,000 square feet. We view this as a marvelous opportunity for economic development, employment, and affordable housing. The unemployment rate in Bedford-Stuyvesant certainly warrants this.

With a Needs Assessment in place that has community input, these parcels can be maximized to their fullest potential. With the Mayor's push for affordable housing, we can utilize these parcels of land as affordable housing with commercial/public space below. It would be in line with the zoning along the rest of Fulton Street which is R7D, and keep the street as a major commercial strip in Bedford-Stuyvesant throughout its entirety. A multi-use building with perhaps a mid-sized supermarket or bank on the ground level would be perfect. We must not forget that Bedford-Stuyvesant is part of the pilot program for economic development and greening. Commercial revitalization along Fulton Street will be a tremendous boost to this under-served area of Central Brooklyn. It will also connect the eastern portion of Fulton Street with the Bed-Stuy Gateway BID leading to a viable commercial corridor for the entire length of Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Again, we emphasize that the Department of Buildings must have adequate numbers of inspectors to enforce their stated guidelines. Complaints continue to come in and when we involve DOB, their replies are nebulous. DOB needs to have teeth in order to enforce their codes. A contractor/developer that has applied for permits should be held accountable to what has been applied for. On occasion, that is not happening. This should not be. The issues of such infractions violate the quality of life and can at times be hazardous to the public safety. Once permits have been issued, there should be periodic inspections while the work is going on to ensure that the contractors are doing what they applied for. Sometime deviating from the specifications can cause major problems and even worse, possible injury or property damage to adjacent parcels of land. If

more inspectors are needed, then we should push to get the funding for them. It makes more sense to be proactive than it does to be reactive. Compliance with codes was established for a reason. DOB needs to have a vehicle to respond to violators. Laws, rules, guidelines, were created for the safety and well being of all concerned. It is time to make people comply. Community District 3 is continuing to push for legislative action to give DOB more enforcement power that will help safeguard the City against unscrupulous developers and contractors from going around the proscribed methods and procedures that have been designed for the safety and care of all.

Our major need continues to be technical assistance from agencies such as City Planning and HPD, and elected officials, to help us make a comprehensive assessment of:

- The status of the urban renewal plans
- The coordinated development of the plans (how they fit together)
- How our housing needs have (or have not) been met by these plans
- Vacant land under the aegis of several city agencies
- How Community District #3's Affordable Housing Policy impacts all of the plans

After a 34 year history, Community Board 3 should have had all of these issues addressed already. We feel that looking at where we are is now a tremendous understatement. Such a study will require time, staff, and commitment from agency staff and members of our Community Board, and other stakeholders but it needs to happen none the less. It is a project whose time is long overdue.

There is no domain in life that is not obliged to upgrade its relationship to the needs of Community District 3 residents with disabilities and their families. This is particularly relevant to housing development. The need for more "accessible" affordable housing is a given. However, utilization of "universal design" practices which go beyond the concept of "barrier free" living, is necessary to make living spaces accessible, safe, and practical for all residents. This will always remain crucial to Community Board 3.

## **LANDMARKS**

Of major concern to Brooklyn Community Board 3 is the continued erosion of Bedford-Stuyvesant's built character brought on by the demolition of historic buildings, and in their place the construction of non-contextual structures, thereby visually disrupting otherwise charming blocks where historic architectural facades are overwhelmingly predominant. Without the legal protections provided by official historic district designation through the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and the zoning regulation(s), many dozens of amazingly intact row house blocks are vulnerable to the whims of over-zealous and uncaring developers. The built character of the neighborhood is an essential framework for the fabric of real community, and its preservation is a true need. CB3's Landmarks Committee grew from this impetus and, as a result, is the forum and the voice of an ongoing historic district designation effort within Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Citywide, 3.6% of all buildings in the West Village and 36% of the buildings on the Upper West Side have this historic designation, yet within the boundaries of CB3 there are only two existing historic districts and nine individually designated buildings, for a total of 475 protected structures. Currently LPC is in the lengthy process of designating two more historic districts in Bedford-Stuyvesant: an expansion of the current Stuyvesant Heights Historic District; and soon to follow, the proposed Bedford Historic District. The addition of these two districts would bring the number of protected edifices to 1,975. This number, however, would still represent less than 1% of the total buildings in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

In 2010 LPC surveyed Bedford-Stuyvesant and determined that there were 8,500 architectural structures worthy of historic designation within its borders. Included in that survey are buildings in

the proposed Stuyvesant East, Stuyvesant North and Stuyvesant West historic districts. CB3 is working with LPC, Historic Districts Council and local preservation advocacy groups to ensure the eventual honor of these districts.

Our ability to preserve the unique sense of place that is Bedford-Stuyvesant is directly tied to the strength of the Landmarks Law. CB3 will continue to advocate for increased funding for LPC and will endeavor to monitor new legislation that could erode the powers granted to the agency under the Historic Landmarks Law of 1965.

### **New York City Transit Authority**

New York City Transit Authority (NYCTA) is showcased as the premier form of transportation in New York City. With all of the new acquisitions to the NYCTA, we would like to inquire about the introduction of 911 intercoms and request placement of ETA monitors for our subway stations within the district (A,C,G,J,M, and Z). Having a more efficient and secure subway system for our constituents is very important.

The subway system needs to have fully functional security cameras placed in all of our district stations to help interdict and reduce criminal activity, (i.e. fare beating, electronics theft and assault). Many of our stations are unmanned due to the removal of Token Booths and the reduction in needed Transit personnel, monitored cameras are a much required safety measure.

Cleanliness is very important within any community. With that said we would like more regulatory cleaning and maintenance of our bus shelters/stops and subway stations, in order to cut down on pathogens, rodents and the propensity to litter, not to mention to prevent future bio-hazards events from occurring. NYCTA Mobile Wash Units must power clean/wash at least twice a month, the Franklin Avenue Shuttle, the Nostrand Avenue Station and the Utica Avenue Station (A/C line). Funding should be put in place for the Franklin Avenue Shuttle to maintain the façade. There is peeling paint and rusting, which is an eyesore to the public. There are weeds growing up at the bus stops, they along with shelters are not shoveled during the winter months forcing riders to have to stand in the street to await the bus. The streets are slippery, cars are skidding, it is just an accident waiting to happen. Transportation hubs like Franklin Avenue with the A, C line, the Shuttle and two bus lines (B48 and B49) should be monitored for cleanliness in the station at the bus stops and in and around the perimeter of the facility. The same holds true regarding the Nostrand Avenue and Utica Avenue subway stations. There should not be any unaccountability about who the oneness is on.

### **PARKS AND RECREATION**

We continue to applaud the fine job of renovating parks in Bedford-Stuyvesant. With the help of Council Members Vann and Mealy, in coordination with the Department of Parks and Recreation, Pulaski Park has undergone renovations. Councilman Vann has put funding in place to finish working on Von King Park's auditorium and address the ADA Compliance, although additional funding is needed to complete the work on the rest of the facility. We have looked at the scope of work to begin regarding sprucing up St. Andrews Playground. That has not yet begun. Charlie's Place Playground area has been renovated and is beautiful. However the larger field has not yet been worked on. There must be funding in place to make that happen. We give much praise and appreciation to Commissioner Jeffries that the parks and playgrounds within our borders continue to be a priority for the parks in this area. Our parks, under the current administration have been getting face-lifts and we are truly grateful on behalf of the residents of this great neighborhood. Additionally, Bedford-Stuyvesant residents have been making active use of the intensive programming taking place in city parks. This community's parks have come a long way toward meeting residents' needs, but the following needs remain:

#### Increased Maintenance of existing parks:

- Comfort stations, specifically at Saratoga Park and Taaffe Playground, but in general at all of our parks/playgrounds which include restrooms, are required at heavily used and/or programmed parks. Porta-potties should be put in place in the interim.
- Better enforcement on the cleanup of animal waste. Excessive animal waste in parks impedes their use by neighborhood residents.
- More sites for trash collection and increased frequency of trash collection in heavily utilized or programmed parks.
- Better enforcement against illegal dumping in parks. Construction debris often ends up in city parks.
- Funding for an African American Cultural Center within the confines of Bedford-Stuyvesant
- Re-evaluation of the tree-pruning cycle. Higher temperatures have caused tree overgrowth. Additionally, overgrown trees on city sidewalks are damaging curbs, sidewalks, and roadbeds, and a revamped program of root slicing is required or a widening of tree pits to accommodate the roots.

#### Expanded opportunities for recreation:

- Sumner Armory, a highly regarded historic building, should be redeveloped for community use. Bedford-Stuyvesant residents lack adequate indoor recreational facilities, and Sumner Armory could accommodate an indoor track; tennis, basketball, volleyball, racquetball and paddle ball courts; a bowling alley; and a roller-skating rink.

We would like to see the Bedford Armory renovated for some recreational space. While we applaud the efforts of the Department of Homeless Services the 245 Coast Artillery (Sumner Armory), is larger and has the capacity for a wonderful recreational, cultural and community facility. We have met with Borough President Marty Markowitz who recognized the potential immediately and pledged \$1 million. Senator Montgomery realized how beneficial renovating the Armory would be as well and is willing to get onboard. This District is not trying to eliminate the wonderful services provided by the Department of Homeless Services on the contrary we would like to be able to work with them. Once we learned that the Bedford Armory, would be converted, we wondered why not the Sumner Armory. There are so many vacant and abandoned buildings under the purview of HPD. It seems that some of those buildings could be better used by DHS and its designees as permanent housing rather than transitional. This allows the residents to have some investment into the communities in which they are being placed. In this way, the existing residents would be less likely to reject their new neighbors and we would be working towards keeping the community stabilized. We are a residential community and pay taxes like every other community in this great City. Surely we deserve more than just to be able to shelter, but to build and sustain a vibrant residential community. Additionally, Bedford-Stuyvesant residents have been making active use of the intensive programming taking place in city parks.

The Kosciuszko Community Pool (K Pool)/Marcy Pool should be enclosed for year-round use. Councilmember Vann is supporting a feasibility study to have a recreational complex that will enhance Von King Park and the surrounding community. It is near the upcoming Nostrand SBS line and a public school. A concept plan (contained within the EPA Smart Growth report) already exists for the enclosure and solar heating of the facility further promoting a greener district.

#### **POLICE**

Community Board 3 like everyone in the City is concerned with the escalating gun violence here in Brooklyn and throughout the nation. There needs to be some control over the easy availability of fire-arms. According to the Mayor, 34 people are killed each day in this Nation from illegal guns.

Children are able to put their hands on guns like they are toys and the seriousness of death and injury has escaped the consciousness of those that perpetrate the violence.

Community Board 3 is covered by two precincts, the 79<sup>th</sup> and the 81<sup>st</sup>. We have a close working relationship with both of them. However, they cannot deal with this problem alone. Some of our issues with guns are a result of rival factions feeling the need to claim territory that is not even theirs to own. PSA certainly needs to have more officers within the developments to handle problems and issues that arise. It is wonderful that NYPD and PSA work collaboratively, but to really get a handle on things, officers do not need to be spread thin.

As we understand it, “the mission of the New York City Police Department is to enhance the quality of life in our city by working in partnership with the community and in accordance with constitutional rights to enforce the laws, preserve the peace, reduce fear, and provide for a safe environment.” Those are our goals as well.

The Police Department is working, at this point there is no choice, but we the residents, our police force, elected officials, community leaders, houses of worship need to come together in some type of serious collaborative comprehensive effort regarding violence and what can be done about it. If we can strategize, perhaps some viable solutions will materialize. Whole communities cannot be taken over by a few negative forces while the rest of us cower. This is our community, not the Wild West. We have to take it back. A crime free community is not a fantasy, but a necessity.

We have the Councilmember Vann’s Safety Task Force which works tirelessly in matters of community safety but they cannot do it alone. There are uncaring landlords that allow their properties to be hives of crime. A landlord should care who is occupying space and the effect they have on the community and their property. Just because you don’t live here does not mean you are absolved of any responsibility for your space. Accountability needs to be spread out and not just left to the police. We are all in this and it will take all of us to get out of it.

The community affairs officers make great efforts for police/community relations. We certainly appreciate all that they do; however, it is known that community relations is a top-down issue and must be dealt with that way. How directives are issued from 1 Police Plaza to the commands, affects how the officers carry out their responsibilities. It cannot continue with business as usual. We are not all criminals that is why Stop-n-Frisk is so abhorrent; in fact the number of criminals in comparison to fine upstanding hard working people in this district is surprising. We would like to see the re-institution of the CPR Program, Courtesy, Professionalism and Respect. Officers need to know the community they work in. If they know the people, there can be a level of trust fostered. How is it that even with the SNF policy, so many guns are out there?

It is time our elected officials get on board and write legislation on the federal, state and local that will have some teeth. The NRA is surely powerful, but does that mean they have the right to treat these concerns so cavalierly? Power, on a level higher than local enforcement needs to get on board and work seriously on this problem.

Community District #3 would like to have the following needs met:

- Funding for another Skywatch dedicated to Bedford-Stuyvesant
- Additional PSA officers in place especially in the areas of NYCHA
- Each precinct should have its own gang and gun unit answerable to the precinct commander. With designated units, there is a greater opportunity to be proactive rather than just reactive. The job is overwhelming in this present climate.
- The impact unit should be permanently assigned to their home precincts crime roams so we need to be ready in all sectors

- Funding for a Bedford-Stuyvesant Community Justice Center lets attempt to save some of the misguided youth and not make them career criminals.

## **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

Preparedness is an arena that requires an intense study community by community. The CERT Teams need to be a requirement for each district. The City has taken steps in the event of an emergency with evacuation routes, centers for cooling and other types of emergency, but a true emergency will affect not just a portion of the community but more than likely all of it.

Emergencies come in many forms, our weather systems are changing by the day, month and year. It is evident by how hot or cold it is, the amount of snowfall, hurricanes that come extremely close, tsunamis and let us not forget tornadoes skipping through our streets. What will we do if a disaster strikes? How will the people of Community District 3 be mobilized? Is there a list of health care providers that can be readily called upon? Let us not forget the ever present danger of terrorism both local and foreign.

These questions and more will need to be answered succinctly. There must be a way to harness the needs in this genre. Is it possible for designated groups to begin to mobilize sections of each quadrant of the district? CERT teams need to become a priority. Can OEM manage without designated district assistance?

Community District 3 implores the City of New York to be proactive and not reactive when it relates to the state of preparedness of the residents of Bedford-Stuyvesant as well as, New York at-large.

## **SANITATION**

Once again, Community District 3 is still without our own Sanitation Garage! We have been making this request repeatedly since 1980, thirty-two years. The 59 Community Boards within the 5 boroughs are guided by the City Charter. Set within those pages are co-terminality guidelines. How is it that there is no compliance when it comes to Community District 3?

The designated site on Nostrand Avenue for our BK3 sanitation garage was acquired. There were multiple suits filed to prevent us from being able to utilize that site. We were successful in each of those litigations. Our garage is the most shovel ready project awaiting funding movement! Our demand is for OMB and the Mayor's Office to put the money back in the DSNY construction budget!

In this district, there are some concerns that we deem crucial. Illegal dumping, which runs rampant is now endemic. Sanitation does not have enough police to monitor and enforce infractions that are being committed. The DSNY Police force must be increased so we can eliminate these problems. Illegal posting also contributes to the unsightliness of our streets. Enforcement is out there, but there is not enough being done to stem this tide, nor enforce appropriate fines to serve as a deterrent. Residents are forced to see postings on fences, light poles, even traffic sign rails, walls and any other surface they can be attached to. This is a serious quality of life issue.

Despite the fact that we have a lot cleaning division, there are many lots not under the purview of HPD. Those privately owned lots need to be cleaned and fenced. There should be some criteria that hold owners accountable for the maintenance of their property. If DSNY has to assume that responsibility, then the owners should have to accept the financial liability.

Private carting must be taken seriously. We have merchants that have no permits, which contribute to our commercial dumping issues. There should be an informational campaign to educate the merchants, in multiple languages and then a major enforcement blitz to show the seriousness of this

particular situation. Dumping brings a proliferation of health issues with it including but are not limited to rodents and other vermin.

We are aware that the signage division is no longer in existence however the need is even greater than before for signage. There needs to be creation of a new a signage division that serves multiple municipal agencies making it more cost efficient. Indeed we need to have manufactured/printed signs regarding canine waste, littering, and no posting.

Sanitation staffing should not be diminished but upgraded. Lot cleaning has had to take on more responsibility. They now have to cover some of the dumping issues as well as lots and this causes a time delay in both, when that was not evident prior to the cuts in staff. The storm drains are filthy. This was maintained by having the corners manually swept. Now debris washes down into the drain and causes flooding, permeating the air with foul smelling odors. Additionally, all of the mechanical brooms must use adequate amounts of water for their entire route.

## SENIORS

The senior population of Community Board 3 continues to be a major concern. This is another area where nothing has changed. Our newest issue is the fact that several of the senior centers have been closed, which is the **only** life-line some of our elderly have with the world outside of their homes. Seniors are being displaced because they can no longer afford to age in place. We need to have guaranteed steps to keep the people that helped build this community right here. They are unable to afford the rents or are unable to get into the senior housing in their very own neighborhood. Some of our golden residents cannot procure housing because they have too much income while others do not have enough. Some of our aged neighbors are ill and/or disabled and need some sort of assisted living facility within the confines of Bedford Stuyvesant. It is a travesty to have to move the seniors out of the neighborhood they have lived in their entire adult life, raised their children and grandchildren in. Not only are they struggling with placement, but also with being preyed upon by unscrupulous entities trying to take away their property and holdings.

- We need funding to create a facility sponsored by HUD and DFTA that will allow our seniors to age in place safely. Perhaps an incentive can be put in place for a developer to create the building and then DFTA can be its sponsoring agent.
- There are an increasing percentage of senior citizens living in poverty and we need to concretize supportive services targeted specifically for them. These would include Medicaid, SSI, Food Stamps, home delivered meals and the ever crucial housing subsidies.
- Information is the key to better informed decisions. Definitive, strategic, well- thought -out plans should be instituted to ensure that our older Americans receive pertinent information. This does not have to only fall on the municipalities but with appropriate training the responsibility can be shared with community-based, faith-based, religious institutions, block associations and other community entities to advocate on behalf of the elderly. Keep the advocates abreast of new and beneficial legislation that will impact the quality of life for our seniors.
- The Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption Unit must continue to be in place for our older citizens. The price of rent has sky-rocketed and those seniors that do not own their homes are at an impasse as to how to afford to continue living in their rental property. Income eligibility needs to be re-vamped, so more elderly are qualified to age in place without fear of increases that will force them to have to seek shelter elsewhere.
- Protective services need to be provided in order to safeguard seniors against crime and abuse. There should be training for all municipalities to recognize when the elderly have been victimized, sometimes even by their families.
- Assist with fuel and utility costs with programs such as HEAP and Weatherization.
- Another crucial matter when considering the elderly is making sure that our public, private and recreational spaces are senior friendly. They should be able to continue to go out and enjoy this



city without worry that they cannot use the stairs, (i.e., subways), getting in public spaces and places like the theatres, restaurants, houses of worship and the like.

We are asking that our local elected officials continue to support DFTA with discretionary funding. This funding is heavily relied upon for space and transportation costs at senior centers. In addition, rather than cut funding, we are looking for additional funding for senior centers in fiscal year 2014. The funding that is still in place has shifted to different organizations there should be oversight to ensure that the senior citizens of this community are not disenfranchised.

## **SOCIAL SERVICES**

Community District 3 has worked diligently and continues to work to make sure that the homeless people that are placed in this community are treated fairly in their housing quest. There are many transitional facilities cropping up all over Bedford Stuyvesant in our residential community. Some of the homeless are being placed in unsafe conditions. We would like to work with the Commission on Human Rights once again, along with the Department of Homeless Services and our elected officials to see that these dangerous practices are curtailed.

The Department of Homeless Services and the City Council, at the urging of the community districts of Brooklyn, have taken a closer look at the present practices and deemed that there needs to be change. A pilot program is now in effect that instructs providers to refrain from making referrals to buildings that have registered complaints regarding occupancy violations, but have not been inspected by a City agency because the inspector was unable to access the premises - no access, no referrals. The issue of non access is crucial. Perhaps the new practice of multi-agency representatives doing the inspections has helped. We continuously ask that more inspectors are hired. At this time, it is obvious that we are still looking for guidelines that have teeth in order to ensure compliance to Buildings and HPD codes.

We continue to ask that strict attention be paid to the concentration of facilities that are placed in one geographic area. Bedford-Stuyvesant is largely a residential community and if we continue to make every vacant house a facility, at least, allow them to permanent housing as opposed to transitional. When persons are placed in an assisted housing environment, make it possible for them to have the dignity of knowing it is permanent and they will be able to stay. This way, the existing residents and the newly placed residents will all have ownership and we can continue to be a close knit residential community. We do not want to be known as a blighted ghetto of sheltering systems. Community District 3 is working toward building up this area, not allowing it to fall into a total state of disrepair.

## **TRANSPORTATION**

As with DEP, the Nostrand Avenue HWK1129 project, (the reconstruction of Nostrand Avenue from Flushing to Atlantic Avenues) has been in the budget of Community District 3 since 1989. Nostrand Avenue is a major thoroughfare that runs from the northern most end of our district straight through in a southerly direction. At last, the construction is due to begin. Preliminary tasks are nearing completion.

Plans for NYC Select Bus Service along the Nostrand-Bedford corridors should include an impact study measuring effects on the local commercial strips and the identification of areas for dedicated parking along commercial nodes/intersections.

We have a number of roadbeds that are in hazardous/deplorable conditions. Broadway, which borders Community District 4, Bushwick, is so bad that cars have to actually travel in the opposite

lane to avoid vehicular damage or an accident. Atlantic Avenue, which borders Community District 8, Crown Heights, also has a hazardous roadbed. This is not limited to those two roadways however, there are depressions and potholes in many of our streets. There seems to be no oversight for street excavations that inadequately close the streets after they have completed their work. The restoration compliance guidelines should require that work done on City streets been restored to their original state.

In addition, Halsey Street reconstruction from Tompkins to Broadway was initially supposed to be completed and it was not. The request was in for the 2004 budget requests. We would like to see that work done.

We would like to see bus shelters at all of our bus stops for the elderly and disabled especially. The bus stop areas need to be kept clean and snow-free. Some bus stops have debris lying around and weeds growing up out of the pits that the bus stop sign is in. There must be better maintenance at our bus stops and transportation hubs.

Another continuing problem with our roadways is that there is no consistent enforcement for big rigs that do not respect the truck routes but continually use the residential streets. These streets are not constructed to handle such heavy vehicles and they ruin the roadbed, not to mention the vibrations from these heavy vehicles also compromise the foundation of our historical building stock. Over time, this creates structural damage issues for the property owners.

## CONCLUSION

The dynamism with which Community District 3 exemplifies in its pursuit of elevating the quality of life for our constituents is unsurpassed. We are confident that our new budgetary propositions will bestow prosperity on the future of Bedford-Stuyvesant in Fiscal Year 2014. We remain diligent and optimistic about the restitution of our resilient community. We are working in conjunction with the Mayoral Administration and will be able to accomplish our dream of having a flourishing and promising Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Respectfully submitted,

*Henry L. Butler*

Henry L. Butler  
Board Chairperson

*Charlene Phillips*

Charlene Phillips  
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